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THE
HISTORICAL REVIEW
OF
LOGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

By GEN. ROBERT P. KENNEDY.

TOGETHER WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

of Many of its Leading and Prominent Citizens and Illustrious Dead.

ILLUSTRATED.

"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations." —MACAULEY.

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Robt. D. Lawrence

HISTORICAL REVIEW

OF

LOGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

BY GENERAL R. P. KENNEDY.

CHAPTER I.

LOGAN COUNTY--INDIAN--LOGAN VALLEYS--TOWNS
OF GREENVILLE AND MAYBEE--TOWN--MAC-
CHACK TOWNS--INDIAN CHIEFS--BLACK HILLS--
BLACK HILLS--TOWNS--TOWN--TOWN--
BLACK HILLS--TOWN--TOWN--TOWN--
BLACK HILLS--TOWN--TOWN--TOWN--
TOWN--TOWN--TOWN--TOWN--

Logan county is preeminently one of the banner counties of Ohio. It is the highest point from which to look down upon the fertile valleys and the rich hillsides of the Miami and the Mad River. It is rich in Indian and early settlers' lore and legends, and contains within its boundaries some of the finest lands, the most productive plains, and the most prosperous people within the state. From the top of Hoge's Hill, the highest point in the state, 1540 feet above sea level, or from Leonard's Hill, just east of Bellefountain, one can look down upon one of the most beautiful and charming scenes possible to witness. Far away to

the westward lie the fertile valleys which follow the course of the Miami to the south; the valleys of the Mahoning and the Macchack; to the east the fertile fields which are included within the valleys of the Huddles, the Martins and the Zanes; to the northward rise the hillsides which are ever rich in wheat and corn, and abundantly productive of fruits and grain; above them, upon all sides and far beyond the blue ridges which unite the earth and sky bear witness to the fact that you are looking down from a lofty pinnacle upon one of the richest and most productive portions of the whole State of Ohio. It would be difficult in the whole world's travel to find within so small a compass so much of beauty, so magnificent a landscape, so rich and productive a country, so pleasing a prospect, as here presents itself to the beholder.

These hillsides are not bleak and desolate and unproductive, but rich to their very tops, and from their sides a golden glow of corn and sunshine, a silver sheen of wheat and grass are waving their bene-

ditions to the flowing streams and rich meadow lands below.

In this country, far back before the white man's civilization came to claim and cherish it, the Indians held it as their own keeping, and these valleys were the homes of many tribes, and around their camp fires gathered many generations the most interesting and now almost forgotten people. Here the new settlers came from Kentucky, Virginia, the Carolinas, and New England, and from the colder and bleaker regions of the north to make it at once a home and an abiding place. In their veins flowed sturdy and chivalric blood; they found a wilderness filled with game and environed with danger and adventure; from out of it all they brought a magnificent heritage to be transmitted to their children to the latest generations.

THE INDIANS.

In this Western Empire, for long years and perhaps centuries, the Indian had found in it the comforts of his frugal and healthful living. His villages consisting of rudely-constructed log huts and tepees, generally made of bark or the skins of wild animals, gave him a comfortable dwelling place, and the abundant game of the plains and the forest supplied himself and his family with all the necessities of life. If he needed pasturage for his pony or his domestic animals he burned the grass of the plains, thus at once clearing them of the forest growth, and at the same time furnishing him with green and fertile prairies, and left the country beautiful and charming even to the less practical beholder. His children were schooled in the hardships of his nomadic life; they were taught to hunt the game of the forests, to fish, to tell the courses by

the trees of the forests and the stars, and to excel in physical exertions among themselves. They were organized as nations and tribes, and their chiefs and headmen were respected for their valor, their leadership and their energy.

They were in great measure well equipped to sustain the burdens of the camp, and to sustain the labors of the march, and the work necessary for the keeping of their homes and the rearing of their children.

Between the nations there often existed feuds, bitter contests and long continued warfare frequently decimated their numbers. Among themselves they were always kind, domestic and considerate. The ties of family and kindred were always close and lasting; they were exceedingly affectionate, and, no matter how gruff and surly they appeared, there was an underlying tenderness and sympathy which manifested itself in all of their relationships.

The prisoners captured from the whites and adopted into their tribes and families have abundantly testified to their tenderness and sympathy; it is a most remarkable tribute to their kindness and affectionate friendship that in nearly every instance these prisoners, taken from the whites and adopted by them, became so enamoured of the free and easy life of the plains and the forests, and so self-satisfied with their surroundings, that they refused to return to the civilization they had left behind; or, having returned, drifted back again to the frontier and to the Indian camps and villages in which they had experienced so much of life and hospitality. That these were not the coarser and more uncultivated of the white captives is evidenced by such instances as those of Frances Slocum of the Miamis, of William Boggs, of a distinguished family of Kentucky of

the Zanes, from the most cultured of the families of Virginia, of Colonel McPherson, one of the most distinguished and bravest of our early settlers, and of scores upon scores of those who found home in the wilderness and among the Indians as captives, only to make it in other years a prominent abiding place, and a nest for his up-building and development.

That these Indian leaders were war-like and cruel is unquestionable, and that they were not always merciful to their captives is equally certain, but we must recall the times and the conditions which surrounded them. The warfare in which they engaged was not one of civilization, and their schooling among themselves and with the whites, in the arts of war, were of the coarser and more brutal nature. It is just, however, to the Indian to say that in many instances the whites equaled, if not excelled, in brutality, and that there are many dark and bloody spots left upon these fields of strife and conflict which are dishonorable alike to both.

Among the Indian leaders there were none so fierce and brutal as the renegade whites, and McKee, Elliot and Girty have left memories behind that are still transcendent in infamy and crime. Upon the other hand we find some of the white leaders were as coarse, brutal and unforgiving as their Indian enemies.

The expedition of Williamson and his murder of the Moravian Missionaries remains without a parallel in Indian warfare, and is one of the most cruel, brutal and un-called-for of all the excesses and outrages of the whites. The expedition of Colonel Cressup which exterminated without distinction as to age, sex, or condition, the Indians falling into his hands, called forth the vengeance of Logan, the Mingo chief

There is nothing more eloquent or pathetic than the speech of Logan recounting the wrongs and outrages suffered by his people at the hands of the whites and in punishment of his own curse, pursued for vengeance; but having glutted it, he again became the friend of the whites and remained such until his untimely death. The Indian tribes on this out-post, for many years before the Revolution, were divided in their allegiance between the French and the English. The Miamis, the Wyandottes, Ottawas and other tribes sided with the French, while the Shawanoes, the Delawares and other tribes joined the English. They fought a great battle near the town of Piqua, in Clarke county, and the English forces were defeated; soon after the Miamis and others adhering to the French abandoned the country and went to the valley of the Wabash. The Shawanoes, and their friends at once took possession of the country, but soon found the English no better allies than the French had been.

The Wyandottes and Ottawas occupied the country south of Lake Erie, and west of the Cuyahoga; the Shawanoes occupied the country south of the Wyandots, and on the east side of the Mad River, some fifty miles wide, extending to the Ohio. They were the devoted friends and allies of the Wyandots and within their territory was the present county of Logan; the nation was divided into several tribes, and had villages on the Muncie, the Scioto, the Mad river, and the Great Miami. The Delawares were another neighboring tribe still west of the Shawanoes, while the Mingos and the Cherokees were in close alliance with, and in some respects subject to their fearless and more war-like brethren, the Shawanoes.

INDIAN VILLAGES IN LOGAN COUNTY.

The Shawonees had villages at Wapaktonia and Macachack, and on the Mad river. The village of Wapaktonia was near it not on the farm of Judge Hoge, near the State bridge; Macachack, on the farm formerly owned by John Nash, just east of West Liberty, and Pigeon Town was five or six miles northwest, on the farm formerly owned by James Dunn and now owned by Captain J. D. Emerson, in Union township. There were other small villages and Indian settlements in Logan county.

The Delawares having been driven from their homes on the Muskegon in 1781, had cast their lot with the Wyandots and Shawonees, and had joined the villages on the Macachack; Buckongehelis, one of their head chiefs, having taken up his residence in one of these villages; Buckongehelis established his village about three miles northwest of the present city of Bellefontaine, on the waters of the creek, which bears his name. The Wyandots had a village at the head waters of Mad river which was called Zanestown, named after Isaac Zane, who had been carried away by them many years before, with his brother, Ebenezer, from Berkeley county, Virginia, when only nine years of age, and who had been adopted into their tribe. On the farm of Mr. A. C. McClure, in Richland township, was the Wyandot village of Solomontown, named after one of their chiefs, and over which the warrior Chief Tarhe, the Crane, was chief. There was an Indian village at Lewistown also named after one of their chiefs, Colonel Lewis. The Mingo chief Logan had a village on the Scioto, just east of the town of Kenton.

He was one of the most considerate and

friendly of all the Indian chiefs, and was known as a friend of the whites; his village was near the present Marietta, in Upper Sandusky, the headquarters of the Wyandots.

The Shawonees established their third village at Wapaktonia and from this point for many years made all the warriors of their tribe. On the left of Bellefontaine was the Shawonee town of the celebrated chief, Blue Jacket.

Blue Jacket lived in a cabin on the lot now occupied by Mr. Robert Olson, and the spring at the water-arse of Ken Boethers, was the Blue Jacket spring. The rock which runs westward from Bellefontaine still bears the name of this celebrated warrior. The Delawares under Blue Jacket established a town at the junction of the Miami and the Auglaize rivers, and it was to this point that General Wayne marched his army in 1794, and at the falls of the rapids of the Maumee defeated the Shawonees, Delawares, Miamis, Potawatamies, Ojibwas and Senecas under Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. Blue Jacket being in chief command. The Shawonees were the most warlike of the Indian tribes in this portion of the country; they took part in most of the contests, not only between the French and English, but between the Americans and the English, after they became the allies of the English armies. They were present and materially aided the French in Braddock's defeat in 1755. They took part with the Wyandotts and others in the defeat of Crawford in the year 1780, and were part of the forces of Little Turtle's command, which also destroyed the army of General Sinclair in 1791, and were afterwards a part of the army which General Wayne so signally defeated in the battle

of Fallen Timbers at the Falls of the Maumee; at this fight Blue Jacket, who was in chief command, was determined to give battle, while Little Turtle advised against a general engagement with the whites, but was overcome by the vehemence and eloquence of Blue Jacket. The battle was a most disastrous defeat to the Indians and resulted in the Treaty of Greenville. That Little Turtle was the most distinguished and able of all the Indian warriors is unquestionable. He was cunning, polite and of most consummate ability. After the defeat of the Indians by General Wayne a permanent treaty of peace was concluded between the whites and the Indians at Greenville on August 3rd, 1795.

TREATIES OF GREENVILLE AND MAUMEE RAPIDS.

Among those present on behalf of the Indians were Tarhe (the Crane), Blackhoof, the principal chief of the Macachack towns, Blue Jacket, the great war chief of the Shawonees, and Little Turtle, of the Miamis, the greatest of all the Indian warriors, who has been likened to General Grant as the silent chieftain and the greatest of all the Indian fighters. The treaty of Greenville ended the long continued and bloody contest which had for nearly fifty years imbued the waters of our beautiful rivers with the blood of the white man and the blood of the red man until they literally ran red and crimson to the gulf.

By the Treaty of September 29th, 1817, at Maumee Rapids, the Shawonees and Senecas had a reservation at Lewiston consisting of forty thousand and three hundred acres, in Washington township; and a reservation of ten miles square was set aside for them in Auglaize county,

where they had established their headquarters and built up their principal town of Wapakoneta; to this last reservation was afterwards added twenty-five square miles on Hog Creek. In 1848, twelve thousand five hundred more acres were added to this reservation.

Black Hoof removed his tribes from the Macachack to these reservations and took up his own headquarters in the principal village of Wapakoneta, at which point all the business of the tribes was afterward conducted.

By the Treaty of Greenville the Wyandots surrendered all their lands in Logan county and removed to Upper Sandusky; at this point the Wyandots had long had an established village with Half King as their chief, and it was near this place where Colonel Crawford suffered his disastrous defeat in 1789, when attempting the destruction of the Wyandot and Shawonee towns. With the conclusion of these treaties of peace and amity between the whites and Indians a great immigration began, and a mighty stream of civilization came pouring into the western wilds and onto these western plains. The best of the homeseekers, and the most enterprising citizens came from Pennsylvania, Kentucky and New England, while Virginia sent thousands of her patriot soldiers to locate their bounty lands, and to find in this fruitful Northwest a permanent home for themselves and their children. The Indians remained at peace with the whites, and became docile children of the Great Father, who had taken them into his care and keeping, and for many years they remained upon the reservations set aside for their exclusive use by these treaties. But the never-ending stream of civilization was

pouring its great flood into the western wilds, and was conquering the Indians back from the frontiers, and even driving his hunting grounds and clearing land and his cabins and his tepees until, in 1763, a treaty was made with the Shawones and Senecas, and in 1811, a final treaty with the Wyandots, assigning lands and homes in the great prairies to the latter, and then they went, only to be gone in the next year, a restless civilization, which never saw any progress and bulged not much into the shores of the Pacific and lifted no wistful eyes over the ocean to the wondrous fields beyond. There is something pathetic, and in this driving out of a people whose ancestors had occupied this country for so many centuries; but the white man's civilization was destined to change and chasten it; the red man's days were numbered, and his tribe and his kindred must give way to the broader and better civilization which was to follow. He folded his tepees, and with his ponies, his dogs, his guns and his arrows led his patient and long-suffering tribes from the land of his fathers toward the setting of the sun. He has left behind him only the rhythmic flow of his language in the streams, the lakes, the prairies, and the cities which he could not carry away. The names of the Blue Jacket, the Buckongehelas, the Macachack, the Cherokee, the Miami and the Maumee flow onward forever, bearing upon their waters no longer the blood and tears of the red man, but the wondrous civilization which came to them over the mountains in the great tide of immigration, which was destined to make of this earlier and ruder frontier the home of the greatest of all this nation's richest and most productive people. Before going away they leveled the graves of their dead, removed every

column which told of their dead places, and left them to decay beneath the wind and the rains.

EXEDITION.

The Great Council of the Shawones leaves
Bacon's Fort in 1780.

DESTRUCTION OF MAUMEE TOWNS.

In 1780 General Benjamin Logan, with 60 considerable force, left the Falls of the Ohio for the purpose of destroying the Indian towns on the Maumee river. He was entirely successful, and so completely surprised the Indians that their towns were wiped out. In this expedition two crimes appear which are inseparably associated with Indian wars and adventures in the northwest; Colonel Daniel Boone commanded the center and advance of the army of General Logan, and with him was Major Simon Kenton, afterward so distinguished a soldier, and who for many years was a citizen of Logan county. It has been claimed by some writers that Zanestown was destroyed by this expedition; but clearly of the opinion that this is incorrect. In 1785 the Wyandots, Chippewas and Delawares had concluded a treaty with the whites, and had kept the same faithfully; the Shawones refused to join in this treaty, and it was against the Shawones that Logan's expedition was directed, and the towns destroyed by him were Shawone towns; there is no mention of the destruction of Zanestown, by any of the whites familiar with the Zanes and Zanestown, and there was no reason for its destruction, and to have wantonly destroyed it would have been in violation of the treaty of the three tribes named, and in the worst of bad faith upon the part of the whites.

In 1786 the Indian towns within the

present bounds of Logan county were Wapatomica, Macachack, Pigeontown, Lewistown, McKeestown, Blue Jacket's Town and Reedstown, all being towns of the Shawonees; Zanesstown and Schenango being towns of the Wyandots; and Buckongehelas being the town of the Delaware chief of that name.

The Delawares, the Mingo and the Wyandots were on friendly terms with the Shawonees, and as it were, subject to and under the control of this most warlike of all the Indian tribes.

The towns on the Macachack are frequently referred to as the Mingo towns, but they were in fact Shawonee towns.

It is certain that Buckongehelas, the Delaware chief, had his headquarters in one of these towns on the Macachack, and remained with them until he had established his own town northwest of Bellefontaine.

The Senecas were also a part and parcel of the Indian contingent in Logan county, but so far as I can learn they remained with and in the towns and reservation of the Shawonees. The Miamis were the original proprietors of the valley of that name, and it is claimed they had lived here from time immemorial.

In 1786, the Indians having been restless and predatory, General Benjamin Logan, at the head of four or five hundred mounted Kentuckians, marched against the Macachack towns on the Mad river and destroyed seven or eight of them, including the towns of Wapatomica, Macachack and Pigeontown. At the Macachack the Shawonee chief Maluntha had his headquarters, and, being captured by the forces of General Logan, while a prisoner was most basely and cowardly murdered by Colonel McGary; it was a wanton and brutal murder

and cast a foul stain upon the expedition. Those towns on the Macachack were all rebuilt, excepting Wapatomica, which was never restored.

INDIAN CHIEFS.

The principal war chiefs of the Shawonees were Black Hoof and Blue Jacket, and they took part in all the conflicts between the whites and Indians for nearly forty years.

BLACK HOOF.

This distinguished warrior was at Braddock's defeat, near Fort Pitt, in 1755, and was in almost every Indian conflict from that time until the treaty of Greenville in 1795; he was one of the ablest and most skillful of the Indian leaders, and had great power and influence over his followers. He was most perfect in form and magnificent in carriage, and Colonel Johnson, who saw him at Greenville, at the time of the treaty, says he was the finest specimen of Indian manhood and the most graceful Indian he had ever seen. He had his headquarters in the Macachack towns for many years, but after the treaty of 1795 he established his headquarters at Wapakoneta and with Blue Jacket and many others of his tribe remained there. Black Hoof was entirely loyal and friendly after the treaty of Greenville, and ever afterwards remained so, and neither the persuasions nor the eloquence of Tecumseh could move him from his friendship for the whites. He died in 1832 at Wapakoneta, before the removal of his tribe to the west, at the great age of 110 years.

BLUE JACKET.

Was another of the war chiefs of the Shawonees. His town was on the site of

the present city of Bellefleur, and for many years he was a resident of what is now Logan county. He was second to Black Hoof, and one of the greatest of the Shawonoe warriors, and was always at the head of the Indian forces in the field; at the battle of the Mamee, in 1704, he was in supreme command of the Indians against General Wayne; Little Turtle, who was subordinate to him at this battle, advised against an engagement with the whites, but Blue Jacket was for war, and he was so vehement in the Indian council, and so forceful in his oratory, that he overwhelmed all opposition, and the Indians determined to give battle: they were disastrously defeated by General Wayne, and in the following year, 1795, they met at Greenville and made the treaty which they ever afterward faithfully kept. Blue Jacket's wife was a white woman, Margaret Moore, who had been captured and carried off from Pennsylvania when only nine years old. She was adopted into the tribe and became the wife of the chief, and was devoted to her distinguished husband; at the conclusion of peace, she went to visit her family in Pennsylvania, who would not permit her to return to the west. She had two children, Mary Stewart, her daughter, who was afterward granted a section of land in Logan county, by the Shawonoe council at Wapakoneta, and it is still known as the Stewart entry. On the 22nd of May, 1813, the Indian council of the Shawonoes at Wapakoneta voted to give to their sister, Nancy Stewart, of the half blood, one mile square, six hundred and forty acres, and located it in the northeast corner of the Indian reservation. This deed or grant is signed by Black Hoof, Wolfe, Snake, But-

ler, Pawawsy, Captain Lewis and Pamalotin, all Shawonoe chiefs.

CORNSTALK.

Another of the Indian chiefs, distinguished for his leadership and for his judgment in council, was Cornstalk. He was for peace, and in the Indian council advised for peace before the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, but was overruled. He fought bravely, and encouraged his warriors by his presence and by his wonderful courage. In the Indian council after the battle, and after defeat, he again advised against war, and with a marvelous eloquence, as a final appeal to his people, declared that if they were for war they should kill off all their women and children and then go and fight to the death. Not receiving an assent to this determined resolution, with a lofty and overpowering sweep he said, "Then I go and make peace," and stamping out of the council chamber he went and made peace with the whites. He was treacherously murdered in 1777, at Point Pleasant. His name was given to him because of the great strength and support he gave to his tribe.

TARHEE, OR TAREE, THE CRANE.

The chief of the Wyandot village at Solomonstown was another distinguished Indian warrior, and his name is mentioned in nearly all the battles prior to the treaty of Greenville. He afterwards removed from Logan county and settled at Zanesville, where he had a village called Tarkeestown, with some five hundred to a thousand souls, and was there when Ebenezer Zane and others settled at Zanesville, in 1801.

BUCKONGTULAS.

Was a Delaware chieftain, and was strong in battle and wise in council, and he appears to have been not only present, but most active, in all Indian matters.

At the treaty of Greenville the most important and prominent of the Indian chieftains present were Black Hoof, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket, Taché and Buckongtulas. With the exception of Little Turtle, of the Miamis, they were all from Logan county, and were the war chiefs of the tribes that for nearly half a century had been making bitter and relentless war against the whites, trying to stem the flood tide of immigration, which was pouring itself into the lands which had been theirs and their fathers' for untold centuries. At last they recognized the hopelessness of their cause, and bowing before the inevitable, they concluded the treaty which ended the contest that had reddened the hillsides and made fertile the prairies with their blood.

LITTLE TURTLE.

Of all this gathering of chiefs and warriors there was one who, though small in stature and quiet in council, was recognized by whites and Indians alike as the greatest warrior and councilor of all the Indian tribes. Little Turtle, the war chief of the Miamis, has been likened to General Grant, as the silent chieftain and the great warrior whose leadership in battle and wisdom in council was marked by long continued success. It has been said of Little Turtle that, like General Grant, he never lost a battle and never suffered a defeat. After the conclusion of peace he went with his tribe to the Wabash, and from there went to the Great Unknown.

TACHEE AND BLACK HOOF.

At the second treaty of Greenville, in 1814, between General Harrison and General Cass, upon the part of the United States and the Delawares, Wyandots, Shawonees, Senecas and Miamis, upon the part of the Indians, both Tachee and Black Hoof were present and greatly influenced the Indians favorably to the Americans, and a treaty was made with these tribes, both offensive and defensive, against the British and their Indian allies. This second treaty was made on the same spot upon which General Wayne had concluded his treaty nearly twenty years before.

In speaking of the Indian chieftains, it is well to understand that there were war chiefs and village chiefs, and that the village chiefs rarely, if ever, took the field in the contests; their duties were to look after the tribes and to care for, and to settle all matters of dispute and controversy between them.

The war chieftains were of a higher and of a more commanding order; they were the supreme authority, and their judgment and counsel generally prevailed, and when war was declared they led their warriors to battle.

WIVELESPEA.

The principal orator among the Shawonees was Wivelespea, who resides in one of the Macachack towns. He was so forceful and commanding, and his tones were so rich and mellow, that the white men, who could not understand a word of his language, sat entranced under his wonderful power; the interpreters listened to him and forgot to translate, and sat spell-bound under the influence of his marvelous eloquence; he swayed the Indians at will.

and brought them to war or peace at his pleasure; it was a most fortunate thing for the whites that his leanings were for peace, and his eloquent tongue was generally on the side of mercy and humanity. He dropped out of history with his tribe and his kinsmen, and no stone marks the last resting place of this Indian Demosthenes.

LOGAN.

On this frontier for many years lived the Mingo chieftain, Logan, "the friend of the white man." He was one of the most accomplished and distinguished leaders of the Indian race. His village was on the waters of the Scioto, near the present city of Kenton, but his hunting grounds and his pastures were in the valleys of the Scioto, the Mad river and the Miami. He was alike distinguished for his courage and humanity; he never lost an opportunity to restrain his more savage followers, and many lives which would have been sacrificed to the blood-thirsty passions of the Indians, instigated, as they were, by the whites, to deeds of cruelty and slaughter, were saved through the intercession of this great-hearted and noble red man.

It was Logan who interceded on behalf of Kenton when he was being conveyed to Upper Sandusky to be burned at the stake. It was Logan who always befriended the whites and cared for their distressed captives when they chanced to come within the influence of his camp fires. It was Logan whose voice was always lifted for peace, and in the council chamber his eloquent tongue ever pleaded in behalf of a cessation of war and bloodshed. He was noted for his wondrous and commanding eloquence, and like Wivelespea, the great orator of Shawonee, he swayed his followers with his

marvelous oratory and power. He stood between the people of the two nations, the uselessness of the white man's complaint that the Indians were evil, and that he should cut him off by the sword. He saved Colonel Cressup, with an army of men, from a fearful slaughter and a scene of cruelty, murdered his women and children, and left him friendless and alone, that his friendship turned to hatred and deep revenge. He swore vengeance against the whites. How well he gluttoned it he has told us in that marvelous speech which has come down through the centuries, and will be ringing in the ears of the ages; it is a model of pathetic eloquence, and tells of the cruelty of the whites.

"I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and I gave him not meat; if ever he came in cold and naked and I gave him not clothing. During the last long and bloody war Logan remained in his cabin, an advocate of peace. Nay, such was my love for the whites that my own people pointed at me as I passed and said, 'Logan is a friend of the white man.' I had even thought to live with you but for the injuries of one man, Colonel Cressup, last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, cut off all the relatives of Logan, not sparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it, I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. Yet do not harbor the thought that mine is the story of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

It was in such a school that the lessons of cruelty were taught to whites and In-

dians alike, and it is not to be greatly wondered at that these untamed savages were quick to learn the lessons of human nature. Logan has long since entered the happy hunting grounds, but the rivers he crossed, the valleys he trod, the skies that wept tears of rain over his dead, are still listening to the refrain of his marvellous eloquence, and he will ever be remembered as one who loved his people, sought the peace of friendship, and was the friend of the white man.

KALOSITAH.

One of the noted men among the Indians was the great wrestler Kalositah. He was of giant form, standing six feet in height and weighing over two hundred pounds, without a particle of unnecessary flesh upon his splendid figure; he was one of the finest specimens of manhood among the whole of the Indian race; his especial forte was as an athlete and wrestler. He could out-run, out-jump and throw down any one who dared to tackle him, and his victories were many. He was generally the central figure on big days, and Indian gatherings, and if there was any one hardy enough to try their strength with him, there was always a contest. Fortunately he was of a mild and pleasant disposition, and not at all inclined to be quarrelsome or ugly, even when drinking; otherwise he might have been an ugly character. His prowess as a wrestler and his fame were known to the whole country, and the event of a gathering would be a match with Kalositah if any one could be found to wrestle with him. In such a contest he patiently awaited his opportunity, and when his adversary was well blown, his "me now" quickly settled the contest in favor of

Kalositah. It is said he had broken several legs in his wrestling bouts.

He went with his tribe, as an old man, and sank with the sinking sun into the far west.

TECUMSEH.

Tecumseh was not at any time a resident of that part of the county which afterward became Logan county. He was born at the Indian village of Piqua, within the present limits of Clarke county, and about five miles west of Springfield, in the year 1768. His father, a chief of the Shawonees, was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. In 1780 General George Rogers Clarke, with a large body of Kentuckians, destroyed this Piqua village, and the Indians removed to the Miami river, and there established the present town of Piqua named after their old village. In the year 1795, Tecumseh became a chief and lived in Champaign county, on Deer creek, near the present site of the city of Urbana, and in 1799 he was present at a council held six miles north of Urbana, and was the chief orator and spokesman for the Indians upon that occasion. His flights of eloquence were said to have been truly wonderful, and he swayed his Indian followers at his will. He had already become a chief of marked ability and popularity, and had been in several battles with the whites before Wayne's Treaty. In 1798 he removed to the White river, in Indiana, but in 1805 a large number of Shawonees, with Tecumseh as their chief, settled in Greenville, and with his brother The Prophet, became disturbers of the peace, which had existed since the treaty of 1795. In 1808, he removed to Tippe-

catoe, a tributary of the Wabash, where he continued to gather his discontented Indians about him. In the summer of 1807, while he was in the zenith of his power, a chieftain of the Shawanoes at Greenville, he gathered a party of nearly seven hundred warriors, and appeared within Logan county, about one mile south of the present village of DeMarri. The whites, not understanding his purpose, sent a deputation with General Simon Kenton at their head to learn of their intentions.

Kenton was a bold and fearless man, and he at once announced to the Indians that he simply came to learn their intentions; if they were for war, then the whites had plenty of men to meet them.

This unexpected declaration put Tecumseh upon his guard, and he declared that they were friendly and had no intention of attacking the whites.

During this council, an Indian who had been punished for beating his squaw, by Kenton's order, made demonstrations of hostility. Kenton taking notice of his inclination to be hostile, and being unarmed, quietly stepped back, secured a dirk knife, and came forward striking the dirk into the trees, this open challenge by Kenton quickly drove out all hostility and the council was concluded without further trouble. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, being shot by Colonel Johnson. That he was a warrior and leader of unquestioned ability and courage is certain; that he was the foremost of his nation has been claimed by many, and has been recognized by nearly all who had opportunity to see and hear him; his flights of eloquence were lofty and his command of language was marvelous; his bearing was manly and courageous.

He had many of the better qualities of the Indian character, and would not permit his prisoners to be mistreated; nor would he suffer any of them to be burned at the stake, as many had been so brutally murdered by other tribes. That he was ambitious and restless under the ever surging tide of immigration, and determined if possible to withstand its advance, has been abundantly testified. But his sun went down while the white man was gathering into his keeping the land which had for so many generations been the home of his kindred. His name, Tecumseh, signified a shooting star, and how like a meteor he flashed through the sky and wrought wreck and ruin in his pathway, and how like a "shooting star" he fell from the height of his towering ambition, and went out forever from the scenes of his former triumph, and the promised glory of expected victories. He and his kindred were driven from their homes and dwelling places, and the every surging tide of white emmigration came pouring into the valleys and the fruitful fields, and with the white man's power and progress came another era which was to develop the great Northwest and dedicate it forever to human freedom, and make it the home of a wondrous civilization. The last of the Indian tribes, the Wyandots, did not leave Ohio, until 1844. Until that time they had remained at Upper Sandusky, but finally, by treaty, certain lands in Kansas were set apart to them and they surrendered their rights and titles in Ohio. They passed through Bellefontaine on their way to the westward and encamped on the farm of George McCulloch, Jr., at McKees Creek, south of Bellefontaine. They were the most peaceful and friendly

of all the tribes. The Indian has gone with his fathers, leaving behind only the graves of his dead and the ashes of his council fires.

"Crumbled away,

The grass and the low shadow of the stream,
And the pale blossom."

CHAPTER II.

MILITARY LANDS.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—MILITARY LANDS—OHIO—
LOGAN COUNTY—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY
SETTLERS—FIRST SETTLERS—ISAAC ZANE—JERRY
ZANE—ISAAC ZANE'S ROMANCE—WM. MCCOBBLE
OF JAMES McPHERSON—SIMON RENTON—SIMON
GRIFF.

By the Ordinance of July 3d, 1787, Congress forever dedicated The Northwest Territory "to freedom, intelligence and morality."

This great and rich possession, given by solemn compact forever to human liberty, was to become the strength and mainstay of the new republic. Out of this great Northwest Territory was to be afterwards carved the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, and on these fertile prairies were to be reared the most powerful and liberty-loving peoples on the globe.

With the conclusion of the treaty of peace the whites came pouring over the mountains seeking homes in the west.

Virginia in ceding her rights in the Northwest Territory to the general government had retained the lands between the Miami and Scioto rivers to be given to her soldiers for their services in the Revolution.

The Virginia soldiers came to locate their warrants for lands granted them, and the heads of many distinguished families came to find homes in the great west; and many younger men, catching the spirit of adventure and of the frontier, came to take part in the dreams of empire and the promise of wealth which these broad prairies and fertile valleys offered to all.

The Military Lands, which were entered by warrant from Virginia were to be situated between the headwaters of the Miami and the Scioto rivers.

By the direction of Congress the other lands were divided into townships and sections, and sold at public out-cri to actual settlers. Congress reserved certain sections for the use of the government, while section sixteen in each township was set aside for the establishment of the common school funds; this was the foundation stone upon which the splendid structure of the public school system of the state was built.

The soldiers of the state of Virginia, who had served during the Revolution, were given liberal grants of lands in warrants, and came to locate them in the valleys of the west. Thus there came a strong, adventurous and independent people whose descendants were destined to see that great west, rich in cities and villages, and whose prosperity was to be but a part of the progress and power of the country they had helped to save, and whose foundations were laid in blood and tears.

OHIO.

One of the conditions of the cession of the lands of the Northwest Territory, the Virginia, to the general Government, was that this territory should from time to time be divided into states which should bear their proportionate burdens of government. From one of the Northwest Territory on the 16th day of February, 1803, the state of Ohio was formed, and became a state of the Union. At the time of its admission it was divided into nine counties: Washington, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, Ross, Clermont, Fairfield, Franklin and Belmont. The capital of the state was located at Chillicothe, in Ross county.

On the 1st day of March, 1805, the county of Champaign was organized, embracing within its limits, the present counties of Clarke and Logan, and extending from the southern boundaries of Clarke county to Lake Erie on the north.

LOGAN COUNTY.

On the 30th day of December, 1817, an act of the Legislature was passed creating the County of Logan. It consisted of five townships, Zane, Jefferson, Lake, Miami and Waynesfield. Its boundaries extended from the northern boundary of Champaign county to the Indian boundary lines on the north, and also included within its jurisdiction the United States Reservation on the Miami of the Lake (The Maumee).

Thus it will be seen that Logan county originally extended from the northern boundary line of Champaign county, to the Maumee.

The township of Waynesfield, which

was one of the original townships of Logan county, was named in honor of Stephen Logan, a pioneer settler of the county.

In the process of settling the county, the first settlers were of the pioneer nation, and the first settlers of the largest of these.

From the first, the settlers were of the pioneer nation, and the first settlers of the largest of these.

CHILlicothe, Ohio.

The first settlement made in Logan county was made by the son of 1812, and in 1817 there were a number of early pioneer settlers in the county, and some of the first of these families, whose names are still part and parcel of its early history, came to the location and to the place of settlement, not only for the purpose of the war, but for the purpose of the war, and the first of these families, whose names are still part and parcel of its early history, came to the location and to the place of settlement, not only for the purpose of the war, but for the purpose of the war.

The best blood of New England came to be mingled with the purer blood of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and with the Cavalier and the Roundhead of other states. The soldiers whose perils and hardships had accustomed them to danger and adventure, from long exposure and bitter experience, came to gather some of the fruits of the conquests in which they had borne so conspicuous and honorable a part. Spies did names were enrolled upon the tally sheets and the jury list of

this new and almost unbroken wilderness of the great Northwest. No fatter or sturdier stock could have been found upon which to trust the hopes and the destinies of the new people. Between the Miami and the Scioto, the soldiers of Washington, of Green, of Lee, of Putnam, and the other great leaders of the American Revolution, found a splendid reservation awaiting their coming, and the wealth of an empire entrusted to their keeping.

The log cabins of the early settlers were the meeting places of men and women who had passed through the fires of a long and bloody conflict only to come out purified, as the gold which comes from the crucible, after the trial of heat and flame. Into such hands the wild tribes of the woods and the prairies surrendered the care and keeping of a heritage which had been theirs for centuries. Within the lives of three generations, this wilderness was to become the home of a most prosperous and independent people, where upon every hand are to be found the abundant evidences of wealth and power.

Logan county was exceptionally rich in fertile and inviting lands, and the valleys of the Mad River, the Macachack, the Zanes and the Marmons, and the streams which were flowing onward to the gulf, were offering to the adventurous new-comer the welcome of a rich inheritance. Many of these had long been inured to hardships, had been schooled on the frontier, and had become accustomed to the trials and dangers which are a part of the frontiersman's life. They brought with them the hope and courage necessary to sustain them, in their struggles on these outlying borders of civilization. Their descendants are today the strength, the

power and the glory of this vast empire, which was carved out of the great North-west, and which has become such an important part of this nation, dedicated for ever to human freedom.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The poet says that "the history of a nation is the history of its great men, and their deeds are its heritage."

The history of a county is most certainly the history of those who settled, founded, fashioned and up-built it. Those who came to take part in its redemption, and to conquer the wilderness are the ones whose experiences give us the foundation of its early history. The rock upon which the sturdy Puritan stood at Plymouth remains as a testimony of his daring and adventure, but it was the Puritan himself who carved out of the rocks and the fields the splendid triumphs of his magnificent manhood.

We can only speculate upon the past unless we draw into our confidences the lives and histories of those who up-built it. There is nothing more interesting or instructive than the study of the means and methods by which great peoples and nations are brought from humble beginning to the full and perfect measure of complete success. We may recall the fearful trials and hardships of Washington, and his shoe-less soldiers at Valley Forge, but we are exultant over the glory of their achievements, and the splendid work they wrought out.

We may see Grant and his suffering heroes at Vicksburg, but we recall their victory, and stand with uncovered heads and tearful eyes as we see the uncrowned hero upon the top of Mt. McGregor fight-

ing his only companion, and putting away the sword that he may give to his countrymen beneficent peace.

The early settlers in this wilderness carved out for their descendants a magnificent heritage and dedicated it forever to justice, humanity and liberty. It is well for us that those who came to make of this new country a home for themselves, were from families distinguished for their patriotism and loyalty; and that the fruit of this early planting, was in after years to become the strength and right arm of the nation, while the sons and daughters of these pioneers were to go forth, to bring back a nation redeemed, and disenthralled, and to be forever dedicated anew to justice and liberty.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Quite a number of historians of Logan county, have named Job Sharp as the first white settler of Logan county, this is certainly a mistake. Mr. Sharp was born in New Jersey and arrived in Zane township in what is now Logan county, in 1801, with his wife and three children. Fully twenty years before this he was preceded by Isaac Zane.

ISAAC ZANE.

Isaac Zane must have come to Logan county as early as 1778 or 1779. He was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, in 1754, and was captured by the Indians, with his brother Ebenezer, in 1763, when only nine years of age.

The Zane children were on their way to school at Moorefield, near their home, when they were captured and carried off by the Wyandots and adopted into the family of one of their chiefs, and taken first to Detroit and then to the Sandusky.

The Zane family was a distinguished family of Virginia. Robert Zane, the grandfather of Isaac and Ebenezer, came over in 1682 with William Penn and settled in Philadelphia. He brought with him his son, Nathaniel Zane, then only two years of age. The family had originally come from Denmark to France, and then followed William the Conqueror to England.

Robert Zane was a Quaker, but having married outside of the faith, became estranged from the Quakers. He first settled in Philadelphia, and one of the streets in Philadelphia was named after him, Zane street. He afterwards removed to Berkeley county, Virginia, where his son Nathaniel married and lived, and where William Zane, his son, the father of Isaac and Ebenezer, was born. The young Zanes had only the advantages of the schools of that day, and their early education served them well in after years. Isaac had learned to read and write, and for his age was regarded as quite accomplished, and this was of great advantage to him in his association with the Indians and whites in after times.

The Zane boys were splendid specimens of physical manhood, and they soon became great favorites with their Indian captors.

After the treaty between the English, French and Indians in 1774 they were released and returned to their home in Virginia, having been in captivity for eleven years. Ebenezer Zane, the younger of the two brothers, removed to the point where Wheeling is now located and built Fort Henry, and founded the city of Wheeling.

It was at Fort Henry, in the defense of which, in 1777, against the Indians, that Elizabeth Zane, the younger sister of Isaac and Ebenezer, so greatly distinguished herself.

Simon Girty, in command of some five hundred Indians, had surrounded the fort and besieged it; the attack had been sudden and unexpected, and the women and children were quickly removed to a place of safety within the fort, and the men prepared to defend it to the last, but it was so hard pressed that the garrison, consisting of only twelve men, had exhausted their supply of powder, and were almost defenceless.

In a cabin near by was a supply of powder, which had been left behind in the hasty flight to the fort, by reason of the unlooked-for attack of the Indian forces, and it was necessary to secure it. The number of defenders was so small that it was not deemed prudent to lose any men by sending them out of the fort after the powder, when Betty Zane, a girl of seventeen years, came forward and volunteered to go out and fetch it. The gate was opened and she ran, in plain view of the Indian warriors, and took her apron full of powder from the cabin, and thus saved the fort.

The Indians were so dumb-founded at this display of heroism that they looked in astonishment at the flying girl, whose splendid courage had saved the fort, and she escaped unhurt.

In my home hangs a picture of Betty Zane, the great-grand-aunt of my children, and they can boast of no bluer blood, nor truer heroism, than that which flowed in the blood and came from the courage and womanhood of Betty Zane.

BETTY ZANE.

A century since, out in the West,

A block-house was by Girty pressed,

Girty, the renegade, the dread,

Of all that border fiercely led

Five hundred Wyandots, to gain

"

Plunder and scalps from the plains;
And on that fateful Fort Henry then.

But Who! for next, twelve boys and men
Guarded with caution, zeal, and care.

Women, late grinning children there,
Against their race and savage foes.

And Betty Zane was one of those

Now Betty's brothers and her sire

Were with her in this ring of fire;

And she was ready in her way,

To aid their labor day by day,

In all a quiet maiden might,

To mould the bullets for the fight.

And, quick to note and so report,

Watch every act outside the fort,

Or, peering from the loop-holes, see

Each phase of savage strategy;

These were her tasks, and thus the maid

The toil worn garrison could aid.

Still drearily the fight went on

Until a week had nearly gone,

When it was told on whisper first,

And then in loud alarm it burst—

Their powder scarce was wanted;

They knew where a keg, unguessed lay
Outside the Fort at Zane's—where now?

Their leader stood with anxious brow,

It must be had at any cost.

Or, toil and fort and lives were lost:

Some one must do that work of fear.

What man or men would volunteer?

Two offered, and so came it off.

Neither his purpose would give way;

And Shepherd, who commanded it, dare

Not pick or choose between the pair.

But ere they settled on the one

By whom the errand should be done,

Young Betty interposed and said:

"Let me essay the task instead,"

Small matter 'twere if Betty Zane,

A useless woman, should be slain;

But death it dealt on one of those,

Gives too much vantage to our foes.

Her father smiled with pleasure grim,

Her pluck gave painful pride to him;

And while her brothers clamored "No!"

He uttered: "Boys, let Betty go.

She'll do at less risk than you.

But keep her steady in your view,

And be your rifles shields for her;

It yonder tree makes story of old,
 Peck of oak, and hickory and ash,
 And so you'll find them in our forest,
 Now I recited them, and now I sing,
 I think our Betty Zane was true."

The tale was opened on a hill,
 The fore, naturally, "the hill,"
 And women, but her name was told,
 She entered that her husband the hill,
 But when in action, the hill was told,
 She had a husband, the hill was told,
 The woman, the hill was told,
 And pointed their feet, the hill was told,
 But in action, the hill was told,
 While the hill was told, the hill was told,
 But safety through the hill was told,
 Powder in arms, came Betty Zane.

They filled their horns, the hill was told,
 And so the hill was told,
 Girty, who then so long had stayed,
 By this new battle, the hill was told,
 Fired horses round and round the hill,
 And moved away, the hill was told,
 But when the story, the hill was told,
 How they maintained the hill was told,
 It was feared, the hill was told,
 To all who in that hill was told,
 The hill was told, the hill was told,
 Fell to the name of Betty Zane.

A hundred years have passed since then,
 The savage never comes again,
 Girty is dust; alike are dead,
 Those who assailed, and those who fled,
 Upon those half-cleared, rolling lands,
 A crowded city proudly stands;
 But of the many who made
 By green Ohio's rushing tide,
 Not one has lineage prouder than
 (Be he poor or rich the man,
 Who boasts that in his veins—stream
 Mingles the blood of Betty Zane.

Isaac Zane, after his return to Virginia, from his Indian captivity in 1771, removed to Frederick county, and was elected to the House of Burgesses, of Virginia, in 1775, and for several years there he represented Frederick county in that legislative assembly.

In 1777 he completed the history of Chief and William, Peck of Virginia, and among its volumes were two of his belonging to Thomas Jefferson, which chief had been revealed, and for some reason had failed to return.

These two volumes were in 1800 sent to the Congressional Library in Washington, to be placed with the Jefferson papers.

That Zane was an educated man, and had been in touch with affairs, is evidenced by his letter to the Virginia Assembly concerning the Revolutionary war and the methods of conducting it.

There was, however, a bit of romance connected with Isaac Zane's life.

In the family of the Wyandot chief, where Isaac Zane had for eleven years made his home during his captivity, there was a beautiful Indian girl, the daughter of the old chief, and the sister of the young chief. The old chief had married a Cherokee Princess, and the daughter was half-Breed, and half Wyandot, and the memory of this girl, who had found a place in his heart, was not so easily put aside.

Finally young Zane, then about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, abandoned all his political ambitions in Virginia and found his way back to the frontier, and the cousin of the Wyandots, and the daughter of the Indian chief, with whom he had been in touch during his captivity became his wife, and for nearly a third of a century they lived together in the valley of the Mad River, and their children and their children's children formed among the foremost in this western frontier. Isaac Zane, the cousin, was known among the Wyandots that they regarded him as their chief, leader and counselor, and called him "The Great

White Chief." He took no part in the war between the Americans and Indians, but was killed by the latter people, and was greatly indebted to the Indians for a permanent peace between the whites and the Indians.

He settled at Zanesfield in Logan county and the Wyandot village at that place was called in honor of him Zanestown. He must have returned to the West and settled among the Indians as early as 1778, as there, in his eldest daughter, Nancy, married Major William McCulloch in 1797, and their son, Noah Zane McCulloch, was born in Zanesville April 6, 1798. In 1785 he was guide to General Richard Butler, one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians of the Northwest Territory, and for his services was granted three sections of land by the government, in Champaign and Logan counties. He remained at Zanesfield until the close of his life.

At the time of General Logan's expedition against the Mingo or Shawnee towns on the Mad river, in 1786, Isaac Zane was living in Zanestown with his Indian wife, and had five or six children. He was present at the conference with Governor Meigs, at Urbana, in 1789, and materially assisted in maintaining friendly relations between the whites and Indians. After the second treaty of Greenville, the Wyandots left Logan county and went to Upper Sandusky. Isaac Zane, however, remained and purchased eighteen hundred acres of land in and around the present site of Zanesfield.

William McCulloch, one of the early settlers, married a daughter of Isaac Zane, the late Judge Noah Z. McCulloch was his son.

Mrs. Eliza Gardner, the wife of General Isaac S. Gardner, was a daughter of

Isaac Zane's youngest daughter, Elizabeth, who was married after her death, the hero of Fort Mifflin, Robert Armstrong married Sallie, a daughter of Isaac Zane, and their son afterwards became the head chief of the Wyandots tribe. Upon the removal of the Wyandots to the West the most of the Zanes took advantage of the grants of land made to them and accompanied them to Kansas, where their descendants now reside.

Upon the occupation of the whites, Isaac Zane became one of the foremost citizens of the county, and was continually honored by his fellow citizens. We find him one of the first trustees of Jefferson township, of Champaign county, which at that time comprised within its limits Lake, Liberty, Monroe, Union, Harrison, McArthur and Richland townships, and also find him acting as judge of elections and taking an active part in all public affairs.

He left three sons and four daughters; William, Ebenezer and Isaac Zane, his sons, became active citizens in the formation of the township and county.

Of his four daughters Nancy married William McCulloch, the father of Judge Noah Z. McCulloch, and Elizabeth, who first married Robert Robitaille, a Canadian, and at his death married James M. Reed, a son of Seth Reed, a Colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts line in the American Revolution, and the founder of Erie, Pennsylvania. Sallie, who married Robert Armstrong, who afterwards removed to Upper Sandusky, and was influential in the councils of the Wyandots; and Kitty, who married Colonel Alexander Long.

Isaac Zane lived in a small one-story frame house at the edge of the prairie at Zanesfield, looking south. It was for many

years one of the old land marks, but has given way to a new structure. It will thus be seen that Isaac Zane must have antedated Sharp as an early settler by nearly a quarter of a century. In the formation of Logan county the eastern township was named Zane township, in honor of Isaac Zane, and Zanes-town was renamed Zanesfield, and before Logan county was organized in 1817 Zane township of Champaign county included all of Logan county.

He died in 1810, and was buried at Zanesfield. After his death his son, Ebenezer Zane, was the foremost counselor of the Wyandots, and acted as their chief.

That Isaac Zane had influence and standing with both the whites and Indians is evidenced by the fact that he was called into the councils for adjustment of all questions in dispute, and was foremost in all matters pertaining to the good of the people.

He was one of the three men in this section called by Governor Meigs into the council of the Shawones and Senecas at Urlana, in 1812, General McFerson and William Walker being the other two.

Isaac Zane was for many years an instrument for good and an advocate for peace, and he lived to see the country of his early settlement become the center of a great and prosperous people.

Isaac Zane had settled upon the lands at Zanesfield, and had expected to enter them upon the conclusion of peace. One Lucas Sullivan, a surveyor, came to Zanes-town, and spent a number of weeks, accepting of Zane's hospitality, and secretly surveyed and entered the eighteen hundred acres, in the name of James Calderwood, to which Zane had laid claim.

The government afterwards gave Zane two sections in Champaign county for his

services during the Revolution; he, however, refused it. Zane sold, and afterwards purchased, 600 acres of the lands of which he had been so commonly deprived, and they were afterwards paid and adjusted for, and divided, among his children.

MAJOR WILLIAM MC COLLOCH

William McCulloch was also a Virginian, and was one of the assistants of Ebenezer Zane in cutting the road from Wheeling to Zanesville, and the first one in Kentucky, and remained at Zanesville and established a ferry, and was one of its first three settlers. Early in 1797 he married Nancy, the eldest daughter of Isaac Zane, and his son, Noah Zane McCulloch, was the first white child born in Zanesville, on the 6th day of April, 1798. After remaining in Zanesville until 1803, William McCulloch removed to Zanes-town, in Logan county, and settled on the land just south of that village now owned by Joseph Shoofs. He raised a company of scouts in the war of 1812, with the father, Samuel McCulloch, as lieutenant.

He accompanied the army to Michigan on its most unfortunate march, and in September, 1812, was killed while leading his company at the battle at Brownstown, Michigan, now Detroit. It is said that Tecumseh, the great Indian chieftain, was in command of the allied forces of British and Indians, and that he directed that the heart of Major McCulloch be cut out and divided among his Indian braves, who ate it in order to give them the courage of the white leader.

COLONEL JAMES McPHERSON.

Another pioneer who antedates Sharp was Colonel James McPhereson, who came to Logan county in 1795.

He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, near Carlisle, and was taken prisoner by the British in Logan's defeat at the mouth of the Big Muddy. He was for some years in the British-Indian department, and married a woman who had been captured by the Indians.

After the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, and after having been a prisoner for seven years he was released, and entered the service of the United States, and was appointed agent for the Senecas and Shawanoes, at the Lewistown Reservation, and continued such until 1830.

He was a very active and influential man and contributed greatly to the settlement and up-building of this section of Ohio.

He secured large grants of lands from the Indians, and was one of the wealthy residents of Logan county. He built a block house in what is now Harrison township, near his residence, for the protection of the whites and the friendly Indians. He established a trading post and was one of the first store-keepers in the county. He was especially active and influential in the war of 1812, and was largely instrumental in keeping the Indians on the most friendly terms with the whites.

I have in my possession a curious old document, which I found among the archives of the county; it is a statement by General McPherson of his services in the Revolutionary war, and his claims for payment for the same; by it it appears that he served under General Washington and under Colonels McCoy and Wilson, and Major Richard Butler, for nearly three years, and was present in nearly thirty battles and skirmishes of the Revolution,

and was severely wounded at the Battle of the Clouds, and was finally taken prisoner with Colonel Lochry, and for seven years held a prisoner by the British. He says he does not ask for a pension but as a matter of simple justice, claims payment for more than two years of service, for which he received no pay, either directly or indirectly.

This brave old soldier lies buried in the southwest corner of the old cemetery at Bellefontaine--now Powell Park--without a stone to mark his resting place. His remains should be removed to the new cemetery, and a loyal public should mark his grave, and on Decoration Day it should bloom and blossom with the tribute which loyalty pays to the brave.

SIMON KENTON.

Another of the early settlers of Logan county, who came before Sharp, was General Simon Kenton.

Kenton was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1755, and ran away from home when only sixteen years of age because of a difficulty with a neighbor.

He came to Kentucky, and being of an adventurous spirit soon became prominent in border warfare, and quickly attracted the attention of Daniel Boone, General Logan, and other leaders of that section.

He was a splendid specimen of physical manhood, of florid complexion, blue-eyes, and standing as straight as an Indian, six feet one inch in height, and weighed one hundred and ninety pounds.

With a most agreeable and commanding personality, it was not strange that a young man of Kenton's appearance should attract the attention of the rough

frontiersmen, and he quickly became a favorite in all expeditions of Indian wars. That he was cool, brave, adventurous, and sometimes even foolhardy, is unquestioned.

It is claimed by Heyx, in his History of Ohio, that Simon Kenton was captured in more contests and more often, than the Indians, and had more narrow escapes from death and torture than any other man in the whole north-west.

It is certain that from 1771 to 1795, nearly a quarter of a century, he was almost continually engaged in border and Indian warfare and was at all times distinguished for his prowess and his leadership. That he was recognized as a judicious and discreet leader is evidenced by the fact, that General Logan in his expedition against the Mingo and Shawnee towns on the Mad river, placed Daniel Boone, and Major Simon Kenton, in command of the forces in the advance, and that he was afterwards raised to the rank of colonel in the army of the north-west; and after his permanent location in Ohio, became one of the first general officers of the Ohio militia.

His hairbreadth escapes, and his experiences as a prisoner in the hands of the Indians read like a romance.

In one expedition against the Indians, in 1778, when twenty-five years old, he was captured near the Ohio river and brought a prisoner to Wapatomica, one of the Indian towns on the Mad river, in what is now Logan county.

In passing through the Indian villages of Chillicothe, Piqua and Maccachuck, before reaching the village of Wapatomica, where the council chamber was situated, he was compelled to run the gauntlet and

suffered other tortures at the hands of the savages.

He managed to escape, but unfortunately, run into some Shawnee warriors returning to their camp and was again captured. At a council fire at Wapatomica, he was sentenced to suffer death by burning at the stake, and preparations were being made for his sacrifice. It was at this time that Simon Girty, the one-eyed white man, who was in these Mingo villages, and who had known Kenton and served with him during the Dunmore war, recognized him and came to his relief. Girty made a bold and eloquent plea for his friend, and so far succeeded as to secure his temporary release. Other warriors however having come in demanded Kenton's execution, and over-came the pleas of Girty. Girty however succeeded in having him ordered to Upper Sandusky for execution amidst the greater gathering of Indians.

On the way to Upper Sandusky, they passed through the village of the Mingo chief, Logan, who succeeded in detaining the party, and sending a messenger to Sandusky, and having Kenton ordered to Detroit.

Kenton afterwards managed to escape and returned to Kentucky, and for nearly twenty years continued in the service of the government being recognized as one of the foremost leaders of the west.

After the treaty of peace of 1795, Kenton, with some half a dozen Kentucky families, in 1799, came to the place where Springfield is now located, in Clarke county, which was at that time a part of Champaign county. In the year 1800 he removed to Zanestown, in what is now Logan county, and lived on the bank of

the Mad River, just east of the present village of Zanesville.

Some years later he removed to his farm north of New Jackson, where he lived for more than a quarter of a century, and where he died in 1836, aged eighty-one years; he was buried in the first south of his residence on the spot which he had chosen for his burial place. His body was afterwards removed to Ohio, where the State erected a monument to his memory.

The Logan County Pioneer Association has but lately placed a permanent stone to mark the place where he lived and died; and a substantial monument should be planted to mark the place where this pioneer and distinguished soldier rested for so many years "after life's fitful fever was over."

In the war of 1812, Kenton was one of the Brigadier Generals of the Ohio forces, serving under General Harrison, and was conspicuous in all the councils and engagements growing out of this final contest with Great Britain. The government granted him a pension of twenty dollars per month, thus recognizing his long and faithful service to his country. There has been an inclination, in some quarters, to sneer at this grand old veteran and Indian fighter, to call him names and belittle his services; but I can find nothing in the history of the times nor in his life, to justify such conclusions.

Simon Kenton lived in troublous times and in the midst of contest and conflict; he took part in the onward movement which led to the civilization of a continent, and assisted in opening the highways to peace, and dedicating the land forever to human liberty.

He was in the advance guard it is true, and was on the outposts where the bitter and unrelaxing warfare of the Indian and the savage made the most strenuous measures necessary.

He took his life in his hand and with winning courage led his followers into the dangers which were to win a perpetuity of peace, and with the great leaders who fought for life established menas of this regard is entitled to the eternal gratitude of his countrymen.

In his relations with men he was kind, conciliatory, mild, and at all times considerate of the rights of his fellowmen.

With the form of a giant and the strength of an athlete he was as tender in his affections as a woman, and as gentle as a child; mild mannered, blue-eyed, fair skinned, this man who had been in hundreds of contests with savages and British soldiers, had never perpetrated a cruel or base or unmanly thing.

He was one of the foremost leaders of his time, and in his old days gathered around him his children and his friends, and with a voice full of sympathy mellowed by age and ripened with the experience of a long and adventurous life, he recounted the stories of the past, and dwelt upon the splendid civilization which had followed in the pathway of the pioneer.

He was buried upon the spot chosen by himself, upon a beautiful knoll overlooking the home in which he had lived for a quarter of a century. There he should have been permitted to rest in the peace he had so long and ardently battled for, surrounded by the friends he had gathered about him, and in the center of the new civilization he had done so much to form and fashion; and the spot

which was his chosen resting place, should be marked by his fellow citizens by one of the huge boulders, which would most fitly illustrate the strong character which was fashioned in the midst of the dangers and exposures of the frontier, and of the study in which, which was a part of the life and being of this grand old pioneer.

SIMON GIRTY.

Another character who figured conspicuously in the early history of Logan county, was Simon Girty, commonly called the Renegade. He was a white man, born in Pennsylvania, and when a boy was captured and carried away by the Senecas and adopted into their tribe. This must have been as early as 1760, for in 1764, at the close of Pontiac's war, he was delivered to Colonel Bouquet as one of the hostages of the Indians. He escaped and returned to his Indian friends. At the conclusion of peace between the French and English, Girty was compelled, by the terms of the treaty with the Senecas, who were required to deliver up all captives, to return to the white settlements. He took part in the Dunmore war in 1774, on the side of Virginia, and became at that time a friend and acquaintance of both Colonel Crawford and Simon Kenton. He became an officer in the militia, and was an applicant for a captaincy in the Regular Army; his failure to secure this coveted position, it is said, had much to do with his desertion to the enemy in 1778.

Accompanied by McKee, Elliott and some ten or twelve other soldiers he escaped from Pittsburg to Detroit. It is more than probable that his early train-

ing, and his life among the Indians, had much to do with his desire to return to the wild life and the freedom of the plains, for it is an indisputable fact that in almost every instance the white children captured and adopted into the Indian tribes refused to return to civilization when opportunity was offered.

Girty had been adopted by the Senecas, and was recognized by them as a member of their tribe. After his return in 1778, he was employed in the Indian department by the British commander, and was assigned to duty as a special agent with the Wyandots and Shawonees. He took up his residence for a time among the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky, and became one of their influential counselors. Shortly after he came to the Shawonoe and Mingo villages on the Mad river, and it is certain that he was in these towns at the time of Kenton's capture in 1778, and it was at the town of Wapatomica, and in the council chamber at that place, he made his eloquent appeal for the life of his old friend Simon Kenton.

Girty became a terror to all the surrounding country and like the bogymen was used by the mothers to frighten their children.

While he has been maligned and traduced by almost every historian from that day to this, I am inclined to the belief that Girty was no worse than many of the other renegades who took the side of Great Britain in the struggle in which the people of America were battling for freedom; every Tory in the Revolution was a renegade and deserved the contempt and hatred of mankind.

Girty had the excuse of having been bred at least in the camps and the homes

of the Indians, and was by colour and instinct an Indian. I believe not to pity him but I would him to be classed with all the other renegades who deserted their country in these times of peril, and who gave their aid and countenance to the enemies of liberty.

That Girty had a noble spirit as well as bad, must be recognized by his determined defense of Simon Kenton; his appeal to his Indian friends upon that occasion has always been recognized as one of the master pieces of oratory in the Indian Council Chambers; and that he exercised great influence among the Indians is unquestioned.

He was present at many of the battles between the whites and the Indians, notably Shackles' defeat, and at the battle of the Fallen Timber, in 1791; it was Girty and his five hundred Indian followers that surrounded and besieged Ft. Henry when Betty Zane made her daring and successful dash for the powder in the cabin outside the fort.

After the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, Girty retired to Canada and never again appeared in the country lying south of the river.

His name and fame has for a century been one of infamy and crime, and yet this man had many good qualities, and now and then the spark of human nature flashed with kindly sympathy for his fellowmen.

He has been denounced time and again for not saving Colonel Crawford from his untimely fate; but it is doubtful if any influence Girty might have been able to command, would have been of service to this unfortunate prisoner, and

to appeals, however eloquent, would have touched the hearts of his infuriated captors.

It was a part of the awful fate of Indian warfare, and the desperate hazard of battle, that had condemned Crawford to the stake, and it is more than likely that it would have been as much as Girty's life would have been worth to have attempted to interfere; at least we may be content with the belief that there was still within the bosom of the man who so earnestly and eloquently defended and saved his friend Simon Kenton, enough of the milk of human kindness, to have rescued Crawford had it been within his power so to do.

That the sympathy for Crawford was deep and sincere was unquestioned; upon the other hand the dislike and hatred of his chief Lieutenant Williamson was intense, not only upon the part of the Indians but upon part of many of the whites; Williamson had murdered the Moravians in cold blood, and had shown himself to be a brutal and unfeeling wretch, and a disgrace to the uniform he wore. Had it been Williamson instead of Crawford, captured at the Sandusky, it is doubtful if the sympathies of very many would have been extended even had he been compelled to suffer the tortures endured by Crawford; but Crawford was suffering for the crimes and infamies of Williamson, and neither Girty nor any other could have saved his life.

Simon Girty was a renegade, and as a renegade he will go down in history, leaving behind a memory that has little to commend it to after generations.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLERS. — JOSE SHARP, JR., JOHN K. KIMBLE,
 THE MOOREHEADS, — GEORGE MOOREHEAD, SAMUEL
 MOOREHEAD, LEA, GEORGE MOOREHEAD, JAMES M.
 MOOREHEAD, COL. GEORGE A. MOOREHEAD, JOHN JOHNS
 SHARP, COL. LEONARD SHARP, GEORGE A. MOOREHEAD,
 A. SELLINGER AND SONS.

With the conclusion of hostilities between the whites and the Indians, and the treaty of Greenville in 1795, the tide of immigration turned westward; it was not however until a later date that the great outpouring of humanity came to mix and mingle in that prairie-like part of Ohio in which Logan county was afterwards to be marked out and established.

Many adventurous and most desirable settlers however, came to find in these out-posts of western civilization homes for themselves and their children, and from these early families we find names which became closely inter-woven with the history and developments of this portion of Ohio.

JOSE SHARP.

Among the very earliest of these settlers was Job Sharp, who came from Virginia and settled in the eastern part of Logan county, now Zane township, in 1801, with his wife and three children, and his brother-in-law Carlisle Haines.

He was a native of New Jersey, but had removed to Virginia, and from Virginia came to this Ohio country; he arrived on Christmas day 1801, and thus with the exception of those who had been here in connection with and during the Indian occupation, was the first white man to cast his fortunes with the opening up of the new country.

He was a most useful and progressive pioneer, and did much towards the clearing up and the up-building of the new country. He planted the first orchard, and what was at that day still more important, in 1802, built the first grist-mill; it was but a rickety constructed affair, with millstones dressed from native boulders, but it answered the purpose of these early settlers and they soon came from far and near to become patrons of Sharp's mill.

What this meant to the early settlers can hardly be understood by those living in the present day.

The usual method of preparing corn for food was by cracking and crushing it in mortars, or other rough methods; it was only at best but a coarse meal, sometimes called grits, and the amount of labor necessary to prepare a sufficient quantity for even a small family was very great, and generally required the entire time and labors of some members of the household.

The Indian name of corn was "samp," and I distinctly remember, when a boy, of having visited one of the rude mills of the Pequot Indians, in New England, called "samp-martur;" it was simply a large round hole drilled or cut in the top of a large boulder and about the size of an ordinary camp kettle, and would possibly hold about one bushel of corn; into this mortar the Indians placed their corn and pounded it with a stone pestle until it was of such fineness as would enable them to use it in cooking. I saw this method still in use in the early days of the Civil war in the mountains of West Virginia, where the natives by this slow and laborous method, prepared "grits" for their daily use. It can therefore be easily

understood why the settlers far and near would come and bring their corn to have it ground at Sharp's mill, and thus relieve them from the daily drudgery of preparing by the slow method of the mortar and pestle the corn necessary for family use.

Job Sharp, a Quaker, was the advance guard of that splendid gathering of Quakers that settled the headwaters of the Mad River and the Darby, and became in after years the very bone and sinew of our great northwest.

The settlement of Job Sharp was soon followed by numerous families of Quakers, coming from Virginia, and drawn hither by the opportunities offered, and that spirit of progress and adventure so distinctly a part of those early times. Among these families we find the names of John Sharp, Thomas James, Levi Garwood, Daniel Garwood, Joshua Sharp, Joseph Stratton, Joseph Curl, Joshua Inskeep, Joseph Stokes, John Inskeep, the Bishops, the Evans, Ballingers, Warners, Cowgills, Outlands, and many others nearly all of that sturdy Virginia and North Carolina Quaker stock which did so much to bring the wilderness under subjection and to transplant the gentle refinement, and the kindly spirit of Christian sympathy into these valleys and beside these streams of Logan county.

Here in Zane township in 1807, the first church in Logan county was erected by these Quaker people, and dedicated to that religious belief which had inspired the teachings and consecrated the life of William Penn.

While the early settlers in the eastern part of the county were following the foot prints of Job Sharp and his family, through the snow of that winter of 1801,

and were gathering a most desirable community of citizens in that section, other portions of the county were being settled by people from other states.

In 1802, Thomas Antrim, who had in Virginia married Phebe, a daughter of Job Sharp, and had removed west to Chillicothe, came to join his father-in-law on the Darby. He was a blacksmith and at the same time a Quaker preacher and most excellent citizen. He was especially active in the matter of the building of the first Quaker church, and his son Daniel, born Jan. 6th 1805, was the first white child born from the incoming pioneers.

John Sharp, a brother of Job, followed in 1803, and this community began to grow and prosper.

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Around the cabin of Isaac Zane in and about Zanestown and near the head waters of the Mad river, another settlement of Quakers was being made, and as early as 1806, we find the Marmons, the Browns, Martins, Reams, Antrims, McCollochs, the Johnsons, the Williams, the Pickerells, Randalls, Moots, Greens, Paxtons, Athys and the Newsoms, contributed by New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia and other states were adding to the substantial population of the county.

In the southern portion of the county and along the Macachack and the Mad rivers came the Piatts, Newells, Blacks, McBeths, Kellys, Millers, Whites, Crocketts, Taylors, Dunns, Enochs, and a host of strong and splendid specimens of manhood and womanhood to aid in the dedication of this new and most promising territory to freedom. In the western and central portions of the county were the McPhersons, Reeds, Taylors, Tullses, Powells, Krouskaps, Shellys, Workmans,

McCloughs, Newells, and McVilloughs, many of whom had been in the county, and had been part of its population while yet the black hordes were most conspicuous for their purpose to keep peace, and to maintain friendly relations by force if it should become necessary.

The northern sections of the county, counted among the early and most substantial settlers, such names as the Bells, Greens, Fassetts, Wilsons, Thorntons, Roberts, Hathaways, Dates, Kellers, Curls, Earlys, Lukens, McCrarys, Antrims, Fishers, Harrisons, Rosencrofts, Askeys, Hatchers, Shidmorets, McVanns, Semons and Stewarts.

The improvements were of the rudest and most primitive character, the log cabin made a most substantial home for the early settler and his family, and he found in the forests the game necessary for his table; there was a widespread and most generous hospitality: the cabin door stood open for the traveler or the visitor, and the smoking bread, baked in the dutch oven on the hearth, offered to every comer the welcome of the housewife's most generous provision. It was a day when with peace came those who had shared the dangers and the hardships of the Revolution and they found in these out-posts of the frontier the peace and plenty they had dreamed of amidst the struggle for independence.

It was fortunate for the future of this great commonwealth that these men, who had borne the heat and peril of the battle, had come to assist in its up-building; it was still more fortunate that these women of the Revolution were content to assist in turning these forests and prairies into the quiet and loving homes which

were in after years to become the very centers of loyalty and patriotism.

Slowly but surely these scattered settlements grew and formulated themselves into protective communities; and about these early habitations there was formed such a cluster of social and family relationships that the blood of Virginia and the blood of New England is being transmitted through after generations, proud alike of their ancestors and of their achievements.

FIRST WHITE CHILD.

It has been claimed that Daniel Antrim was the first white child born in Logan county, June 9th, 1805. I knew him for very many years as a most estimable citizen and entertaining and companionable gentleman. He had a whole storehouse of information concerning the early settlement and was a man of wide information and much experience.

For many years he lived a neighbor to General Simon Kenton and was especially fond of relating stories of interest concerning this old pioneer.

He has repeatedly told me of Kenton's splendid carriage and handsome physical proportions, of his gentle and sympathetic nature, and his kindly treatment of all with whom he came in contact. He was present at Kenton's burial and was among the real mourners who stood about his grave.

ROBERT ROBITAILLE.

Another of the early settlers of Logan county was Robert Robitaille, a French Canadian, who must have come to Logan county as early as 1793 or 1794.

He came from Montreal and brought

with him a stock of goods and established a trading post at the Wyandot village of Zanesport; his store or trading post was situated just south of the hotel formerly kept by the Browns, and on the site now occupied by the stable of that hotel; his stock of goods consisted of such articles as were usually brought into the Indian country for sale, not only to the whites but to the Indians as well.

He was a thrifty, energetic and successful business man, and came of a good family in Montreal. That he was a man of good address and highly esteemed and commended himself to the people among whom he had cast his fortune and established his business, was evidenced by the fact that in 1798 or 1799, he married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Isaac Zane. He prospered in business, and about the time of the settlement of John Gunn, south of Bellefontaine, he concluded to remove his store or trading post to Gunn's stand, where he died shortly after, leaving a widow and two sons, Robert and James Robitaille.

He was buried in the cemetery near Gunn's tavern, on the Ludlow road, about one and a half miles south of Bellefontaine. His widow afterwards married James M. Reed.

As late as 1876 in company with his son, Doctor James Robitaille, of Montreal, I visited this burial ground and we discovered his grave with a rude wooden head board still standing, marking his resting place. It was the purpose of his son to erect a more substantial monument to his father but he died shortly after returning to Montreal, and his purpose was never carried into effect.

Robitaille was unquestionably the first

merchant or trader in Logan county, and his store commanded a wide and extensive custom.

His young sons, Robert and James, after the death of their father, and after the marriage of their mother, went to live with James M. Reed until after the death of their mother, when they were taken by an uncle to Montreal; they crossed Lake Erie on the first steamboat plying on the lakes, called *The Walk in the Water*, and Doctor James Robitaille informed me that when they started for Canada with their uncle, the axmen were just cutting the hazel brush and timber out of the streets of Bellefontaine.

Robert Robitaille, the eldest son, went at a later date and joined the Wyandots in the west, where he died some years since. Dr. James Robitaille became quite a distinguished citizen of Canada, and at one time served as Treasurer General of Canada; he left quite a family in Montreal (I highly esteem); his son-in-law, Professor Archambault is the head of the college on Mount Royal and is recognized as one of the distinguished educators of Canada.

THE MCCULLOCHS.

Three of the early settlers of Logan county were the three brothers, William, Solomon and Samuel McCulloch. They were born in Berkeley county, Virginia, and came to Logan county about 1803. They belonged to an old and influential family and were the neighbors and friends of the Zanes, in Virginia, and thus were induced to try their fortunes on the frontier. Ebenezer Zane, the founder of Wheeling, married a sister of the McCullochs, William McCulloch, in company with Jonathan Zane

and John McIntosh, a Scotch boy of Henderson Zane, as he is called. Zane, meeting the boat from Wheeling to Maysville in Kentucky, by way of Zanesville. With him five Indians with the Cherokees, he sold the treaty at Zanesville and kept it for him for five years; he married Nancy, the eldest daughter of Isaac Zane, only in 1807, and lived until about 1810 at Zanesville, whence he removed to Logan county, as recorded on the land now occupied by Joseph Stokes, south of Zanesville, for a road to be voted at the election in Zane township in 1800. His son, Noah Zane McColloch, was born on the 7th day of April, 1798, and was the first white child born in Zanesville, Muskingum county. William McColloch was a man of great prominence in the new country, and appears to have been closely identified with all matters connected with the advancement of public interests; he was a justice of the peace and otherwise recognized by his fellow citizens.

In the war of 1812 he raised an independent company of scouts and commanded them as captain; he was killed in the fight with the British under General Brock and the Indians under Tecumseh, at the battle on the present site of Detroit; he left a family of four sons and three daughters.

SOLOMON MC COLLOCH.

The second brother was for many years one of the most prominent and distinguished citizens of Logan county, and in the very first election in Zane township in 1806, he was chosen as one of the first three commissioners of Champaign county.

He afterwards occupied many places of trust and importance and was the first Director of the town of Bellefontaine, having been appointed by the court for this purpose.

He lived on the town school lot in Logansport and owned the tract now occupied by the late Samuel McColloch, and he brought the first sale of public property.

He removed to Logan county and settled there in 1802, and was long a member of the Union, after the western revolution, and him, and he removed to Indiana, where he died some years later.

Miller Kemmer, a son of General Scott, Kenton, married a daughter of Solomon McColloch; Colonel James M. Worlman married another daughter.

SAMUEL MC COLLOCH.

A younger brother of William and Solomon, Samuel McColloch, came with his brothers to Logan county in 1802, and settled in what is now Monroe township; there came with him his son, George, at that time about fifteen years of age; Samuel McColloch is the head of the family of McCollochs, represented by the Rev. George McColloch.

That he was a man of great character and standing is evidenced by the fact that he was a representative in the legislature in 1800 from Champaign county, which at that time included Logan and Clarke counties within its boundaries; he was an officer in the war of 1812, being a lieutenant in the company of his brother, Capt. William McColloch; he lost an arm during the war, and was one of the pensioners on the early rolls of Logan county.

REV. GEORGE MC COLLOCH.

Reverend George McColloch, son of Samuel, was one of the earliest Baptist ministers in this section. He married a daughter of George Henry in 1800, who came from Greenbrier county, Virginia, and for

many years preached at Thorp's Run Baptist Church; he was a man of great piety, and left behind him the fragrance of a beneficent Christian life; he lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years and his numerous descendants are still among our most honored fellow citizens. His son in age is still living, aged ninety years, with a remarkably clear mind, and a vigorous manhood; he is one of the last of the early settlers, and has seen this country develop from a wilderness to the wonderful growth and prosperity of the present day. Thorp's Run in that early day was reached by a broken hellebore path and remained for many years one of the Mecca's of early Christian pilgrimage. The old church was compelled to give way to the progressive steps of advancing improvement, and was torn down when the T. & O. C. Rv., built its line from Bellefontaine to Columbus.

George McColloch was in the war of 1812, and was a member of the company of scouts of Capt. William McColloch, raised in and about Zanesville, and for many years he drew a pension from the government, granted to him for his services in the war of 1812. He died in the year 1886, aged ninety-six years.

NOAH ZANE MCCOLLOCH.

Judge Noah Zane McColloch was the eldest son of William McColloch and Nancy Zane. He was born April 6th, 1798 in Zanesville, and was the first white child born in Muskingum county; he came to Logan county with his father in 1803, and was thus one of the earliest of the second generation of these pioneers; he was a man of most unquestioned ability, inheriting many of the characteristics of the two families and uniting within himself some of the

strong points and the better opportunities of both.

He was born and bred in the very midst of the cabins of the pioneers and the tents and tepees of the Indians, and gathered his early education from the rough surroundings of these early settlements, and yet he was a man of wide and general information and had the polish and refinement of later day opportunities; he was a perfect store-house of information and could entertain you by the hour, with the lore and legends of the early settlers; he exercised for many years a wide and beneficent influence with the Indian people, and was foremost in the councils of his associates; he occupied many offices in the gift of the people and was everywhere recognized as a man of sterling integrity and good judgment; he held several county offices, was Recorder, Auditor, Clerk of the Court, Probate Judge, and was one of the Associate Judges of the Common Pleas Court; in every position to which he was called he was recognized as an efficient and most competent officer. He was an ardent anti-slavery advocate, and espoused the cause of the down-trodden and oppressed; intensely loyal, he was a most earnest and devoted supporter of the union, and his sympathies were on the side of the Government in its last and bitterest struggles for national supremacy.

A man of strong convictions and determined purpose he never hesitated in expressing himself in all matters which entered into the questions of public good.

His information and recollections of early times and of the pioneers was so accurate and extensive that it is to be regretted that he did not put into print or some permanent form the knowledge within his keeping.

He died in 1878, having passed his eightieth year. He was one of the first, as he was one of the last of that marvelous gathering of strong and courageous manhood which united within the span of a single life the rough and wholesome experience of the pioneer with the education and refinement of the latter civilization, which was to follow.

JAMES M. WORKMAN.

Another of the early settlers of Logan county, was James M. Workman. He came from Virginia and shortly afterwards married Henrietta McCulloch, sister of William, Solomon and Samuel McCulloch; he first lived near the State Bridge on the Siderslager farm, and afterwards moved to a farm on the Ludlow, known as the Park farm; he was a man of the strictest integrity and of great influence in the community. He must have come to Logan county shortly after the war of 1812, for I do not find him to have taken part in any of the matters connected with the public interests until about that time. Simon Kenton, Jr., married his daughter, and some time in 1832 removed to Indiana.

COLONEL DANIEL WORKMAN.

Was also a Virginian and served in the Revolution, and was pensioned by the government; he was an active and influential citizen and was engaged in many public enterprises; he married Kitty McPherson, the daughter of General James McPherson, who was the admitted belle of this entire country, and who has been frequently pronounced the most beautiful woman of all this section of Ohio; it is certain that she possessed great charms of person and of manner, for she captivated all the young

men of the neighborhood, many of whom became suitors for her hand. I have heard John Kinch, Jr., say that Kitty McPherson was the most beautiful woman he ever saw. She was noted as well for her dress as her beauty, and was said to have been the first woman in Logan county to wear a silk dress.

GENERAL JOHN STEUBY.

Was an early settler in Logan county; he came in 1810 and settled first in Monroe township; he afterwards removed to Cherokee. He was a man of fine presence and many accomplishments and was recognized as a leader in early days; he was one of the first assize and judges in the county and served for ten years in the legislature; he was the commander of the militia of the county, and at general musters, with his staff officers, presented a fine appearance, and not only commanded his soldiers, but directed the execution and abridgment of the on-lookers upon the occasion.

General Isaac S. Gardner was the Inspector general on the staff of General Steuby during the days of the militia of Ohio; General John Abel was another member of his staff; General Abel came from Virginia about 1831 and settled in McArthur township; he was the brother-in-law of Andrew Hellman, who had married General Abel's sister in Virginia, and who, about 1830, moved from Virginia, and settled near the Abels in McArthur township.

Hellman in cold blood murdered his wife in September, 1830, and pretended that robbers had broken in and assaulted them both; General Abel boldly charged Hellman with being the murderer, and upon Hellman's face being washed the blood stains were removed and he was at once arrested; he was confined in the old log jail until

November, 1820, when he came to West Lebanon, Ohio, in search of a place to build a mill, and in the discharge of his duties he contributed to the settlement of the question by erecting a mill, and in doing this, against the wishes of some of his friends, and with many of the latter elements of opposition.

JOHN FROCK, JR.

He is under the name of John Frock, Esq. He was born in Kaniawh, and came to Ohio about 1790, he settled in Pickens county, where John Frock, Sr. was born. (See John Frock, Sr. already given.) He returned to Lebanon, and located on the present site of the City Hall, where the Methodist church now stands. He built a large series of hewed timbers away from the left side of the river, and built a mill of hewed timbers and was without plastering, the joints were jointed and carefully hewed that you could scarcely detect the joints.

John Frock, Sr. was the original proprietor of West Lebanon, and built out the town in 1812, and built the first mill. He also erected the mill, still standing, which was the largest and most important at that time in all central Ohio, and commanded customers for north as Findlay and Lima, and various other places, where always a drive for the completion of the order, which was ground in the regular order of its reception.

By contract under the County Court's orders he cut out and opened a highway from Indianapolis to Fort Loudon; it was the first road running directly north from Lebanon, not counting the trace cut by General Hill in his march upon Detroit.

JOHN FROCK, JR.

The subject of this article was one of the most well known in Pickens county. He was born in 1812 in the midst of the struggle and the vicissitudes of the frontier and enjoyed all the early disadvantages of a pioneer, and yet, without opportunity for learning and without experiencing the culture of a better settlement, he was in temper and address a perfect gentleman.

His studies were two in his stockings, he was self-taught, and had the perfect knowledge of a young giant of the west, but with nothing, he had an almost phenomenal competency and his mental powers of mind were as fair and true as ever, the sun shone down upon them, and put his fire out of doors and his wisdom in ship and erect carriage put him the best guard, his eighty-six years of life and manhood; if ever there was born and bred a perfect gentleman with the characteristics of sturdy independence, and the true and tender sympathies of a gentleman and his domestic nature, that man was John Frock, amazingly parsimonious in all things pertaining to business, he was the ideal and splendid citizen. For many years he grew his ears, fed his cattle, and sent to market the finest the country afforded. I distinctly recall seeing him behind a drove of nearly four hundred cattle, erect and erect in his horsemanship and in his carriage, more than I ought back from the market for, thousand dollars, as the result of his careful management and attention. He was one of the old time gentlemen, but of the youth and spirit of the younger generation; he should have lived to be a hundred, but by the fall of his horse he was injured, and his death followed; he

was one of the last of that early generation which did so much to make the wilderness blossom as the rose; he was one of those who had lived midst the hardships of the frontier, had experienced its life and its promise, and had gathered from it all the tender side of human nature, and numbered his friends by the same measure that he might have counted the ears of corn upon his broad and fertile fields.

A SPLENDID ANCESTRY.

It would be very difficult even now, in the midst of the culture and refinement of later day opportunities to find a hardier or healthier foundation for a race of freemen than the men and women who came to build up a new empire in these broad and fertile valleys of the west. Is it any wonder that the descendants of such ancestors have always been foremost in all matters of public interest and national policy.

Their children have been bred in the bone and sinew of a magnificent ancestry, and their achievements of greatest public importance have been worthy of the ancestry from which they sprang.

Many of the earlier families came already provided with land warrants for the location of the Virginia military lands, and the wilderness, which was sighing in the winds of its primeval greatness and glory, bowed its head in acknowledgement of the scepter of these new monarchs of the west.

Cabins sprung up in the forests and these new-comers spread about them at once the airs and the civilization of their earlier homes.

The stories of these early adventurers into the wilderness, sent back to the east,

brought others to join these founders and workers of a new empire, until at last the very west itself was peopled by the hands of these hardy and intelligent pioneers, and their descendants, across the Mississippi.

It was of such as these that the early settlements of Logan county were composed, and it was of such that the Indians found a firm friend in time of peace and the most determined and unconquerable foe in time of war.

It is well worthy of note that after the treaty of Greenville and later after the final treaty of peace in 1812, the Indians were on the most friendly terms with the whites, and they mingled together in hunting and fishing, in trading and bartering with the very kindest of feelings towards each other.

They traded liberally at the stores and brought their skins and furs, and were regarded as most desirable customers.

They were true friends when once they formed an attachment and they seized every opportunity to show their fidelity and true help.

The days of the Aborigines had past, and the days of a splendid and thriving civilization was about to be established in this outpost and frontier, and the cabin of the Indian and the arrow of the hunter was to give way before the onward march of a new and more prosperous era.

New forms and new faces were to find in the wilderness the opportunities for adventure and development, and the newer and broader culture of the white man was to supplant the older and narrower rule of the Indian, which for centuries had held within its keeping the streams and the forests of the great Northwest.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST ELECTION IN LOGAN COUNTY WAS HELD AT ZANE TOWNSHIP, IN 1800. THE CANDIDATES WERE: JOHN TULLIS, SR., JAMES McPHERSON, SAMUEL McGOLOCH, HENRY SHAW, JOHN TUCKER, JR., DANIEL TUCKER, ET AL.

The first election held in Logan county, was in Zane township, then part of Jefferson county, in 1800.

Zane township then included John Harrison, Bakes, Jefferson, Morris, Henry and all that portion lying north to the Mississippi on the lakes, the Missouri.

At this first election, James McPherson, George M. Bennett and Thomas Annin were judges, Thomas Davis and Henry Shaw, clerks, and William McGoloch was the justice of the peace certifying to the same.

Thirty-two persons voted at this election, including Isaac Zane, John Sharp, John Tullis, Sr., James McPherson, Samuel and William McGoloch, Henry Shaw, John Tullis, Jr., Daniel Tucker, et al.

The candidates voted for were for members of Congress, Legislature and county officers. Samuel McGoloch was the first member of the Legislature from this, then Champaign county.

BLOCK HOUSES

Following close upon the days of white occupation came the block houses; these were built for the purposes of defense in case of any extraordinary emergency coming from Indian uprisings, or from any

cause demanding the protection of the women and the children of the settlers, and such fortifications as were not able to take part in the public defense. They also gave an amount of information, advantage to the defenders, and protectors themselves, while at the same time they exercised a public and a peace upon the Indians, who were thus created under and then any uprising would probably be without any good results, and then these standing public monuments, that the whites were always ready for any emergencies that might arise, were most valuable.

They were promptly called into service in civil times, and in many instances were of extreme benefit in insuring life and safety to the whites, and in protecting the property of the settlers.

There were several of these block houses within the limits of the present Logan county; Capt. James Manry, of Ross county, built a block house about three miles northwest of Bellefontaine, in Harrison township, on the farm afterwards owned by John Lacey, and now occupied by Henry Henry; Colonel James McPherson built one something near a mile northwest of Mansury's. Governor Vance, who was then captain of militia, built a block house about one mile east of Logansville; it stood on a bluff just at the edge of a prairie, and was in a commanding position; Isaac Zane built a large and formidable block house at Zanes-town; the English had formerly had a block house at this point but it had been destroyed and burned by the Americans.

Zanes' block house was the largest and most important in the county, and Colonel McPherson, who was the only Indian agent representing the Americans, was put in command of it, early in 1812, when the threat-

ended hostilities with the Indians, and then to begin the Indians north of the country were gathered in a large number of bands of Zuni and Mescaleros, the eastern and western portions of the country were guarded by soldiers to prevent their falling an expected uprising against the whites. The continued good will of the Indians made it quite evident that there was no danger to be anticipated from this source and the Indians were dispersed to their several villages.

One historian says that an important fort was built at Zanestown, but I do not find any confirmation of this, and I am inclined to believe that Zuni block house and this fort were one and the same. These block houses remained for several years until the incoming tide of white immigration had so filled the country, and populated it with white settlers, and the different settlements were strong enough to defend themselves, and the Indians had become so friendly and law-abiding that they were no longer required for defense. The block houses, however, played a most important part in the early settling of the country and without their assistance and protection loss of life and property might have occurred.

The heroism of the early settlers was frequently tried in and about the block houses and rude forts constructed for public defense; and about them were enacted some of the most thrilling and desperate deeds recorded in the early annals of the northwest.

They served their day and generation and became a part of the history of these early times.

GUNN'S TAVERN

Some time, about 1766 or 1767, John Gunn built a tavern near the large spring

just west of the head of and southeast of the spring where Belleville was afterwards established, and about one and one-half miles southeast of the present site of Belleville. This spring is now called Gunns Creek, and it was just south of the spring, when the creek, that the Indian village known as Melkestown, was located.

John Gunn, a Canadian, was a man of many accomplishments for that early day. He was a scholarly man and had studied surveying, and attended night school. He was the first settler for some Canadian land owners and he attempted to locate a town on the land of his employers; he built a two-story house and opened a tavern and offered every comfort to man and beast. Gunn's settlement was fully a mile or more from Belleville and southeast of it.

Robert Robinson, who was also a Canadian, was persuaded by Gunn to move his store from Zanestown to this new venture, and Gunn's new tavern was in the way. Gunn's tavern, or settlement, remained for a few years only, and the old burial ground situated near it, is still plainly marked and distinct, although all trace of the head-boards have disappeared. As late as 1876 I found many of these graves plainly marked, the wooden headboards made of oak and painted, were in a number of instances quite distinct. Among them I recall the names of some of the Moore family; tall James Moore's father was buried there. The records show that Gunn took out a license to keep a tavern as late as 1835.

The location was chiefly desirable on account of the spring near which it was situated, and which still remains as the fountain source of Mekeel's creek, although Gunn's tavern and all the evidences of set-

tlement, save the brick gateway, long since disappeared.

John Mathers, the first owner of the site, located and staked out his land, and settled upon a corner of the corner of the present town of Belleville. On the opposite side of the quarry and the stone house which was long a land mark and which he lived in for many years. Mathers a man of fine character, a gentlemanly and respected.

BELLEVILLE.

Some time after 1800, the town of Belleville was located, not with the usual speculation and was not a more successful than Gunn's venture; it was owned and controlled by Quisenberry and his people; by them it was Mathers built a tavern and made a bid for the patronage of men and horses; came soon to be a place of enterprise and all of common standing, except the graveyard and spring. It was at Mathers' tavern that the first election in Toled county was held in 1801, soon after the organization of the county; the first voter was James M. Reed, the father of Mrs. General Isaac S. Gardner, of whom I shall have something more to say later on. Here also in Mathers' tavern the Common Pleas court was held for two or three years. A school house was also built near Belleville and the scholars came from far and near to attend it. Belleville did not make very rapid strides, and it was not a day of electric motors and automobiles, and at best it only became a hamlet of a dozen or more houses. It was finally determined that the site was not an eligible one, principally because of the lack of an abundant supply of good water, and early in 1819 the Court of Common Pleas appointed a commission to locate a permanent county seat.

BELLEFONTAINE.

The commission reported in favor of and the court approved the location upon the present site (it was called Bellefontaine, because of the beautiful springs in and about it). One of these springs situated near the corner of Adams and Columbus street, was called good water, known as Wheeler Spring, and supplied almost the entire population of the central part of the new village with good drinking water; there was on the lot afterwards occupied by Samuel Walker at the corner of Oak street and Chaffee the streets; two others of the lots of George Shultz, one now occupied by Mr. Frank Blessing and McElden Dun; still another was the site of the latter spring, near the railroad. While little quite a number of others were located within or near the territory to be covered by the new county seat. Many of these springs still furnish an abundant supply of water, while others have been carried away under ground, to make way for public improvements.

It is a curious fact that while Belleville was abandoned because of lack of water, at the same time, the city of Bellefontaine, went back to a point near Belleville to find the most abundant supply of pure water, perhaps enjoyed by any city in the state.

Solomon McColloch was appointed director of the new county seat and under the direction of the court, laid off the town into streets, alleys and lots, and brought the same to sale.

The limits of the new county seat were bounded by four streets each thirty (30) feet in width, and the town was laid off into sixteen original squares, with four blocks in a square, and four lots in a block.

Thus they were two hundred and fifty-six lots, including the public square and the

cemetery; the land was then agreed to be given in the original proprietors' names. I can discover no other property transferred to the directors; all of the one hundred lots were divided to the donors and by him sold, either at public or private sale for public improvement.

At the time of the settlement of the new seat of justice, there was a great want of fuel, so delicately was the soil in the woods. The land upon which the court house was to be located was a thick forest, and the streets of the new town were cut through the timber.

The streets of the county seat were named after some of the principal cities of the state, Main street, running north and south was called Cincinnati street, the street running east and west was called Columbus street; then followed, respectively, Springfield and Detroit, while the street east of the court house square was called Mad River.

JOHN TULLIS, SR.

Was the only resident within the limits of the new village, he lived in a cabin on the ground formerly occupied by Blue Jacket, and I am of the opinion that upon the removal of Blue Jacket to Wapawmeto, that Tullis appropriated his cabin and became his successor in possession of his home as well as his land. Tullis was a Virginian and came to Ohio in 1800, and settled on the quarter section of land upon which one-half of the town was situated. He afterwards deeded one-half of this to his son John, Jr., who thus became one of the original proprietors. Tullis was a man of great influence with the new settlers, and was a representative of the best class of the pioneers and frontiersmen of the day. He was born in Prince William county, Virginia, in

1750, and at the beginning of the Revolution in 1770, he enlisted in the company of Captain Lee, of the Third Virginia Regiment, and in General Woodford's Brigade, and afterwards served under Colonel Marshall.

He was in several of the battles of the Revolution, was at the battle of Brandywine, and was one of the soldiers who served under Washington during that terrible winter at Valley Forge. After his muster out of service he removed to Kentucky, and from Kentucky came to Ohio in 1806.

I have in my possession the original claim for pension by this old Revolutionary patriot, containing statements of his service, and also the original pension certificate, granting to him a pension of eight dollars per month, under the act of March 18th, 1808, and dating his pension from November 9th, 1819, signed by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War.

It would appear by the statements filed at the War Department that it was necessary for pensioners at that day, from time to time, to file statements of their property in order to be continued upon the pension roll. In November, 1824, Tullis made a statement of his property, sworn to before Judge Joseph H. Crane, which shows the value placed upon property at that day, and is interesting by way of comparison with later day values. It is certified to by Daniel Workman and Samuel Newell, and is as follows:

AN INVENTORY OF JOHN TULLIS' PROPERTY TAKEN BY US.

Two horses, worth	\$ 60 00
One cow, worth	8 00
One bed, worth	10 00

One sow pig	2 00
32 acres of land	312 00
Claim on Talman and Israel	150 00
.....	+ — — —
Total	534 00

The fifty-two acres of land was the last trace of his land adjoining the town left after Bellefontaine was taken from his possessions.

During his later years he was a recluse, and many curious stories were told of his peculiarities. It is more than likely that his early service, hardships and exposures, had in some measure shattered his mental and told upon his physical powers.

His service for his country entitles him to the generous sympathy and the gratitude of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM POWELL.

Another of the original proprietors of the seat of justice was William Powell. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio before the year 1800; he was employed by General Wayne as a hunter for the army; he afterwards lived in Hamilton county, then removed to Champaign county, and finally came to his farm upon which the county seat of Logan county was afterwards located, in 1812.

He lived just west of the railroad depot, in a long low, one-story house. He left quite a family of children some of whom became prominent citizens. He was most unfortunately drowned by falling from a log in crossing Blueshacket, just west of his home.

LOGAN COUNTY

After the war of 1812, the great tide of immigration again turned westward, and the valleys of the Mad River and the rich

valleys which opened into it, became objective points for those seeking homes in the west.

The early settlers had sent back glowing accounts of the promised wealth of this new empire and the friends and relatives of these came to cast their fortunes with those who had been pioneers in these new fields of civil contest, and thousands of homeseekers were quickly added to the increasing population. So fast had the country been filled with thrifty and adventurous people that it became inconvenient to go to the distant county seat of Urbana, and steps were taken to form a new county, leaving Champaign to the southward; John In-keep, Sr., was then a member of the legislature from Champaign county, and with the assistance of General Foss, of Springfield, who was a member of the Senate in the same legislature, succeeded in having an act passed on the 30th day of December, 1817, creating two new counties, Clarke and Logan, both to be carved off of the county of Champaign. The county of Clark was taken from the southern portion of the Champaign and Logan from the northern portion.

Logan county as thus set apart and designated extended from the northern boundary of Champaign county to the Miami of the Lakes, the Maunee, and including within its jurisdiction all that portion within the the government Indian reservations extending to the lakes. The county thus formed, was divided into five townships, Zane, Jefferson, Lake, Miami and Waynesfield. On the first of April, 1820, Hardin county was formed off the northern portion of Logan, and Waynesfield township disappeared; at the same time about three miles of the eastern side of Logan was cut off to be added to the new county of Union, and, in 1848,

another small portion of the old town in the northwest corner and a small portion of the county.

The present limits of the county have since remained intact. The only change in a question of county jurisdiction, twenty years were filled by the county of Logan, and Harlan.

Harlan county, for judicial purposes remained with the jurisdiction of the county until 1833, when it was duly and permanently organized and its county seat and judicial seat established.

THE COUNTY COURTS.

The first term of court here, the county of Logan was held in the month of January, at the house of Urban McIntosh, a gentleman having procured that the court should be at that place until a permanent county seat had been duly established. On the 24th day of September, 1788, the Honorable Ours Church was the first court of our said court at Bellevue, and James McAlvay, Levi Garwood and John Shaffly were the associate judges; Nicholas Pickrell was sheriff and Samuel Newell was clerk, both being appointed by the court. The judges each received three dollars per day for the time actually employed.

There being at that time no lawyer resident in Logan county, James Coley of Urbana, Champaign county, was appointed prosecuting attorney, and was allowed fifty dollars each term of court for his services as such. The first jury consisted of Josiah Outland, Joel Smith, William Mettee, Charles Meets, Thomas Stanfield, Isaac Zeng, Lanson Curtis, Nathan N. Smith, John Howell, Henry Richards, Nicholas Stilwell and Thomas Switzerland.

THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.

The court proceeded to the location of a permanent seat of justice and for this purpose no decision was apparently considered. The old settlers, Daniel Pickler and Samuel Smith.

This commission, after some delay, reported to the court for the new county seat at the place south of Zanesfield on the lands of John A. McCall.

The court refused to approve of this selection because of the question of title. These lands were a part of the Virginia military surveys, and therefore had a much better title and was more open to the title to the military lands. The matter long remained in the hands of the court, on the 18th of October, 1790, it reported in favor of locating the county seat on the lands of John Tullis, Sen. William Powell and Leonard Hunt.

This report was duly approved by the court, the town was named Bellevue, and Solomon McCall was appointed director of the new county seat. The proprietors agreed to donate every alternate lot, and a block of four lots for the use of the court house, and one of the same size in the southwest corner of the town, the southeast to be used for a burying ground, and the south half for the churches, and one block for a landing lot. William Powell owned the land north of and adjoining Columbus street, and Tullis, the lands south of and adjoining Columbus street; Leonard Hunt owned a small part of the land on the northwest corner and in consideration of conveying the same he was given one of the lots of the new town. Early in 1820 Solomon McCall, as director, laid off the town and platted the lots, numbering 218, and the proprietors conveyed to

and the public square is now and full of the ever increasing number of trees, which are still appearing in the forest. The court house has been built from lumber cut from the same forest, and is now in 1890, in a fine condition, and five stories high. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of the present day.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The court house was erected by John Bell, and is built on the log and stone of John Smith, one of the proprietors of the town, who lived on the lot just east of the present house. This house had only one story, and was of pine lumber, the same as the Shawanoes.

In 1823, the town, having no court house, erected by Nathaniel H. Phelps, and was on the corner of the lot just east of the present house, and was used by Peter Lester, Walter Slicer and Captain John B. Miller, et al., as a hotel. The contract for the building was thirteen hundred dollars. This building was afterwards sold to Nathaniel Knight for eight hundred and fifty dollars.

THE JAIL.

A jail was erected by Nathaniel H. Phelps, on the northeast corner of the public square, for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars. The contract was let February 18, 1826, and on the 18th of March he reported it one-half done, and received an estimate of one hundred and five dollars upon his contract.

It was built of hewed logs, dove-tailed at the corners, and there was a rose and log wall around the first story, and fifteen miles from the spine being filled in with loose stones. Nathaniel Dodge was appointed the first

jailer. The brick jail which succeeded it was not built until 1845. The present jail was built in 1870, and cost \$27,000.

The brick court house was not built until 1833, and cost \$2,000. The wood-work was let to William Ball for nine hundred dollars, and one hundred and fifty dollars additional for cut stone work. The wood-work to John Wheeler and George Shumilton for a thousand dollars. It was finished in 1833, and court held in it the same year.

The two brick offices on either side of the court house, which for nearly forty years did service for the county officers, were built by William Watson, for six hundred and fifty dollars, in 1833. The new court house was erected in 1870, and cost one hundred and five thousand, five hundred and ninety eight dollars.

Early in 1821, the courts first sat in Bellefleur, with Judge Joseph H. Crane as president, and Levi Garwood, James McPherson and William McBeth as associate judges; Samuel Newell was clerk and Nicholas Pickercell sheriff.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first county commissioners were Robert Smith, Solomon McCulloch, and William McBeth, they were elected April 4th, 1818, and held their first meeting in Belleville on the 23rd of the same month.

At this meeting they appointed Martin Marmon treasurer of the county, and Nicholas Pickercell sheriff.

Some idea of the territory embraced within the jurisdiction of the county commissioners may be gathered from the fact that at the July meeting of the commissioners, in 1818, they fixed the toll rate of fer-

ridge over the Maumee river at the following schedule:

One wagon, four horses,	75
Loaded cart and team,	37 1-2
Every four wheeled cartilage and team,	50
An empty cart and team,	25
Man and horse,	12 1-2
Foot passenger,	6 1-4
Every hog or sheep,	10

The license for public houses was to be eight dollars, except in Zanesfield it was to be ten, and at Maumee twelve.

There is a supposition that at one time Logan county, was all included in Zane township Champaign county, and that the part north to the Lakes was Waynesfield township.

This is borne out by the fact that at the election of 1800, in Zane township, Champaign county, the voters at that election included James Mcathersen, John Tills, Jr., Daniel Tucker, John Powell, John Trias, Sr., Colonel William McClord, Sergeant McCulloch, William McCulloch, Isaac Zane, Jeremiah Stansberry, Job Sharp, John Sharp and Carlisle Haines, and all other persons of Logan county were represented in that election.

FOUR TOWNSHIPS.

At the meeting of the county commissioners, in August, 1818, Logan county was declared to extend on the north to the Indian boundary line and was divided into four townships, Miami, Lake, Jefferson and Zane, and afterwards Waynesfield, extending to the Maumee was added.

The places of holding elections in these townships was to be at Zanesfield at the

house of Isaac Zane, and at James M. Workman's, in Jefferson, and at the court house in Lake, and John Turner's in Miami.

PUBLIC ROADS.

At the September meeting, 1818, a road was ordered to be laid out from the Darby creek to Belleville and the Great Miami river.

Again in 1830, another road was ordered to be laid out from Bellefontaine, to Fort Findlay, and thence to the Maumee of Lake Erie, and upon this road David Workman was directed to expend twenty five dollars.

The road from West Liberty, northward, first went east along the edge of the Mad river valley, until it reached the farmhouse of the late Edward Hilderbrand, when it turned through the gap in the hill to the northwest, and thence along the De Graff road to a point near the old McElch farm, and thence along and parallel to the Big Four Railroad, north, and to Belleville, when it bore off again to the northwest and passed about one mile west of the present site of Bellefontaine, following substantially what was afterwards known as Hull's trace; it was little more than a bridle path.

Some time about 1838 the present road was laid out from Bellefontaine to West Liberty, by a commission headed by Robert Patterson, who afterwards superintended the cutting and constructing of this new road way. The work was done by the three days' labor required of all citizens for road service.

For many years this road in winter remained almost impassable, as did most of the other roads in the county.

The road to Zanesfield, formerly followed the meandering of Goose creek, and passed out through the farm of Zaneus

Bugherty into the Mad river valley, some thing more than a mile south of Zionsville, where it intersected the road going the east side of the valley from the Mammoth to the villages to Zionsville.

The road to the north followed Huff's trace to Cherokee, following its line, and on to the Mammoth, passing to the westward of Bellefontaine a mile or more, and then to Silver Lake. These roads were not much more than bridle paths, and for many years, such things as wagons and carts were almost unknown.

THE FIRST VEHICLES.

It is generally understood that James C. Curtis, a merchant of Zionsville, brought into the country the first wheeled vehicle; and it is the understanding that Doctor Aaron Hartley had one of the first, if not the first, brought, and, strange to relate, it was a "run-about," not unlike the ones so fashionable at the present time, excepting that its axles were wooden, and it was built for strength as well as service.

THE FIRST PIKES.

The roads of an early day were in strong contrast with the present system of gravel broadens seen throughout Logan county.

There are now four hundred and fifty-two miles of gravelled pikes in Logan county, built at an expense of one million two hundred and fifty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and seventy-eight cents (\$1,253,337.78).

The twenty-five dollars granted Daniel

Workman to open up a road from Bellefontaine to Fort Embury, and thence to the lake, would make a poor showing against the magnificent lines of public highway, which stretch the entire county, and make a perfect system of public improvements, and be found anywhere in the West.

TAXES.

The first assessment of taxes reported by the county treasurer, Martin Munnen, was as follows:

Received for licenses.....	\$124.38 3/4
Received for taxes.....	404.55 1/2
Grand total.....	\$538.84 1/4
Paid out by county orders.....	519.83
By treasurer's commission, 4 per cent.	20.80
Total.....	\$540.63
Balance due treasurer.....	1.79
This report is dated June 18th, 1819.	

The amount of taxes collected and expended in Logan county for the year 1901-1902, was as follows:

Total collection of taxes.....\$358,584.43

Of this amount more than one-half was expended for the public school system of the county, and aggregated the grand total of \$181,700.00.

What a wonderful story these figures tell of the growth and grandeur which three-fourths of a century has wrought out in this garden spot of the great northwest.

CHAPTER V.

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FIRST HOUSES—NEW HOUSE, TAVERN, WOODMAN'S
TAVEN, THE TAYLOR HOUSE, THE EARLY ROSS
Houses, O. B. BLOOM, GRAYSON, C. C. W. M. McCLURE,
NATHANIEL DODGE, JACOB POWELL, SAMUEL
NAYLOR, THE SUMMER CITY, JAMES MAY,
NINTH EIGHT, DR. J. H. COOK, J. W. G. SCOTT,
MURRAY, S. A. S. J. H. COOK, J. W. G. SCOTT,
SABOON, THE J. H. COOK, J. W. G. SCOTT,
BROWN, MAY, JOHN A. H. COOK, J. W. G. SCOTT,
GARRETT, W. M. G. H. COOK, J. W. G. SCOTT,
DR. JACOB HURLEY, JOHN C. McCLURE, THE
COUNTY PRISON, CLARKSON.

The first house built in the new town was a log house put up by Joseph Gordon on the west end of the lot known as Boyd's corner. He shortly afterwards built another and larger log house on the east end of the same lot, on the corner of Main and Chillicothe streets, which he sold to Anthony Ballard who kept a hotel there; this was as early as 1821 or 1822; this building is still standing, and is probably the only one of the original buildings constructed in the city, unless we consider the house now lived in by Jerusha Thomas, in the northwest corner of the town, which is also a log and is still standing.

William Scott built a log house on the Watson corner and kept a tavern there, and soon after sold it to John Rhodes, who came from Urbana and kept the first store in the new village. One of the Powells built a log house on the corner where the Presbyterian church now stands, and in this house Nathaniel Dodge afterwards kept a public house or tavern. Dodge was also a shoemaker, and was the first of the trade in his line. In 1732, Justice Edwards, came to the town and started

the manufacture and repair of saddles, and was followed shortly after by a man named Chevalier; William Powell was the first carpenter, while George Blaylock was the first blacksmith. This man Blaylock was a canny character, he first lived at Silver Lake and the lake was called Blaylock's lake; coming to town he opened a blacksmith shop, he had the reputation of being a manufacturer of bogus corn, and was indicted for this offense, but the case against him was dropped; he finally moved to Indian Lake and died there. Achael Blaylock came about this time and was for several years the most active carpenter and builder in the town; he built the first jail, and finished the first court house. Jacob Powell was the first gunsmith, at that time one of the most important of all the occupations of the frontier settlement, for much depended upon the fire arms, not only for protection, but for game as well. Leonard Houtz, one of the original proprietors, built a tan-yard on the southwest corner of Bellefontaine, and near William Powell's residence. Another tan-yard was shortly afterwards built by Robert Patterson, who came from Licking county, in September, 1824; his tan-yard was built on the southwest corner of Main and Auburn streets, and was run by his brother-in-law, Josiah Moore, and was for many years afterwards continued by a man named Obenchain. The tannery business was a most important industry of the new settlements, and every head of a family was compelled to supply by means of local or traveling cobblers the foot-wear for his household.

Robert Patterson kept a store in the front part of the house built by Joseph

corner on the Bogal corner, and lived in the rear part of it. Edward Patterson, a colored native born resident, was born in this house on the 20th day of December, 1827. In 1820 he purchased the lot on the east of the court house, where the court house now stands, and built a still frame building on the corner of Main street, back of his store; and there he afterwards kept upon the entire lot, called for many years "The Patterson Room," which was the way to the Opera Block; he was one of the first and most accurate of the business men of the city.

In 1820, Lot T. Janny came from Logan county, Virginia, and kept a store-room on the corner where the Methodist building now stands; it was a long, low, one-story building, and was built by Vachel Blaylock. Janny kept store here for eight or nine years, and lived in a two-story log house just south of his store.

It was on the south of this log house that Job Davis began building a two-story brick which Janny finished in 1823, and in which he kept tavern for a number of years, and was succeeded by William Bull. It was called the "Travelers' Rest" when Janny kept it, but Bull changed the name to the "American House," and the sign printed in large letters on the front remained for many years. John Beatty, who was a constable, lived in this house for a number of years, at a later date. The Janny's store-room was standing as late as 1848, when William Stafford kept grocery in it, and left to take a company to the Mexican War, and died in Mexico.

The first brick building within the town was built by John W. Marquis, on the northeast corner of Main and Chilli-cothe streets, and was occupied for many

years by a man named Mitchener, and afterwards by Walter Slicer.

One of the first store-keepers was Thomas Armstrong, who first had a store on Main street, and then on the spot where the Logan House now stands.

Daniel Workman kept a tavern on the corner where the People's Bank is now located.

In 1827 John Wheeler purchased the lot just north of the corner on Main and Columbus streets and built a two-story frame, in one end of which he kept a store, and in the other end a tavern; his store was regarded as one of the best in the country at that time, and commanded a large trade from the surrounding country. Wheeler's store and Wheeler's tavern were the most important places in the town, while Wheeler was one of the foremost men in the place.

Leonard Houtz built a two-story brick house on the west of the town, and lived in it; it was the first brick house within the limits of the present city for it was there before 1825. The upper story was blown off in the great wind storm on May 18th, 1825, and never rebuilt; Houtz put the roof on the one-story that was left standing; it was at that time outside of the town limits and almost three hundred yards west of the town. A man named Bayles, who came from Urbana, did the brick work; he afterwards studied and practiced law in the town and was the first prosecuting attorney elected in Logan county, and served four years from 1821; he married a sister of Moses B. Corwin, a most estimable woman, who long survived him; he was addicted to drink and in one of his spree was drowned in Pos-

sum Run near where the First and Second bridges now stand.

The Simpson House stood on an elevation at the corner of Madison and Auburn streets; it was for many years one of the most pretentious residences in the city; it was built of brick and white stone, and was a most fitting looking place. Hiram B. Smith, later state treasurer, purchased it and lived in it, and died there. He was in his day the foremost politician in the county, and as a political organizer, wire puller and handler of people and conventions he probably never had an equal in the county. His manner was personal and confidential; he would take a man out of his office, round and back of the same to talk to him privately and confidentially when there was not another person within five hundred yards of them; when the conversation met, however, his influence was paramount and substantial. Sometime about 1830, Doctor A. H. Lord built a tavern on the southeast corner of Main and Chillicothe streets and called it the "American House," and Walter Slicer, who had originally come from Maryland to Dayton, and from Dayton to Bellefontaine, was its first landlord; it was afterwards kept by Patrick Watson.

Sometime between 1828 and 1830 one McClanahan kept a tavern in a two-story frame just opposite the court house; it was built by Martin Marmon, the first treasurer of the county; when General Isaac S. Gardner came to Bellefontaine, from Virginia, he bought this property and kept store in the first story and lived in the upper story.

BLACK HORSE TAVERN.

One Tom Haines, as far back as 1830,

erected a tavern just north of town, called the Black Horse Tavern; it stood near the north of the road running to North Woodville. Remarkably well adapted, it was built and the outer half frame, two stories high, and it had a large double porch along its entire front on the north was the garden yard where the teams were cared for, here the dances and carousals were carried on, and it was regarded as a pretty tough place.

Its frequenters were not always from the elite of the village and its gatherings instead of being from the upper ten were more generally from the lower four hundred. The horse traders passed into the hands of Michael Smith who kept it for a number of years as Smith's Tavern, and it was a favorite stopping place of teamsters and others who did not desire to stop in the village.

WORKMAN'S TAVERN.

In 1834 Daniel Workman opened a tavern on the corner of Main and Columbus streets, now occupied by the People's Bank, and for several years kept it open to the public. It was in time turned into other branches of trade. Captain John B. Miller about 1840, owned this corner and had a shoe store there. In 1846 Riddle and Rutan purchased it and built a three-story brick building which for many years was kept as a hotel known as "The Rutan House;" a man named Zumbro, who came from Urbana, and also a man named Harper, kept this hotel, and finally it fell into the hands of Neriah McMichael. He was a Yankee and came from Connecticut at an early day, and went from house to house selling Seth Thomas

clocks; many of these clocks are still to be found in the county. He kept the "Rugan House" for a number of years; it burned down in the great fire of 1850, and McMichael becoming impoverished went back to selling clocks.

THE UNION HOUSE.

For many years one of the most famous hostelrys in Bellefontaine was the Union House; it was originally the court house, and was purchased by Salsathiel Knight after the new court house was completed in 1832, and he sold it to Peter Leister, who had come to Bellefontaine in 1832. Leister turned it into a hotel and called it "Leister's Tavern," and for some fifteen years he kept one of the best taverns in the interior of Ohio; he sold to Walter Slicer who remained its landlord for many years. It was afterwards kept by a Mr. Jamison, who changed its name to the Union House, and finally by long Jim Moore, who died suddenly while its landlord; it then came into the possession of Captain John B. Miller who had returned from the war, and who remained its landlord until his death in 1878; it was known far and near as one of the best hotels in the country; It gave way to the Oper., Block, and the Opera House is situated upon a part of the ground occupied by this hotel.

SOME EARLY RESIDENTS OF BELLEFONTAINE.

Joseph Gordon, one of the early residents of the new seat of justice, was Joseph Gordon; he built two houses on the Boyd lot, and afterwards built a house in which he resided, on the corner of Detroit and Chillicothe streets. Gordon was an active, wiry, energetic man, and was clever at almost anything to which he

turned his hand; we find him one of the first assessors of the township and acting in various capacities; he finally became a mail carrier and for many years went between Bellefontaine and Lake Erie, to Perrysburg, before Toledo was dreamed of. At this early day the whole country was simply a wilderness, and the only roads, bridle paths; the woods were infested by wolves and other wild animals, and Indians were still occupying this section of Ohio. Gordon was nery and active, and he soon became a favorite with the settlers along the route; he carried news from settlement to settlement, and was a welcome visitor at all the cabins; he made semi-weekly trips and went and came for many years a most useful and accommodating public servant.

COLONEL WILLIAM MC CLOUD.

Another of the early residents of Logan county, was Colonel William Mc Cloud, he was born in Ireland July 4th, 1770, and came to the United States when a young man and first settled in Vermont, and about 1805 came westward to the Mad river country which was the Mecca of the pioneers, and settled on a farm just west of Bellefontaine. In the year 1812 he was a member of Captain William McCulloch's company of scouts and served during the war; he was a great hunter, and was put in charge of the hunters for the army, for the purpose of supplying the army with game. He was a hatter by trade and in early years followed that occupation; he afterwards removed to the new county north of Logan, which became Hardin county, and for a number of years lived in Fort McArthur, on the Scioto, about three miles southwest of

Kenton, on Hull's trace. On the organization of that county he became one of the associate judges of Hardin county, and it was in his house, Fort McClure, and at the suggestion of Mrs. McClell, that the county seat of Hardin county was called Kenton, in honor of General Simon Kenton, who was a close friend of the McClells.

In 1844 McClell moved back to Bellefontaine, and lived in a log house built by one Samuel Knight on Mad river street on the lot now owned by F. P. Lockhart, where he died in 1849; he left a large family; one of his daughters, Letitia, married Doctor Leitch; the remainder of the family moved west.

NATHANIEL DODGE.

One of the early settlers was Nathaniel Dodge; he came from Massachusetts before the new village was located and lived in a cabin just east of the present city.

He was a young man of twenty five years of age, of fine appearance and good address, and he soon won his way as a favorite with the younger society of the frontier; he shortly afterwards married Betty, daughter of Colonel Workman, one of the most prominent of the early settlers; Betty Workman had been quite a belle of the neighborhood and as Betty Dodge she remained to the day of her death a handsome woman. Dodge was for many years in the public employ in one capacity or another; he kept one of the first hotels in the new village; he was the first jailer and for many years had charge of the court house, and rang the court house bell upon all public occasions. Upon the completion of the Lake Erie and Madriver Railroad he be-

came the mail carrier between the post office and the railroad, and remained such until his death; he was killed by the cars while running on his route just south of the town.

MATTHEW SIMPSON.

Another pioneer, and at the same time learned man; the new town was Matthew Simpson, he built and lived in the first pretentious residence in the new town, on the corner of Madriver and Auburn streets; he was unapostrophically a man of education and literary ability, and his family was recognized as among the first in the town; he was an engineer by profession, and was engaged in government work on the Mississippi river. One of the Simpson girls married Richard S. Childs, and another Hiram McCartney, both being lawyers at the new seat of justice. Simpson died at Vicksburg while engaged in his profession as an engineer on the river.

SAMUEL NEWELL.

One of the early settlers of Logan county who became a more prominent in his public affairs was Samuel Newell; he came from Kentucky in 1806, and bought the farm just east of Bellefontaine, and built a one story brick house just north of the present Catholic church; it was for a time quite a pretentious dwelling, and was the center for many years of a most promising and prosperous family. The first meeting of the commissioners of the new county of Logan was held at his home in 1818. He was one of the first officers of the new county, and for many years the clerk of its courts; he was for ten years a member of the Legislature of the state,

and held other offices in the county, and was a most active and useful citizen; he exercised great influence on the political and social relations of the county, and the community; he left quite a family of children. His son Joseph died a distinguished member of the Legislature, called in the Legislature

THE NEWELL FAMILY.

The Newell family was quite a prominent family among the early settlers of the county; Hugh, John, Thomas, and Samuel Newell, from Kentucky, and became residents of the county. It was from such settlements that the bold and sturdy of the new county, north-west of Ohio, received its strength and security. This outpouring of the more progressive, intelligent and prosperous of the people of other states quickly made Ohio one of the foremost states in the Union, and she has continued to hold her position in the sisterhood of states, and has not failed to keep pace with the wondrous developments of the whole country.

JAMES MANNING REED.

Was the eldest son of Colonel Seth Reed, the founder of Erie, Pennsylvania; Colonel Seth Reed served in the Revolutionary war, and was Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry; his son, James Manning Reed, was born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, January 6th, 1770. After the Revolution, Colonel Seth Reed gathered together a small colony and with his family came west, and to the present site of Erie, and founded that city, where his immediate descendants still live. His son, James M. Reed, came to Ohio about 1806 and settled in Logan county; in 1807 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Isaac

Zane, who was at that time the widow of William Rea, the son, and settled on a farm just west of Bellefontaine. At the very first election held at Bellefontaine, in Logan county, in 1818, after the county was cut off from Champaign, the first person to cast his ballot at that election was James M. Reed; he then became the first voter in Logan county; he had resided for a short time at Zanesville before removing to his farm west of Bellefontaine. Mr. Reed was for many years a prominent and active citizen of Logan county, and died May 5th, 1857; he left two sons, Daniel M. and Phineas Z., and one daughter, Ellen, who married George H. de S. Gardner.

The new county and the new county seat began to grow and flourish, and quite a village began to throng up on the banks of Possum Run; from all sections of the country new and important additions were made to its population; almost every trade and industry were soon represented among its inhabitants, and it became in some manner independent of the outside world.

DOCTOR ABRAHAM H. LORD.

In the year 1825 Doctor Abrahm H. Lord, a young man, came to the new county seat as a physician; perhaps no more important personage was added to the new community than Doctor Lord; he was born in Windsor, Vermont, April 20th, 1802, and at an early day came west to Cincinnati. Doctor Lord's father was an Irishman, and was a distinguished physician, being for a time connected with the English army as a surgeon; he came to America and settled in Vermont, from whence he afterwards came to Cincinnati. Doctor Lord had come from Cincinnati to Urbana, and studied medicine with a Doctor Carter, and upon completing

his studies came at once to help him to locate as a practicing physician. Up to the time of Doctor Lord's coming to Logan county the people were compelled to depend upon the simple remedies of the herb and root, and upon such medical attention as could be procured as they could secure from long distances. Doctor Lord at once became a most important factor in the daily work and life of a very large and far-reaching community. His practice extended a distance of thirty or forty miles in all directions from the new settlement; he was compelled to ride on horseback, as the only possible means of communication in that early day; his remedies were simple and limited, and yet he had the reputation of being a most successful practitioner.

He was a man of great information and a close student of human nature, and a most pleasant and confidential confidant; he served long and faithfully the people among whom he had cast his lot, and will long be remembered as a most faithful public servant.

He married a daughter of Colonel William McCloud, a most estimable woman, who went with him very many years, and shared with him the labors and duties of the earlier and more trying times of these new settlements; they left a family of children, who have since occupied prominent and important places in the community.

Doctor Lord was at one time treasurer of Logan county, and was active in the up-building of the new seat of justice. As a physician perhaps no doctor in this section of Ohio ever had a larger or more extensive practice; he was small in stature, but was a man of wonderful energy and vitality, and continued his labor for many years; he died in 1891 on the farm just east of the

city, where he had spent the closing years of a long and useful life.

DOCTOR WILLIAM D. SCARBET.

One of the physicians of Logan county, prominent for many years, was Doctor William D. Scarbet, who came to this county from Xenia, Ohio, in 1852. For a number of years he practiced extensively throughout this part of Logan county, and was regarded as a man of much information and many accomplishments. He died in 1900.

MERCHANTS.

Among the most important of the business enterprises of the new settlement was the business of merchandising; the bringing of the commodities required for the use, health and comfort of the new settlers, and the riding out of their barter trade and traffic. This section of the country was situated at a great distance from the seats of commercial traffic, as measured by the means of communication of that early day; the Ohio river on the south, and the lakes on the north, were the nearest points of trade at which such products as could be raised at that time could be exchanged for actual necessities required by the people in their every-day life. The products were wheat, corn, flour, bacon, beeswax, venison, dried apples, ginseng, and in small quantities maple sugar.

The necessities were the dry goods required for family use and coffee, sugar, salt, tea, molasses, rice, and such agricultural and other implements as were required for and other implements as were required for the soil.

The transportation, in the very earliest stages, was on horseback, and later, after

the loads were opened through the forests, it was by wagons.

At a later day the road market for the products of the community were on the lakes, at Sandusky on the river at Onondaga, and the method of conveyance was by wagons, the business of transportation was carried on by a great number of teams and drivers to the lakes and the river, were made with something like regularity; it generally required ten days or ten months to make a round trip, depending on the day upon the condition of the road; these trips were most generally made by a number of teamsters gathering together into a sort of convoy, and their four horse teams, with bells and bearskin housings, made quite an imposing procession. The teamsters always rode the saddle on the horse to the right of the saddle horse, being called the "off horse," and the leaders being guided by a single line; this same method of conveyance was necessary to bring the goods from the Eastern markets of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

The trips to Sandusky generally carried wheat and flour, and sometimes corn, and other articles of trade and barter according to the demand; these same teams came back loaded with salt, sugar, rice, molasses, and such other articles as were required by the stores for their trade with the people.

The price of wheat at that date ranged from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel at Sandusky, governed materially by the supply and demand, while the price of salt was from five dollars to ten dollars per barrel, and it sometimes required almost an entire cargo of wheat to purchase a single barrel of salt.

EAST FOR GOODS.

After the National Road was completed and the wagons to the east the merchants of this section went east for their goods, making their trips in the spring and fall of the year, and generally requiring from four to six weeks for the trip.

They rode by stage or horseback, and it was quite customary for the merchants of Springfield, Utica, West Liberty, Bellefontaine, Marysville and surrounding towns to come together and form a cavalcade of some fifteen or twenty persons on horse back, and thus proceed over the National Road to the east for the purchase of goods; as they generally carried large sums of money on their persons this was a matter of safety as well as of comfort and companionship. The goods so purchased were brought by wagons from the east, the drivers being at some distance from each other, owing to the distance to be traveled.

The advent of a convoy of these wagons into the towns in those early days created as much excitement as the coming of Robinson's Circus does now.

These teams were always of four and sometimes of six horses, and the wagons of the large, or Conestoga type. The bearskin housing of the horses, the music of the bells and the imposing appearance of these great wagons was sufficient to awaken great interest and call out the whole population.

It was wonderful what loads they could carry; they generally brought cargoes of from four to six tons of goods and merchandise, and went back loaded with bacon, bees-wax, dried apples, ginseng and such other articles of trade and barter as they could gather up.

The expenses of this method of transportation was very great. I remember distinctly of General Gardner telling me that the last three wagon loads of furs received by him in this season from the coast by the Great Northern route on the National Road, cost in transportation alone over nine hundred dollars, an amount sufficient to pay for the same, and to deliver five or thirty car-loads of goods from those same markets at the present day.

MERCHANTS.

The first merchant in Bellefontaine was John Rhodes, who came from Urbana almost immediately after the war, and most located; his store was on the corner of Main and Columbus streets, where the Winton Block is now situated; he did not make a great success of it, and went back to Urbana, and was soon after succeeded by Thomas Armstrong and Lot Janney.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

Purchased of A. Casud, administrator of William Powell, Jr., the log house on the corner now occupied by the Presbyterian church, and after Rhodes was the next storekeeper; he afterwards removed his store to a small brick on the lot now occupied by the Logan house, and kept store in this for many years, and probably until 1852, when the building was torn down to make way for the hotel building.

LOT T. JANNEY.

Came from Loudon county, Virginia, in 1820, lived on the John Hoge farm, east of town, for a year, and then came to town and built a long, low, one-story room where the McAdams Building now stands and opened a store there in 1821, and also kept

a hotel on the building adjoining on the south.

He remained here until 1830, and sold to Robert Crockett, and removed to Michigan, where he remained some four or five years, and then returned to Bellefontaine.

He died in Michigan while on a visit to that state.

Lewis B. Wysong and J. W. Pyffe were early merchants; Pyffe came from Urbana and succeeded Rhodes but failed and returned to Urbana.

ROBERT PATTERSON.

The next merchant was Robert Patterson, who came from Licking county in September, 1824, and opened a store in the building on the corner of Main and Chilli-cothe streets, built by Joseph Gordon, and still standing, and is known as the Boyd corner; he kept his store in the front room and lived in the back part of the building. He was born near Londonberry, Ireland, in 1787, and came to this country in 1806, and first settled in Pittsburg, and was employed by a firm of freeholders as clerk and lockkeeper, and, exhibiting marked ability, was sent by them to a place called Mary-Ann Furnace, in Licking county, to build a furnace; here he made and cast seven and ten plate stoves, believed to be the first stoves cast west of Pittsburg. He entered the war of 1812, and served until its close. He built the warehouse now occupied by Kerr Brothers, and was for many years one of the leading business men of the city. He purchased the lot just south of the court house and built a frame building on the corner into which he removed his store in 1826; he afterwards built the entire row called the Patterson Row, which gave way to the Opera block. He was a man of the

strictest honor and integrity, and exact in all matters whether his own or his neighbor's; he was very active in the building of the Mill River, and he lived till 1860, and was one of its first and its best friends, and for many months in riding to the new place, and, seeming right away, and justice in stocks and still in place, and was for some years secretary and treasurer of the county; he was also the president of the colonization and D. D. A. (see chapter).

He was a man of broad and liberal mind, very loyal to his beloved country, and during the Revolution he was called by his devotion to the country and its cause.

He died at the age of eighty years, and is buried in the D. D. A. cemetery.

KNOWS AND WAYS

Doctor Benjamin S. Brown and John Long kept a store on the corner now occupied by the Powell block.

There is no date fixed for the coming of Doctor Brown, but Robert Powell was appointed surveyor in 1818. He was in connection connected with the Tullis family, and this may have brought him to this place, just as his cousin, Pennington Stanton, came from eastern Ohio, induced to follow Doctor Brown.

Thus families and neighborhoods were influenced in making selections of location in the west, and followed those who had come before.

Mays married Richard Powell, a daughter of William Powell, one of the original proprietors of the county seat.

She was one of the most beautiful characters it was ever the fortune of the writer to know; a woman of most remarkable common sense, and one whose whole life was an illustration of the highest type of the

Christian character; her heart was a storehouse of love and devotion for the poor and distressed, and when the Master called her to his only daughter's were full and life's labors all complete.

John Mays died in 1833. He was one of the finest specimens of physical manhood in the whole country.

JOHN WHEELER

John Wheeler came to Wheeling in 1817, and in 1827 purchased the lot on the west side of Main street, just north of Coffin's street, where he built a two-story frame building, at that time the largest and most imposing in the new town. In the north end of this he kept a store and in the south end upper part kept a hotel.

His store was one of the best and most important in the town, and commanded a large trade in the surrounding country. A large part of the trade and traffic of the country was with the store, and one who commanded their goods well generally managed to gather in a large part of their custom. Wheeler's store and tavern were central points of the town, and John Wheeler was one of the foremost men in the place.

To this store in 1835 came William G. Kennedy, a young man of twenty-five years of age, who had been raised in Union county. He had for some years in company with the late Moses Jennings, of Union, clerked for Ralph E. Ruddle in West Liberty.

He came as a manager of the Wheeler store, so that Wheeler might devote himself to his tavern, the business of which had grown to considerable proportions.

GENERAL ISAAC S. GARDNER

Isaac S. Gardner was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, in 1807, and when a young

man went to live with his wife Isaac Sides in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and came to Bellefontaine, in company with the late Judge Thompson, of Sidney, Ohio, a young man from Uniontown, they arriving on the 10th day of May, 1826.

Young Gardner was just twenty-one when he arrived in Bellefontaine, a village of four hundred inhabitants. He had been pursued by one Jacob Sides, a wealthy land owner who had lands in Logan county, to come west, and who persisted in assailing him; Sides died just ninety days after young Gardner arrived in Bellefontaine, and one of the first duties he performed was to settle the estate of Jacob Sides.

Young Gardner started a store by demolishing which had formerly been occupied by McClanahan as a tavern, and which was situated where the Wissler store now stands, opposite the court house.

He was afterwards associated with N. Z. McColloch, and their store became the favorite trading place of the Indians, and for very many years commanded a large trade.

He himself used to tell of his courtship and marriage. Shortly after his arrival in Bellefontaine he was standing with Mr. McColloch in front of Wheeler's tavern awaiting the arrival of the stage from the north, which was always an event of interest in those frontier times. When the stage door opened a very dashing young girl of seventeen years stepped from the inside; young Gardner was at once attracted to her and turning to McColloch, who was a cousin of the girl, asked who she was, and being informed that she was Eliza Reed, just returning from school at Erie, Pennsylvania, young Gardner, whose strong methodism had not then asserted itself, exclaimed:

"No, I dares not if I don't marry that girl"; and the courtship which began at the stage coach door that evening ended in less than a year by the marriage of the young Virginian and the grand-daughter of Isaac Zane.

For more than sixty years these two went together honored and respected, and left a family of children to hold their memories in affectionate regard.

For nearly fifty years General Gardner was a merchant in Bellefontaine and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens during a long and useful life. He served one term as state senator in the Ohio legislature, was active in any matter looking to the building up of the city; he built one of the first warehouses and was for many years one of the directors and active co-workers in the building of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad and was largely instrumental in assisting to put it through to Cleveland; it is known as the Big Four.

General Gardner died in 1894 full of years and honors.

OTHER MERCHANTS.

Other merchants who followed these were Culbertson Elder, who had a store on Main street, just south of the Methodist parsonage.

Jonathan Seaman, whose store was on the corner where the Bellefontaine National Bank now stands.

Richard S. Canby, who had a store in a log house, where the Lawrence block now stands, and where he afterwards built a brick building which was torn down to make way for the Lawrence block.

Isaac N. Heylin was another merchant; he was quite an accomplished young man,

the death of an owner and deceased about middle of July address in 1837, in a lot just east of the big Cent. store at a corner directly opposite the present store. He married a Deke, went into the store and closed it in 1838. This was afterwards removed to Urbana. Gwynn and John, George W. Linnup, Nath. Street and John B. Miller, also left store.

WILLIAM G. KENNELLY.

He opened a store in 1835, either as a partner with William G. Kennedy.

He was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1807, and came with his father when a boy to Boone county; he went to live with Major Gooding, a merchant of which he was connected with him until he grew to manhood. About 1832 he came to West Liberty, and went the late Major Jones, to take a store for Ralph B. Kenzie. In 1834 he succeeded to John Wheeler he was called a Biller's store, and assumed charge of Wheeler's store, while Wheeler himself went into the travel.

He was entered into a partnership with John Patterson, under the firm name of Patterson and Kennedy, and in 1839 married a daughter of Robert Patterson.

His store was just south of the court house, where the postoffice is now located; they did a large business as general merchants, and also handled agricultural implements.

Being an earnest loyalist during the war of 1861 he went with the late J. B. McLaughlin to distribute clothing during the severe winter of 1861-2 to the troops in the field, and being unusually exposed to a violent cold and died from pneumonia shortly after his return home, incident to the exposure in camp.

JOHN MARQUIS.

One of the early and prominent merchants of this day was John Marquis. He was born in Pennsylvania, then removed to Knox county, and from there to Logan county in 1832.

He first moved into the two-story log house on the lot where N. Lee now lives, and kept store in the front room and lived back and upstairs; one year afterwards he built a building on the southeast corner of Main and Salisbury street, where the M. F. Church Company stood; this was the second building in the town. In this house Marquis kept store until 1835, when he bought the property where the Niven block now stands, and in company with Thomas M. Redden store until 1840, when they parted. The debts due the firm, were collected by Marquis by trading for cattle, sheep, hogs, or anything he could get; he kept them on the land below town until he closed the rest of them out in the fall; the remainder was turned into sausage by one Aaron Twibbler, a German butcher, and sent in wagons to Cincinnati and sold.

This whole transaction re-established Mr. Marquis and he opened a store at the old stand.

He operated the mill just below town which is still standing and having disposed of it he began the erection of the Kayler Mill, but died before its completion.

He was appointed postmaster by President Polk, and held that office at the time of his death in 1848.

OTHER STORES.

Dr. Aaron Hartley had a drug store in a small frame building where the Niven block now stands; and before the great fire

T. O. Moore, William Heibel, Wheelhead and Brothers, and J. J. Gray & Myers kept stores and tin stores, while J. N. Sellers did both work. Abel and H. Goodrich, groceries, German & Ruffels, shoes, John Noyes, furniture, Parker & Ransom, James C. Smith, and William Hartley, stores.

Hartley was involved in a collision with McCord, in the drug store. A fatal accident occurred in McCord's drug store some time about 1850. Joseph Kerr, a farmer living north of town, went into McCord's drug store to get some medicine. McCord told him to get out the tin to be mixing some horse medicine, composed of oil and some acid preparation; in shaking the bottle it exploded and threw the contents overboard, it immediately took fire and Kerr was badly hurt. He was taken a long distance to the river, but was terribly disfigured during all the balance of his life.

OTHER MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTY.

There were a number of other merchants in different parts of the county.

Landon Curtis was an active and prosperous merchant of Zanesfield.

A man named Francis Best kept a store at Belleville as early as 1805.

General Melhenson had a store and trading post at the block-house near the infirmary as early as 1825.

Hiram M. White, Thomas Miller, R. E. Runkle, A. T. Cundiff, Ira Reynolds, J. M. Glover and others were merchants in West Liberty.

In the western part of the county, the village of Quincy was a central trading point for all that section of the country, and one of its leading spirits was Doctor Joseph Cunby, who came from Waynesville,

Warren county, about 1830; for a number of years he was the most prominent and active business man in this section of the county, and was active in all matters of public interest.

After Cunby came the Joshi brothers, who engaged in all kinds of business, mercantile and in general dealing, and finally took charge of the most disastrous failure.

In the eastern part of the county, Edward T. Allen was for many years a most prominent and successful merchant.

The Foss family were reared in and about West Middletown, and successfully engaged in merchandising, while at a later day Colonel Joel Haines was an active merchant.

The Foss family, John, William and Gustavus, all moved to Springfield, where they all became very prominent and active business men and amassed considerable fortunes; Lewis Foss removed to Bellefontaine.

At East Liberty Doctor J. W. Hamilton not only practiced medicine, but also kept store for many years, while William Gifford, Jones and McCally, were long interested in trade and finances.

PRICES OF GOODS.

All goods brought from the east by the slow and expensive transportation of the early days, necessarily demanded good prices when received; cotton sold for thirty-seven and one-half cents per yard, tea at one dollar and one dollar and fifty cents per pound; Orleans sugar at eighteen and three-quarter cents per pound; white sugar, which came in sugar loaf packages in one solid lump, was twenty-five cents per pound; salt was from eight to ten dollars per barrel, and all other articles were proportionately high.

Silks and satins were for many years almost unknown.

I have heard Colonel John Frost say that Betty McIlhenny, the daughter of Colonel James McIlhenny, was the first young woman to wear a silk dress in Logan county; of course she was the first to wear it.

But these things have changed, and the redeeming strokes of civilization, brought the culture and refinement of the east to dwell in the cabins and the homes of the western pioneers, and with the year came progress and improvement in all departments of trade and industry.

The ordinary and popular knowledge has to a splendid system of police improvements and you can now travel in any direction in Logan county, on one of its four hundred and fifty miles of street or gravel road.

The "Gospel," with its great truth and thrilling tales, and its wonderfulness has become a thing of the past, and the mighty rush of the locomotive with its trailing train of commerce has found its way into every hamlet, village and city, and has brought the trade of the east to place it at the feet of the modern and all-conquering west.

CHAPTER VI

With all of these advantages came the growth in population, and opportunity. The log cabin has been supplanted by the more commodious structures which were demanded for the wider and more extended business of the people; the church spire and the school-house have done no small

part in upbuilding and elevating the east until it stands first and foremost in the upward march of the people towards the great goal of universal liberty and exact justice.

MEDICAL MEN.

The old-time necessity for medical assistance is now felt so keenly as it is by those who are entirely shut off in every opportunity to command it.

The early settlers were almost entirely deprived of medical treatment; there were no doctors to be called in, no matter how desperate the necessity.

Formerly the old household remedies that provided for all well-regulated common ills, were at the command of almost every good homemaker, especially in such cases as were common among children; other cases only received good nursing, and such simple remedies as the household could command.

Mrs. John Sharpe, the first woman in the eastern part of the county was an adept in the cure of all ordinary diseases, and her skill and experience were frequently called into service among the people of that neighborhood.

DOCTOR JOHN ELLERT.

It was not, however, until 1860, that Doctor John Ellert came from Kentucky and settled in the eastern part of the county, in Zane township; he was a man of fine accomplishments for that early day and was recognized as a most skillful and competent physician; his practice extended for many miles in all directions, and he was called into almost every family in all that part of the country; he was active also in religious matters, and was one of the founders of the first M. E. church in the county.

He continued his practice of medicine up to the time of his death, in 1891, living in West Middleburg. Being called to see a patient at some distance from home, he was taken suddenly sick, and died on the way before reaching the house of the patient.

Doctor John D. Elbert, the son of Doctor John Elbert, for a time practiced in this section, but later removed to the west.

DOCTOR BENJAMIN BROWN.

Must have come to Bellefontaine as early as 1810 or 1817, for in 1818, he found him to have been appointed as a surveyor; if he at once entered upon the practice of medicine we could not record him.

He was, however, engaged in many other duties; was upon the organization of Schomion McCulloch, appointed director of the town, and also engaged in the mercantile business, and was regarded; he afterwards entered into the active practice of medicine, accumulated a competency, and retired many years before his death; he was a most even-tempered and impartial man, holding opinions of his own, but not insisting them with objectionable force upon others.

Doctor Brown's widow, Mrs. Rebecca Brown, gave the beautiful park in the north-east part of the city to Bellefontaine, and it is today one of the most delightful spots in the city; near the center of it stands a handsome statue of Doctor Brown himself. Dr. Brown was a cousin of Benjamin Stanton and came from Belmont county, Ohio. He was a Quaker and adhered to the faith.

DOCTOR JAMES CREW.

The next physician in Logan county was Doctor James Crew. He came from Columbia county to Zanesfield in 1821. He was

a man of great accomplishments and was for forty-seven years a most patient and painstaking servant of the people.

In 1837 he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving one term; perhaps no man ever lived in the community who had and held the good opinions and personal friendships of so many of his associates as Doctor Crew; he served in a number of public capacities and always with such exactness and painstaking care, as to be held by all parties in the highest regard.

His practice in early days was very extensive, but he was a poor collector and his charges so moderate that he left little of this world's goods as an evidence of it.

DOCTOR A. H. LORD.

In another place I have given an extended notice of Doctor Lord whose residence in Bellefontaine called for special mention. He was engaged in practice for nearly sixty years, and was one of the most active and useful men that ever lived in this county.

DOCTOR JOSEPH CANBY.

Was a native of Loudon county, Virginia, and graduated at Rush Medical College in Philadelphia. He came to Logan county in 1825, and settled in the western part of the county near where Detroit is now located. He was a man of great force of character and a most active and energetic business man. He built one of the first mills in the county, and for many years exercised great influence in the community. He died in 1843, his death being hastened as it was thought by a stroke of lightning; he left a large family, among them being Richard S. Canby who became one of the most distinguished lawyers at our bar, and a member of Congress; he afterwards re-

moved to Illinois, where he served as judge of the courts for many years.

Doctor Samuel A. Martin commenced the practice of medicine at Cherokee in 1831, and remained there for some years.

Upon the opening of the Illinois and Lake Erie Railroad, and the location of Bellefleur in 1847, Doctor Martin left Cherokee, began the practice of medicine at that place.

DOCTOR SETH W. FULLER.

One among the most distinguished of the physicians of Logan county, and one who still lives at the advanced age of nearly ninety years to enjoy the gathered fruits of long and valued experience is Doctor Seth W. Fuller.

Doctor Fuller came to West Liberty in 1838, and at once entered upon a large and lucrative practice. During his sojourn in West Liberty the small-pox raged with almost unexampled violence; out of the population of some five hundred, one out of every three of the entire population had the small-pox in one of its many varied forms; it was brought in by a person who came from the east, and was disseminated through the village schools, and before it was fully determined as to its character, almost the whole town was inoculated with it.

Dr. Fuller, in 1855, removed to Bellefontaine, where he has since practiced his profession until within the past year or so; thus for more than sixty years he has with unquestioned skill and ability, been recognized as one of the leading practitioners of Logan county; a man of great information, a close student, a wise counselor, a most useful and valued physician he has had the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

It is not the purpose of this notice to recall all the names of the medical fraternity of Logan county, but simply to show how this most important and indispensable profession has been interwoven into the warp and woof of its development, and how greatly it has contributed to health and safety.

DOCTOR THOMAS L. WRIGHT.

Doctor Wright was the son of Doctor Thomas Wright, a physician of prominence in the north of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1817; his son, Doctor Thomas L. Wright, the subject of this sketch, was born in Portage county, in 1825, and educated at the Miami University and Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati; he first went to Kansas and was government physician for the Wyandot Indians in 1854. In 1855 he was appointed to the chair of theory and practice at Wesleyan University, at Keokuk, Iowa.

In 1856 he married Lucinda, daughter of Doctor Lord, and located in Bellefontaine.

He was a close student and a medical writer of note; his most important work was a volume upon Inebriety; he practiced for many years in Logan county, and was recognized as a man of marked ability. He died in 1893.

DOCTOR WILLIAM H. CRETCHER.

Among the younger members of the profession in Logan county, none made a greater mark than Doctor William H. Cretcher, who was born and raised near Springhills, just on the borders of Logan, in Champaign county.

He studied medicine and removed first to West Liberty, thence to Dayton, and finally to Bellefontaine, after having practiced

his profession for a time a Specialist. He became very distinguished, his reputation was a mark of great merit, ability and a close student.

He died in 1890, in the very midst of his professional career.

The medical fraternity of Logan county has been so often reminded of his services, still remains as a testimony to his intelligence, skill and efficiency.

CHOLERA.

In the year 1851, the cholera was brought to Blount county by a man named Knox; he had been working in Salisbury City when the cholera prevailed there, and coming home was attacked by it, then died the cholera and died. His horse was taken next day and died. The Lutheran minister, the Reverend Mr. Brickley, was also taken with the cholera and died. Mr. Abner Riddle, who assisted in nursing the Rev. Brickley was also taken with the cholera, but finally recovered after a very serious illness.

There were some ten or twelve deaths, and the alarm of the neighborhood was very great; all that could fled from the town. The cholera, however, soon after disappeared.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

During the early period of the settlement of Logan county the most distressing and inconvenient trials of the early settlers, in the way of sickness, were chills and fever.

The country being new and uncleared, the waters remained in the woods and low places during almost the entire year, by reason of which the chills and fever prevailed in almost every section of the county.

They were not fatal in many cases, but a person afflicted with them felt like Mark Twain said he felt whenever going the ocean, the first three days he was afraid he would die, and the next three days he was afraid he wouldn't. The chills and fever usually took all the life out of the people, and the only remedy, which seemed to them to be a certain, which at that early day was very expensive, costing as high as four, five and six dollars an ounce.

The settlers were finally compelled to demolish all the new remedies, and such teas and medicines as could be obtained from the store, which for some time did.

As the country was cleared and the lands began to be settled the sun was permitted to shine, the soil then cultivated, the waters drained, and the country became freed from this most distressing of all the complaints which affected the health and comfort of the early settlers.

MILK SICKNESS.

Another of the most peculiar and at the same time one of the most serious of the diseases of the early settlements was one called milk sickness; it was in a great many cases fatal, and if the patient recovered very frequently left them debilitated and licken in health for many years; the cause of it no one has yet been able to discover.

It came from the use of the milk from cows which ran at large in the woods, or were permitted to graze in certain pastures.

It was, however, difficult, if not impossible, to trace it to its actual source and communities were especially sensitive with regard to it, each community desiring it to be distinctly understood that the milk sickness did not prevail in their neighborhood, but

was in some other part far beyond.

The persons who, with the cattle, died with trembling, coughing, vomiting and in a great majority of the cases died.

Cattle seized with it were also killed very much as the people, and on many occasions the greater number of them, they themselves died.

Every effort possible was made for many years to discover the cause of the disease, but without any satisfactory results. It was generally supposed to have been brought about by some poisonous grass or herb eaten by the cattle, which communicated itself through the blood to the milk, and thence to the milk to the individuals. It was curious, that the cow giving large flows of milk suffered the least with it, thus indicating that it passed off through the milk.

From whatever source it came, however, it was a most distressing and dangerous disease.

With the clearing up of the country, the draining of the lands, and the growth of tame grasses, and the clearing away of all wild and noxious weeds, the milk sickness disappeared, and has not been heard of in Logan county for many years.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

When the county of Logan was organized there was not a single lawyer within its midst and at the first term of the court, held in Belleville, one James Cooley, a law-

yer of Urbana, was appointed prosecuting attorney by the court.

It was not many in those early days for the attorneys of Springfield, Dayton, Urbana and other places to travel with the court from county to county and to attend to the business of the people.

Among those who were nearly always present at the terms of court in Logan county, were Sampson Mason, William A. Rogers, and Charles Anthony, of Springfield; James B. Corwin and John H. James, of Urbana; Peter P. Love, of Dayton; Joseph R. Smith and George S. Swain, of Columbus.

Of these the records would indicate that Corwin was perhaps the most frequently employed in litigation of all kinds, being retained upon the one side or the other in almost every case.

He was a lawyer of unquestioned ability and an essentially skillful advocate; he was regarded as one of the most eloquent and convincing attorneys before a jury, and his pleas were always listened to by immense throngs of citizens, for the court house, during court days, was the center of attraction for all persons not otherwise engaged.

Many stories are told of his wit and eloquence. Upon one occasion in Bellefontaine the dog of a neighbor that had been annoying another neighbor was killed by him; the owner of the dog sued for damages by reason of his loss, and the defendant employed Mr. Corwin as his attorney. In summing up for the defendant in his speech, Corwin became eloquent, and while addressing the jury in his most persuasive manner, said: "There is one thing in which the court, the jury and I agree, and that is that the dog is dead, but while his bones lie mouldering in the valley, we are left upon the stage of action

to howl a requiem to his everlasting memory."

What became of the case I do not know, but at last accounts "the dog was strangled."

SAMSON MASON.

Was a tall, stately and finished lawyer, whose addresses to the court were as polished and ornate as the most exacting could desire; he was, moreover, a most able and distinguished attorney, and for many years occupied an envied reputation at the bar.

GENERAL JOHN H. JAMES.

Was one of the ablest and most learned of the legal profession, and was a willing encyclopedia of law; he had unfortunately been engaged in some matters connected with outside speculation, which in some measure injured his reputation.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. ROGERS.

Among the legal lights of that early day, Judge William A. Rogers was regarded as among the most learned; he was an exceedingly quiet and unassuming man, and yet was a most formidable opponent at the bar.

Peter P. Lowe and Charles Anthony were lawyers of marked ability and force, and stood high in the profession.

THE SWANS.

Joseph R. Swan and Gustavus Swan, two lawyers of Columbus, were regarded among the very strongest of the members of the legal profession; they were principally employed in large suits involving considerable amounts. Joseph R. Swan was the first judge elected in this district after the formation of the county, and presided over our court for a number of years; he afterwards

became a very distinguished jurist and was recognized as one of the great legal lights of the country.

Gustavus Swan, whose home was in Columbus, was also a lawyer of ability, and for a number of years practiced on this circuit, being called in important cases.

WILLIAM BAYLES.

In 1820, there came from Urbana to Bellefontaine and located as a lawyer William Bayles; he had been a mason by trade, but had married a sister of Moses L. Corwin, and studied law. Very shortly after his location in Bellefontaine, in 1821, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and served for four years in that capacity. He was the first lawyer to locate in Bellefontaine, but was unfortunately a very intemperate man, and while on one of his sprees was drowned in Possum Run.

ANTHONY CASAD.

It was to such a bar that Anthony Casad came as a young man in 1826; he was a man of the strictest integrity and soon acquired a fair practice, but was never regarded as in the same class as Mason, Rogers, Corwin and others; he was elected prosecuting attorney to succeed Bayles, and continued in this office until 1831; he was elected to the legislature in 1840, and again in 1852; he was elected probate judge in 1858 and died in 1861, while still holding that office. He was intensely patriotic, and took cold while driving from Bellefontaine to Camp Chase near Columbus, in 1861, for the purpose of visiting the troops in camp, and died soon after returning home.

HIRAM MC CARTNEY.

Hiram McCartney came to Logan county about 1830; he studied law with Judge

B. M. Platt who then resided in Logan county; he was elected prosecuting attorney to succeed Cogel in 1832, and again re-elected in 1834; he was a man of great natural talent and was quite a student for that early day; with impaired health he still became the foremost attorney in the county.

He married a daughter of Matthew Simpson, and was a brother-in-law of Richard S. Canby; he was a free thinker and was bold in asserting his belief.

He was also an abolitionist, which at that early day was a most unpopular movement, but McCartney did not hesitate to assert himself; he was present at a meeting in Huntsville in the winter of 1839, and there made a most impassioned speech against the continuance of human slavery in America. He had become the head of the Logan county bar, and had he been granted life and health would unquestionably have become one of the great leaders in the movements that were to follow. He died in the year 1842.

SAMUEL WALKER

Came to Logan county about 1831; he was a lawyer of fair capacity but was not the equal of McCartney and others with whom he was compelled to compete, he became a justice of the peace, and was recognized as a fair-minded and honorable man. He was perhaps the foremost among the abolitionists of that early day, and did not hesitate to do everything within his power to bring slavery into disrepute; he was especially active in the Under-ground Railroad and never failed to render assistance to the flying fugitives.

ROYAL T. SPRAGUE

Came to Logan county about 1840, and remained until the California fever seized

the people and he went to that golden Eldorado. He became judge of the courts of California, and died about 1880.

BENJAMIN STANTON

Was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and came to Logan county in 1834; he had been a tailor in his younger days, and studied law while pursuing his trade on the tailor's bench. He had not been favored by great early opportunities, but was a man of great force of character and a natural born orator; he almost immediately took his place as one of the leading lawyers of the county, and with McCartney and Canby was regarded as a strong and able advocate at the bar; he succeeded McCartney as prosecuting attorney, an office which at that early day appeared to be the stepping-stone to legal success; he was re-elected, and at the end of his second term in 1841 was chosen State Senator.

He was one of that legislature and among the members who resigned in order to defeat a most unpopular bill, unfairly and unjustly redistricting the congressional districts of the state, he was overwhelmingly returned by his constituents and thus properly endorsed. In 1850 he was a member of the constitutional convention which framed the new constitution of Ohio, and in the same year was elected to Congress.

He remained in Congress for four terms and was regarded as one of the most forceful and able members of that body. In 1861 at the breaking out of the war he was so unfortunate as to make a speech in Congress in which he used the term: "Let our erring sisters depart in peace."

This sentence Mr. Stanton was unable to explain to his constituents whose loyalty

was of the strongest kind, and he was defeated for re-nomination.

He was afterwards elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, in 1862.

He removed to West Virginia, in 1865, and engaged in a large and lucrative practice in the state and United States court.

Governor Stanton was one of the most forceful and ornate speakers it has ever been the fortune of the writer to hear; his command of language was fluent and choice, and his style of oratory impressive.

As a campaign orator he was regarded as especially strong and convincing, he at one time took occasion to answer Clement L. Vallandigham, who had just made a speech in Bellefontaine, and from the steps of Edward Patterson's residence, just south of the court house, completely annihilated his opponent.

His defense of West Virginia, in a speech replying to attacks upon the new state, was one of the most beautiful and eloquent it was ever the fortune of the writer to hear. Mr. Stanton was a cousin of the great Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton. He died in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1873.

RICHARD S. CANBY.

Richard S. Canby was born in Warren county, Ohio, and came with his father to Logan county. He was given every opportunity to secure a collegiate education, and was a very scholarly man. He first engaged in mercantile pursuits, opening a store in Cherokee, and afterwards removing to Bellefontaine. He studied law and in 1839 was admitted to the bar; soon after he was elected prosecuting attorney and served four years, after which he was elected to the legislature and served one term. In

1846 he was elected a member of Congress, served one term, and declined a re-election. After his return from Congress he retired to a farm near Rushcreek, like where he lived for several years. He again removed to Bellefontaine, and engaged in business, conducting a flouring and oil-mill; in this business he was not successful and in 1860, removed to Olney, Illinois, where he was afterwards elected as judge of the court, and for many years was regarded as a distinguished jurist. He died but a few years since, full of years and honors.

After the coming of Casad, Canby, McCarty and Stanton, the practice in the county was almost entirely confined to home lawyers, and the foreign contingent gradually melted away.

C. W. B. ALLISON.

Mr. Allison came from Union county to Bellefontaine. He married a daughter of Benjamin Stanton, and the firm of Stanton & Allison had a large practice; Mr. Allison was a fine office lawyer, but was not much of a talker; he was elected to the Legislature in 1845, and almost immediately thereafter removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he died in 1876.

JUDGE WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Came to Logan county from McConnellsville in 1840, and began the practice of law. Bellefontaine was at that time but a small village, but the energy of the young lawyer soon won him a lucrative practice and a reputation for ability; he continued to practice for many years, and accumulated a large fortune.

He was a most active and successful political leader and held many offices at the hands of the people; he was prosecuting attorney, reporter of the Supreme Court of

Ohio, member of both branches of the Ohio legislature, and for nine years served as judge of the Common Pleas court; was ten years in Congress and afterwards served as first comptroller of the United States Treasury, and died in 1899. A more extended notice of Judge Lawrence appears in another part of this work.

JAMES WALKER

Among the most prominent members of the Logan county bar was James Walker who came to Logan county from Knox county. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1826, and studied law with Columbus DeLeon at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and came to Bellefontaine about 1850 and was twice elected prosecuting attorney, in 1854 and 1859; was United States Assessor from 1862 to 1865; in 1867 was elected Mayor of Bellefontaine, and was afterwards a member of the legislature four terms. In company with Judge William H. West, they established the Bellefontaine Republican newspaper, in 1854.

He was a most fearless and able attorney and never hesitated to express his opinions upon all public questions.

When it was extremely unpopular to be recognized as such, James Walker was an outspoken and determined abolitionist and never failed to render assistance and to speak in behalf of human freedom. He was a man of firm convictions and a most loyal and devoted patriot.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. WEST.

An account of the Logan county bar would be incomplete without a notice of Judge West, although it is not the purpose of the writer to speak for the living, who are here to speak for themselves, and whose rec-

ords will be found in another part of this work; it is eminently fitting that one who has been so long and so prominently identified with the bar, and with the public and political interests of the county, should be taken notice of in a general review of the legal fraternity.

Judge West was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1824, and was educated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania; he came to Bellefontaine about 1850, and studied law with Judge Lawrence, and was admitted to practice in 1851; he entered into partnership with Judge Lawrence and became an active and successful practitioner; was prosecuting attorney from 1852 to '54; was a member of the legislature from '58 to '60, and from '62 to '64, and State Senator from '64 to '66; was Attorney-General of Ohio from '66 to '68, and judge of the Supreme Court, member of the last Constitutional Convention, 1873; was a candidate for Governor in 1877, but was defeated.

Judge West is the Nestor of the Logan county bar.

He is a man of great legal knowledge and a close student of all public affairs; his opinions and judgments are always entitled to command the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens; as a lawyer he has always been distinguished for his careful and close attention to the principles of law, and has always been clear and forceful in making application of them.

As an advocate at the bar Judge West has had few equals and has always commanded the attention of legal lights both at home and abroad.

I am not expressing my opinions alone when I say that Judge West at this time stands preeminently at the head not only of

the bar of Logan county but of the state as well.

Judge West was one of the foremost in the organization of the Republican party in the United States, and has ever since been a most ardent and consistent member of that party.

I have frequently said that in appearance, in stature, in address and in general forceful expression Judge West resembles, in many respects, the gifted and immortal Lincoln.

As a political orator Judge West has few equals, and his voice has been heard from the hustings in all parts of the country; one of his greatest efforts was the presentation of Blaine at the National Republican convention of 1884, for nomination for President.

He has been called "The Blind Man's Orator," and while unfortunately deprived of his sight it would appear as if his mental vision has been only the more fully enlightened, and his wonderful reasoning powers the more fully developed.

His long and useful life is drawing to a close, but during more than half a century he has been a member of a bar that has been recognized throughout the state as one of exceptional ability, and has taken part in some of its greatest legal contests.

JOHN A. CORWIN.

One of the many who came from a distance to practice at the Logan county bar, at a later date, was John A. Corwin, of Urbana; he was a most gifted man, of fine personal address, and of sweeping and convincing oratory; his appeals to the court or jury were short, but were generally successful. He was as fine a specimen of physical manhood as I remember to have seen,

faultlessly dressed in broadcloth, with a lofty and superb carriage; I distinctly recall that he was to my youthful mind the very perfection of manhood. He was a supreme judge of Ohio when only twenty-four years of age, but quickly fell under the influence of drink, and went unburied and unsung to a drunkard's grave; the last time I saw him he was a physical wreck, and in fearful contrast with the ideal of my boyhood.

JAMES KERNAN, SR.

I must not close this notice of the Logan county bar without speaking of one who for more than a quarter of a century was an active and successful practitioner; he was born in Ireland in 1804, and came to Logan county in 1840, and died in 1878. He was a most painstaking and careful lawyer, and withal a most polished and companionable gentleman; he embodied within himself the culture and the address of his Irish birthright, and in his daily walk and conversation, was a splendid exemplification of the polish which had come down through the long line of Irish ancestry. He died suddenly, stricken with paralysis, while attending court in our neighboring county of Hardin.

The bar of Logan county has always been distinguished for its ability, and has for many years been regarded as one of the strongest bars in the state.

RUTAN AND RIDDLE.

Among the men who perhaps did more for the town and its improvements than any other of its business men were William Rutan and Abner Riddle; they came to Bellefontaine from West Liberty in 1847, and at once took an active part in the improvement of the new village.

They were both saddlers in the world, and at this trade in West Liberty, but had also had been quite extensively engaged in stock dealing; at that early day the quality of the stock was not of the best, and it had to be gathered up over quite a large extent of territory; they frequently bought a drove of cattle and hogs from the adjoining counties of Champaign, Shelby, Allen, Auglize, Hardin, Hancock and Union, bringing them together and found market for them in Cincinnati, the eastern markets, or sold them at home to butchers and others.

For many years not only before, but after coming to Bellefontaine they were the most extensive dealers in all this section of Ohio.

Shortly after coming to Bellefontaine they purchased the lot where the People's bank now stands, and built a large brick hotel on the corner, called the Rutan House, and also store rooms on Columbus street west of it; and in 1852 started a bank under the name of Riddle & Rutan.

These buildings all burned down in the fire of 1856, but they were almost immediately re-built, and they continued the largest property holders in the town.

Their business grew and extended itself and with it they continued their public improvements, and for many years were active in all matters connected with the growth of the city.

Mr. Rutan died quite suddenly, in 1878, and Mr. Riddle in 1888.

SAMUEL CARTER.

One of the old residents of Logan county was Samuel Carter; he came with his father to Logan county in 1809; for many years he lived just south of Bellefontaine and was an honored citizen of the county. He married Nancy, the daughter of John

Bowell, one of the original proprietors of Bellefontaine. Mr. Carter was a most entertaining man with a splendid memory and store-house of anecdotes relative to early times; his recollection was clear and distinct of the older settlers, who came to turn this wilderness into a home. The first meeting held in his neighborhood was held in the house of Samuel Carter; he was for many years a member of the church and was one of the first to assist in its organization. The road which ran from Belleville to the Maumee passed near his house. He served in the war of 1812, and was a most loyal and patriotic man, and a good citizen.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE TOWNSHIPS.—MARIETTA TP.—MARIETTA TP.—
CHEROKEE TP.—NORFOLK TP.—NORFOLK TP.—THE BETHLE-
HEM AND AMISH OR MENNONITE CHURCHES.—RUSH
CREEK TP.—RUSHVILLE, PENN. TP.—TIBBURY
TP.—GRAND VIEW CEMETERY.—HOOVERFIELD TP.—
HARRISON TP.—JONES CREEK TP.—STOKES TP.—
WASHINGTON TP.—PEASANT TP.—RICHARD TP.

Upon the organization of Logan county, which was taken from Champaign in 1817, the first county commissioners were Robert Smith, Solomon McColloch and William McBeth, they held their first meeting at Belleville, April 14, 1818, and appointed Martin Marmion treasurer and Nicholas Pickrell sheriff of the county.

On the 14th day of August, 1818, the commissioners, by resolution, divided the county into four townships, Miami, Lake, Jefferson and Zane; it was the purpose to divide the county so that the four townships

should be, as near as possible, of equal size, and they were about seven miles wide and extending north and south the entire length of the county.

In 1820, when Union county was organized, about three miles were taken off of the east side of Zane township and added to Union county; by reason of this loss Zane township had less territory within its limits than the other three townships. These townships were formed by dividing the county by lines running north and south into four parts.

If you will take the map of Logan county this demarkation of the four original townships, will clearly appear, the present townships of Miami, Pleasant, Bloomfield, Washington and Stokes were all included within the original township of Miami.

The townships of Union, Liberty, Harrison, Lake, McMullin and Richmond, were all within the boundaries of Lake.

The townships of Monroe, Jefferson and Rush Creek were within the boundaries of Jefferson, while Zane, Perry and Stokes Creek were within the boundaries of Zane.

The most populous of these townships was Jefferson; at the first election, held in 1818, immediately upon the formation of the county, seventy-three persons voted in Zane township, one hundred and thirty-two in Lake, one hundred and ninety-two in Jefferson and thirty in Miami; it will thus be seen that nearly one-half of the population of the new county was in Jefferson township.

Jefferson township and Zane town had been the central points to which the early settlers had been attracted and the lands in the Mad river valley had been the first to be taken up and located. To this point came the McCollochs, and the Virginians who had

been induced by the wonderful stories which were carried back to the east to come to this marvelous Eldorado of the west.

Isaac Zane had many years before cast his lot with the Wyandots, and here had reared his family and had been the central figure in the formation of this part of the county for more than a third of a century.

OTHER TOWNSHIPS FORMED.

From time to time other townships were formed from the original townships as the outlying settlements began to fill up, and it became inconvenient to go such long distances for the purposes of transacting business and attending elections.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

The first township to be formed from the four original townships was Monroe, which was cut off from the southern end of Jefferson, March 5th, 1822, and the commissioners ordered an election to be held at the house of Conrad Moots on the first Monday in April for the election of township officers. Some of the early settlers of this township were Samuel and George McColloch, from Virginia in 1803, Robert Finkle, from Kentucky in 1810, Nathan Gilbland, from Virginia in 1810, Thomas Athy, in 1809, Zebedee Randall, from New York in 1810, George Connard and Charles Moots, from Pennsylvania in 1809, George Green, from Kentucky in 1810, William Henry and Obediah Williams, from Virginia in 1811, Err Randall in 1810, Nicholas and Henry Pickerell, in 1813.

The first settlement was made around and near Pickerelltown and named after Henry Pickerell one of its early settlers. Robert Smith came from Virginia in 1811,

and was one of the first associate judges in the county.

Among those who settled in this neighborhood of Pickersettown, was a strong sprinkling of Quakers, a most admirable and peaceful people; they included the Pickersells, the Williams, the Rackalls, the Paxtons, the Greens, the Johnsons and many others, and this settlement became in after times one of the central stations of the Underground Railroad; the slave escaping from bondage and fleeing for the north star, found ample protection and safe transit when once within their keeping.

The Indians for many years made this section along the Macachack and the Mad River their dwelling places; one of their villages destroyed by General Logan's expedition in 1786 was on the farm of John Nash. On the farm of the late John Nash is a rock called "Squaw Rock," where an Indian maiden waiting for her dusky lover is supposed to have been shot by a white hunter who mistook her for a warrior; it was near to this spot that General Simon Kenton was compelled to run the gauntlet and where Simon Girty interceded for the life of his friend.

It was to this point that John Slover, one of the captives taken in Crawford's defeat, was brought, and from which he escaped to carry back to Pittsburg the story of the disaster.

Here the Macachack finds its way to the Mad River, and it was in this beautiful valley that Donn Platt lived to make it famous with his poetry and wit.

McARTHUR TOWNSHIP.

The township of McArthur was established in 1823, and was taken from the original township of Lake; it was in early

times in the center of that section of the country which was held and occupied by the Indians as their hunting ground; it was between the Macachack towns and Solomons town and was near the town of Buckongehelas.

General Duncan McArthur who was not only a distinguished soldier and a good politician was honored in the naming of this township; he was quite a fore-handed man and had made it his business while prosecuting his military campaigns to pick out some good lands for entry and purchase, and he was a large land owner in this township.

General Hull when moving towards Detroit camped in this township just north of Cherokee, on the lands owned by David Wallace, and near the twin springs; it was long afterwards known as Hull's encampment.

The first white settlements were made and the first land purchased in 1814 by Peter Stamats, of Pennsylvania. In the year 1820 John and Samuel Herrin and John Watt came into the township, and in 1823 Peter and Samuel Hover, Robert Edmundson and Samuel Lease settled near the present town of Huntsville; in 1827 one Adcock Carter came and settled on one thousand acres of land entered in the name of Joseph Carter; Reverend James Wallace came from Pennsylvania in 1832; David Wallace came with his family in 1835; John Coulter removed from Bellefontaine and settled upon a farm on this township in 1835; John Shelby, who had come from Virginia in 1809 and settled in Union township, upon the removal of the Indians, in 1832, went to McArthur township and purchased nearly five hundred acres of land, and built a one-story brick house on the

edge of Cherokee it is still standing; he was long a power in the county; was a member of the legislature for ten years and one of the associate judges, as well as commander in chief of the militia.

Moran Elder settled in the township in 1835, and became an associate judge of the courts.

A mill was built in 1828 by Adam Yearn, and the township had in due time three distilleries, the first by Henry L. Bickham, the next by Edward Harper in 1845, and the third by William Harland and Henry Institute.

CHEROKEE.

In 1832 the town of Cherokee was laid out and became in due time a most thriving center of business; it was on the stage route from Springfield to Sandusky; two hotels were built and it had had a dozen stores; Joseph Robb, Richard S. Canby, James Langbeil, and Linas Cutting, all kept store there; it had three blacksmith shops and two wagon-makers.

When the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad was located it was an independent village, and the inhabitants would lend no assistance for its construction as they thought the road must come to their town anyhow; the railroad people were just as independent and located the road a mile away, and Cherokee died in a single night, and the town of Huntsville sprang into existence like Jonah's gourd; about all there was left of Cherokee for many years, was Kempt Carter's hotel where the boys and girls used to go for dancing and merry-making "in ye olden times."

The First Presbyterian church in Logan county was established in Cherokee and organized in 1822; Rev. Joseph Stevenson

was the pastor; the meeting house was built of hewed logs.

In 1823 the Methodists organized a church, and in 1831 the United Presbyterians established a church and Reverend James Wallace continued for many years its pastor.

NORTHWOOD.

The town of Northwood was surveyed and platted in 1832, and in 1833 Reverend J. B. Johnston and others established the Reformed Presbyterian church, commonly called the Covenantor church, at that place.

At Northwood this church, in 1847, under the leadership of the Reverend Johnston, established a college and a seminary which for a number of years were very flourishing institutions, and drew their students from all over the country; they were both removed some years since to Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.

The founders and professors of these institutions were learned and able men, and were recognized as theologians and able teachers; among them were the Reverend J. B. Johnston and Professor J. R. W. Sloan, who became President of the college. Professor Sloan afterwards preached for a number of years in Pittsburgh; he was a very eloquent pulpit orator and a man of great learning and ability; his son, who was a young boy at Northwood, is the author of a life of Napoleon and is now Professor of history in Columbia College.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union township was organized in 1820, being cut off from the south end of Lake.

Among its earliest settlers were Robert and Raphael Moore, Samuel and James McIlvain, William and Archibald Moore, Wil-

liam and John Carter, John and Thomas McKenison, John and Benjamin Schoeder, David Askren, Robert Newell and his sons Samuel, William, Hugo and John; William and Joseph McBeth, Robert Crocker, William Gray and others. The McBeths came in 1810, William Carter came from New York about 1811; his son, Channel Carter, who lived just south of Bellefontaine enlisted in the war of 1812, and served until peace was declared; Samuel married a daughter of William Powell; Robert Moore came from Pennsylvania and located in Logan county in 1806.

Pigeon Town, a Shawanese Indian town, was in this township, on the Dunn farm, now owned by Captain J. D. Emerson.

The first church, the Lake Branch Church, was built in this township in 1835, and rebuilt in 1862.

The Amish Church was established in this township at an early day, they are a thrifty and most excellent people, exact in all their dealings and strictly honest in all their transactions.

The Dunkards, or German Baptists, have a church situated near the center of the township on the farm originally entered by Robert Moore; they are a prudent, loyal god-fearing people.

This township was early supplied with fair educational facilities in the way of country and local schools. The first school-house was a log one, and Peter Knox and George Dunn were the teachers.

Union township was the original home of the Brethren and the Amish or Mennonite churches—although they have since made large settlements in Liberty township.

We give a history of these two churches in Logan county carefully prepared by two of their members.

THE LOGAN BRETHREN CHURCH.

In the early part of the present century a few families, some of whom were members of the Brethren church, moved into the vast wilderness of what is now Logan county, Ohio. They came from Virginia by way of the Miami valley, and like most of the pioneer settlers of our county, they came here that they might provide for themselves homes in its fertile bounds. At first they worshipped their God as best they could in their private devotion, but after a while, their numbers increasing by immigration, they felt the need of a more decided effort for the fostering of the principles for which they contended, and about the year 1827 they were organized as the Logan Brethren church with Elder Abram Miller as bishop and Bro. Abraham Frantz as deacon. In 1828, or about that time, Bro. Jacob Moomaw, a minister in the second degree moved into the bounds of the church from Clark county, thus giving them an English minister, Elder Miller being German.

Not long after, about 1835, Bro. Jacob Crist, a deacon, moved in and was chosen to the ministry. Brother Martin Garler was also chosen deacon at this time. Brother Andrew Bazard was also chosen to the deacon's office about this time. In 1840, brethren Miller, Moomaw and Crist all moved away, leaving the church without a resident minister for several years.

During this time meetings were held by ministers from adjoining counties, every six weeks. In May, 1846, the church feeling the need of better service, an election was held for two ministers, one English and one German, which resulted in Brother Jacob Miller (father of Abednego Miller)

being chosen as English, and Brother Abraham Frantz as German minister. At this time Joseph Culp was chosen to the deacon's office. About 1848, Brethren Frantz and Miller were advanced to the full ministry. Between the years 1857, '50 Brother Frantz was ordained to the bishopric and brethren John Detrick and Moses Kug chosen to the office of deacon.

Up to this time the members had been without a permanent house of worship, using the homes of the brethren and friends, and in some cases school-houses were used, in which to hold service. It was not unusual in these times for brethren and their wives to walk from ten to twelve miles to attend "preaching." But about 1850 a house of worship was built on the plot of ground where the present church now stands. In 1860 Brother Jacob Frantz was chosen deacon. In 1862 Jacob Miller was ordained bishop. Brother Joseph Kauman chosen to the ministry and Brother David Culp chosen deacon. On August 5, 1865, Brother Jacob Frantz was chosen to the ministry. In 1866 Brethren Henry Garber, minister and Joseph Garber, deacon, moved into the congregation. In 1867, Brother Joseph Kauffman was ordained to the bishopric, and Bro. J. L. Frantz advanced to full ministry, Brother Michael Swonger chosen to the ministry and Philip Detrick to the deacon's office. In 1870 Brother Jonathan Yorder was chosen to the ministry and Samuel Shawver to the deacon's office. In 1875, Brother William Bean, a deacon, moved into the congregation and in 1876 Thomas Rhodecker, a minister, was received in like manner. October 13, 1878, Brother Abednego Miller was chosen to the ministry and Benjamin Detweiler deacon. In 1879 Jacob Frantz and Michael Swon-

ger were ordained as bishops. June 12, 1880, Thomas Rhodecker was advanced to the full ministry. October 22, 1881, Abel Negro Miller was advanced to the full ministry, William Bean elected to that office and Joseph Kaylor chosen deacon. Brother Bean was advanced to full ministry in 1884.

September 5, 1891, the church feeling the need of more help in the deacon's office, Brethren James Yoder, B. F. Snyder and J. H. Swank were chosen to that position. In 1894 Brother Jacob Huber, a deacon moved into the congregation. October 2, 1897, Brother B. F. Snyder was chosen to the ministry and on November 27 of the same year Brother Abednego Miller was ordained to the bishopric. On September 3, 1898, Brother Elias Shontz was received by letter. In 1901 Brother W. I. Kintner, a minister, was also received by letter.

In 1892 the present commodious house of worship was erected. The organization of the church at the present time is as follows:

MINISTERS: J. L. Frantz, bishop, (retired); Abednego Miller, bishop; William Bean, B. F. Snyder, W. I. Kintner.

DEACONS: Joseph Kaylor, James Yoder, J. H. Swank, Jacob Huber, Elias Shontz, James Kaylor, Clerk, J. H. Swank, Treasurer.

So we have imperfectly traced the history for three-quarters of a century. We have noted only its progress. At the present time it numbers about one hundred and sixty-five communicants. Of its drawbacks, clouds, discouragements, sorrows, it has had its share. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." So we leave them where they belong—in the dead past. But let us take courage and go forth in the power of the Lord, laying aside all the petty trifles

and cares of this life, and present a united front to the enemy. For, in the words of the poet—

"We love Thy church, O God
Her walls before Thee stand;
Dear is the apple of Thine eye
And graven on Thy hand.
For her my tears shall fall,
For her my prayers ascend.
For her my toils and I cares shall be
'Till toils and cares shall end."

NECROLOGY.

Elder Jacob Miller laid down his cross to take up the crown, October 14, 1866, after serving the church for more than twenty years.

Elder Abraham Frantz departed from the church militant to join the church triumphant September 28, 1875, after 20 years as a faithful watchman on the walls of Zion.

Elder Michael Swonger departed this life October 29, 1897, after spending thirty years of his life as minister and bishop.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

THE AMISH MENNONITE CHURCH.

Uncle Peter Yoder and family were the first members of a Mennonite church to settle in Logan county. They moved here from Wayne county, Ohio, in the spring of 1840, and located in the northern part of Union township. Daniel Yoder came here a year later. Others soon followed, some from Holmes county, Ohio, and others from Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1845, a church was organized by organizing two brethren to be ministers to watch over the little flock. Elders Moses and Levi Miller, of Holmes county, Ohio, officiating

at these services, which were held at the home of Brother Andrew Sipe in the southern edge of Harrison township, on the farm now owned and occupied by W. Kintz Emery.

Among those pioneers we recall the following names: Peter Yoder, Daniel Yoder, Jacob Yoder, Christian Yoder, David Yoder, John B. Yoder, John D. Yoder, Jonas Troyer, Joseph Kauffman, Daman (?) Jacob Hooley, Christian Kauffman and Joseph H. Kauffman.

The above named were all married and nearly all had families; I can name only two single members with any degree of certainty, Benjamin Yoder and Phebe Yoder; the last named survived all the others; she passed away December, 1902, known as Ann Phebe Williamson. Joseph Kauffman and Jonas Troyer were the first resident ministers; ministers are chosen by lot from the congregation; however, there have been deviations from this first established custom.

The next in rotation called to the ministry was Moses Kauffman; Samuel Plank was next ordained deacon, (deacons are ordained for life, same as preachers).

Jacob C. Kenagy, minister, afterwards ordained elder or bishop; David Plank, minister, later ordained elder; Samuel Headings, minister; C. Z. King, deacon; S. B. Plank, minister; Levi L. Plank, minister; Simon H. King, deacon.

Some of the above named ministers, after serving the church here for a number of years, moved to other fields of labor. Elder J. C. Kenagy moved to Cass county, Missouri; Jonas Troyer, Joseph and Moses Kauffman, to Lagrange county, Indiana.

In the meantime several moved here from other localities as follows: J. P. King,

deacon from Champaign county, Ohio; he was later ordained elder and still later moved to Kansas; C. K. Yoder came here from Wayne county, Ohio; C. H. Yoder, deacon, from Champaign county, Ohio, later moved to Ada, Ohio.

Elder Jonas C. Yoder and David Hartzler, minister, came here from Indiana, and located in McArthur township, and organized a congregation there.

Samuel Phaul, deacon, David Harter, minister, and Samuel Headings, minister, living beyond the allotted time of three score and ten, were called up higher.

Ministers are not paid for preaching in dollars and cents; however, in later years the brotherhood have become more liberal in helping to bear the burdens incumbent upon the ministry; traveling expenses are usually paid and other needs supplied.

Very many families have moved away from here since the church was organized. They went farther west to help organize and build up other congregations.

Church services were held in private houses here and there in the district until about 1857 or '58, when the first church building was erected in Liberty township, one-half mile from Union township line, on the farm then owned by John Kenagy.

In June 1863 the Sunday school work was commenced which was altogether new and novel, to old and young alike. It had a hard struggle for several years to maintain an existence, but thanks to the Great I am, success followed the struggle. It is admitted that Logan county, Ohio, has the oldest successful Sunday school of the Mennonite church in the United States.

For many years the German language was used exclusively in church services; at present the outlook bids fair that the

English language will supplant the German language in the near future.

The membership at present enumerates three hundred and fifty within the county. Nearly one hundred per cent. of the children are gathered into the fold as they come to the years of understanding and accountability. In 1875 and '76 two substantial churches were built: Walnut Grove in Union township on the West Liberty and De Graff pike; South Union in Liberty township on the Bellefontaine and West Liberty pike; these two congregations are blended in one, having services every Sunday, first at one and then at the other house.

As a church we are orthodox in our belief; we accept the whole Bible as inspired, therefore the only safe guide; we are non-resistant in principle, therefore, opposed to war; difficulties or misunderstandings among the brotherhood must be settled by the church. Mixed marriages of believers and unbelievers are not tolerated; divorce is unknown in the church; our dues to the government in taxes or work are considered binding to a faithful Christian.

The township is very rich and fertile, and the products of the soil are its principal productions. It has, however, quite, an industry in cattle and sheep.

RUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Rush Creek township was struck off in 1825, but was not organized until 1832, being taken from the north end of Jefferson; it was named from the stream which runs from its southern line northward through the township and finally empties into the Scioto, after running through Bokes Creek township and Union county. Rush Creek lake is situated in this township, and near it is situated the factories of the Buckeye

Portland and Alta Cement Companies, which manufacture cement from the marl deposits in and about this lake and stream. These factories employ more than a hundred hands and manufacture Portland cement equal to any in the world; the companies are incorporated with large capital and are in flourishing condition; the cement of Logan county, it may justly be said, is not excelled by any other cement in the world; these two companies are drawing their marl from the large deposits in the bed of the lake, of very finest quality, while beds of the purest blue clay are found in the immediate vicinity. The Acme Company has a capital of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, new improvements and enlargements and a capacity of five hundred barrels per day.

The Buckeye Company has been greatly enlarged and improved with an increase of capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and a capacity of one thousand barrels of cement daily.

There are no less than four towns included within the limits of Rush Creek township, Rushsylvania, Harper, Big Springs and Walnut Grove.

The first settler, Thomas Stanfield, came from Tennessee; he had a family of ten children, nine girls and one boy.

One William Reams came shortly after from North Carolina with ten children, nine boys and one girl. Stanfield's one son married Reams' one daughter; what was the reason of the other members of the family not mating, we have not been able to discover, but it appeared like a providential arrangement for the settlement of this frontier, which ought to have been taken advantage of. The early settlers were: John Wolf, John McClure, Jacob Arlegast, Joel

Thomas, John Wilson, John Prater, Nelson Taylor, Benjamin Green, Samuel Ruth, Hazzard Hopkins, W. K. Newman, Jacob and John Kerns.

The nearest market for their product was Sandusky, on the lakes, one hundred miles away. When it was worth about fifty cents in the market and the articles to be purchased were extraordinarily high in price, so that the exchange was a very unequal one.

Dry goods of all kinds commanded large prices; broad cloth was five to ten dollars per yard; silk four or five dollars per yard; calico, fifty cents; while coffee, tea, and sugar were of such prices as to be prohibitory. Salt, one of the necessities, was ten dollars per barrel at Sandusky.

The tornado of 1825 passed through this township and Lakeside, and destroyed everything in its pathway; it was, for long years afterwards known as "the fallen timber."

Harvey Buckminster kept a hotel on the farm afterwards owned by Henry Rosebrook; it was part log and part frame; Mr. Buckminster afterwards became a stage-driver, and was engaged in this until the building of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. He died a few years since at Kenton.

In 1852, the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad (now the Big Four) was built through the township, and was of great importance in giving them new markets.

A man named May kept a hotel near the Anderson farm; one Rodaker built a saw-mill as early as 1830, while one Sutton built one near the Bellefontaine road, while a man named Basil built another on the Miami, to which he afterwards added a grist-mill.

RUSHSYLVANIA.

Enos Pickering in 1834, laid out Rushsylvania and built a tannery. The first road was the Sandusky road to Belchertown in 1824, and the next was a road to Chenoweth Mills in 1830.

About 1875 the roads in the county began to be graded and graveled as piles, and Rush Creek township has a fine system of graveled roads.

Robert Stevenson, Thompson Hughes and John Elam, kept at tavern in Rushsylvania; the taverns in these days were small, and it required a number of them, as the only highway running north and south passed through the village, and it was the course traveled by the teamsters going to the markets on the lake. Robert Stevenson afterwards removed to Ridgeway and kept hotel there until his death, only a few years since.

Doctor Isaac A. Doren was the postmaster of the place for thirty years; he had a drug store in connection with it and practiced medicine.

A fire in 1857 was very destructive and the loss was heavy. John McColloch was the first agent of the railroad company and was succeeded by David Roberts, thus the company has had but two agents since the road was completed in 1853, a period of nearly fifty years, for David Roberts is still the agent of the company.

Rushsylvania is a good grain and stock market and does a thriving trade. About 1883, a most unfortunate accident occurred which caused the loss of two or three lives; a large public gathering of the citizens was being held in the hall next to the old Stewart store, when suddenly the floor gave away, precipitating the entire body of people

into the space below; fortunately the lamps were fastened to the wall and did not go down, so that the building was not set on fire; a number of people were badly hurt, and some two or three people killed; it was a miraculous escape, considering the great number in the hall at the time, which amounted to something near three hundred people.

Rushsylvania is a flourishing point for trade, and the center of a thrifty community.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

The next township to be organized was Perry township, which was taken off of Zane in 1830; it embraced all the township of Zane lying north of boundary of the present township of Zane, and until 1837, included within its limits Bokes Creek, which at that date was organized as a separate township.

Perry township was named for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, whose brilliant victory in 1813 over the British upon Lake Erie did so much to bring about a permanent peace, and at the same time to cover the commander of the little fleet upon our lakes and his gallant tars with undying glory. It is a rich and fertile township, and being within the Virginia military land district was quickly settled by Virginia soldiers, or those to whom they had sold their land warrants.

The principal streams are Otter and Mill creek; the Darby also touches the eastern line of the township, and Long Run flows eastward into Otter creek.

The township is especially noted for the wonderful supply of pure water, which in many places flows from wells dug or driven, in different parts of the township.

John Garwood was the first settler and came from Virginia and settled in the township some time about 1831; at least he was the first white settler in the township, and built a cabin near the present town of East Liberty; he was the first of the Garwoods, and from him spring the family which afterwards became such an important part of this pioneer neighborhood.

Six of his sons afterwards followed him from Virginia, Levi, Daniel, Isaiah, John and Thomas, and they also settled in this township. He had a large family and his daughter, Hope, married George Harris; Susannah, Joseph Ray; Margaret, Joshua Inskeep; Hester, John Inskeep, and Deborah, Joseph Stokes.

The families in those days were noted for the number of children and this family was no exception to the rule, and they became influential not only by reason of their importance but by reason of numbers as well.

Levi Garwood became one of the associate judges of the county.

In 1805, Joshua, Job and John Inskeep came from Virginia, two of them, Joshua and John, married daughters of John Garwood. The township was then a part of Champaign county. John Inskeep was a member of the legislature from Champaign county.

Thomas James came from Virginia in 1810; the James family at East Liberty so long known as influential people in the township, all came from this original stock; Doctor S. N. James, M. N., Frank and W. L. James being sons of Thomas James, Jr., and being grand-sons of Thomas, the head of the family. William Skidmore came from Virginia, first to Columbiana county and thence to Logan county in 1825; his fam-

ily consisted of five sons, Joseph, Daniel, Josiah, Isaac and William, and five daughters, two of his daughters married David Rea, one married Jacob Humphreys, and one Levi Lane; Samuel Ballinger came from New Jersey in 1808. John Bishop was another Virginian.

Anthony Binks, a colored man, came from Virginia; different stories are told of his family relationship; it was said that he had run away from Virginia with the daughter of a white planter, and coming west found his way to Ohio, and that his father-in-law afterwards purchased land for him; another story was that he was a free colored man in Virginia, and that his wife was a slave, and that he purchased her freedom, married her and brought her west. At any rate he prospered wonderfully, and became one of the wealthy citizens of the township, and was regarded as a man of much importance.

Among other settlers coming from Pennsylvania were Richard Harding, William Fisher, Simpson Harriman, Stephen and Nehemiah Green, Samuel Supler and others. New Jersey continued to send good and substantial settlers, who became citizens of the county and did much for its good; Edward Harding, Josiah Antrim, Henry Reymer and Thomas Freer, all came between 1818 and 1825; Virginia sent her tribute and Christopher Smith, Isaac Hatcher, Herbert Baird and Levi Sullivan came about 1806 or 1807. These families intermarried and their children and their children's children are still living in this section of Ohio, and have contributed no small part to its improvement.

About 1810 John Garwood built the first mill in the township, on Otter creek. Thomas James who came to the township in this

year, was the first miller; the location was known as the Garwood's mill; the mill was removed from its original site to the site of the present mill in East Liberty, which greatly enlarged and improved and continued to draw custom; a small distillery was attached to Garwood's mill and was operated for a time by Robert James and William Smith, but soon went into disuse.

Many of the early settlers were of Quaker stock, and the first meetings held were the Quaker meetings; the first church in the county, was a Quaker church, and built near to these settlements in Zane township; John Garwood, the original settler was a Quaker preacher. A Reverend Mr. Baird was the first Methodist minister, and the first church built in East Liberty was built by the Methodists, and as East Liberty was not located as a town until 1834 it much have been after this date; there was a camp ground north of East Liberty, where the Methodists built another church, upon the present site of North Greenfield which was not designated as a town until 1847.

About 1850 the Quakers built a church a couple of miles west of North Greenfield, and, upon its being burned down, built another one about 1860; for many years Mrs. Mary Elliot was its minister and was a woman of most remarkable attainments; she preached in many sections of the country, going as far east as Boston and everywhere was received and recognized as a most devout and eloquent servant of the Master.

The Union Baptist church in the Skidmore settlement was not built until just before the war; Elder Dudley was its first pastor.

The United Brethren built a church a couple of miles north of East Liberty as early as 1850; it soon went into disuse.

PHYSICIANS.

Doctor J. W. Hamilton was the first physician arriving at East Liberty in 1830, and for many years was a most active and valuable man in the community.

He also engaged in merchandising and kept store in the place for many years; he was elected by the legislature, and was a man of marked abilities.

The roads were simply bridle paths cut through the dense forests and leading to different points of settlement without much attention to lines of ownership or territorial division; one of the first went toward Urbana, another toward Big Springs, and thence on the main road through to Sandusky; while another led toward the county seat; the roads through the township are now all gravel macadam and are as fine as any in the county.

Within a few years the T. & O. C. Railroad has built a line extending from St. Mary's through Bellefontaine to Columbus and this has done much to assist in upbuilding the town and giving an opening for the grain products of the township.

East Liberty was laid out in 1834 by John Bowyer and Garwood's Mill became East Liberty. Josiah Austin and John McCally built the first houses.

The first store was kept by King and Hutchins in 1834 upon the beginning of the town and a couple of years later was followed by White and Allen.

John McCally opened a tannery in 1833 and sold it to Job Sharp, who kept it until long after the war.

James Seaman was a blacksmith and John Ewing a shoemaker and Samuel Cooke a saddler.

Samuel B. Taylor kept the first tavern.

and was afterwards elected treasurer of the county, and moved to Bellefontaine; he was for many years probate judge and died while in office, in 1877.

East Liberty has improved greatly since the new railroad has been built and is a thriving and promising trading point.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Union township had been cut off from the south part of Lake in 1820, and the township of Liberty was taken from the eastern side of Union in 1831.

The town of West Liberty had been started as early as 1817, but was not incorporated by act of the legislature until 1833. It became quite an active and central point of trade for all the southern portion of the county, and was also drawing a considerable trade from the adjoining county of Champaign, while the eastern part of Union township which was in closer proximity to Liberty than to any other portion of the county, naturally drifted to the new and nearer town of Liberty with its trade.

West Liberty thus became for a time a most important trading point, and as the mills of John Enoch, Sr., were situated at this point, it drew its customers from long distances, north, south, east and west.

In the olden time the mills of Mad river were patronized by the settlers of not only Logan but by adjoining counties as well, and customers came from as far north as Kenton, and even Fort Findlay to bring their grists to the Mad river mills, and patiently awaited their turns in order to take back their flour or meal, less the toll.

Among the early settlers were the Enochs, McBeths, Hilderbrands, Henrys, Bairds, Newells, Shields, Hays, Blairs, Snoddys, Grays, Dunns, Grindles, Burk-

hardt, Crevistons, Scrists, Powells, Kelleys, Cullerstons, Belkys, Judge Shady and others.

John Enoch built a saw mill and Thomas Baird a distillery on Muddy Run.

Hiram M. White was the first merchant and for many years one of the most important and prosperous citizens of the town. He was a man without education but quick-witted and full of business; he not only kept a store but kept a hotel and the post-office, and was the most important man of affairs in the new village.

White's tavern was one of the stopping places on the highway between the lake and the Ohio river.

Among the prominent business men of the place was Thomas Miller, who purchased and repaired the Enoch Mill, kept a dry goods store and became one of the wealthy men of the county.

Mr. J. M. Glover married a daughter of Mr. Miller and succeeded him in business. Mr. Ira Reynolds, E. T. Cundiff and R. E. Runkle were merchants, while Doctor John Ordway practiced medicine and kept a drug store; among the other active citizens were Captain James McDonald and also William Rutan and Abner Riddle; the last two had a saddler shop and dealt largely in stock; they afterwards removed to Bellefontaine, where they entered very largely into the up-building of the county seat.

Benjamin Ginn was a tailor, but for many years kept a tavern; Samuel Taylor, William Fisher and Henry Miller were largely interested in the grain and stock trade; John Vaughn was a tanner and Houston and Robert Crockett learned the trade with him; Orin Hubbard was a carpenter; William Moore and Abner Tharp

wagonmakers; John Moore and John Williams, blacksmiths.

West Liberty was for many years one of the most important trading points of this section, and, being situated in the rich grain-growing district, after the completion of the Mud River & Lake Erie Railroad in 1850, it gathered in as a shipping point all the grain and stock of that part of the county.

The first church in the township was a Christian church, organized in 1814, and about one-half mile west of the present town on Muddy Run. The church itself was a large log building, its Elder being Richard Clark; it included within its membership some of the most prominent families in the township; this church afterwards divided, one part organizing another congregation, and the other building a new church at Gladly Creek.

The Methodists organized and built a church building in 1830; Doctor Ordway, Thomas P. Miller and James McDonald were the most active leaders in the organization; it became and has remained a most prosperous and influential instrument for good; their first minister was Rev. Findlay; in 1849 they built the brick church, which is still occupied by them.

In 1840 the Rev. Joseph Stephenson organized the First Presbyterian church. Rev. Robert Holliday was its first pastor. Rev. Stephenson came from Pennsylvania, and preached at Stony Creek and organized the Presbyterian churches at Stony Creek, Bellefontaine and Cherokee, and was for many years one of the great leaders in the religious movement of this new county; he lived to see the vineyards he had planted in the wilderness become most fruitful and bring forth most abundantly in the cause of his Master.

The Lutheran church began with occasional services, by Rev. J. G. Harris of Bellefontaine, who preached for them every few Sundays; the services were held in private houses; Rev. Brickley, of Bellefontaine, succeeded Rev. Harris, and continued his ministry as he could find it convenient to do so. Rev. Brickley died of cholera in 1852, and J. W. Goodlin succeeded him, and from time to time assisted the West Liberty branch. The church was not regularly organized until 1857. Rev. M. B. Little becoming its pastor; the first meetings were held in the Christian church, and until 1860 the congregation was without a church edifice, when it completed and dedicated its present church; Rev. A. R. Howbert preached for this congregation, and the one at Philadelphia, in 1863, and continued to do so until 1876, a period of thirteen years. The schools of West Liberty have always been of a high standard, and the instructors men of prominence in the profession, including such men as Quincy Gwynn, J. N. Drake, Duncan McDonald, F. N. Mather, and Profs. Surface and Search; West Liberty contains the finest school building in the county, built of stone from the neighboring quarries, and containing every modern improvement. West Liberty has from time to time furnished a good many literary efforts in the newspaper line; they flourished for a season, and quietly dropped from public notice as the exigencies of the case compelled.

The Banner, the present newspaper, has long survived all storms and seasons, and continued prosperous; it is ably conducted, and is a most successful and local paper. In May, 1880, West Liberty was visited by a disastrous fire, which destroyed about \$150,000 worth of property.

Like many such calamities, while it injured many property holders, it has given way to new structures, better and more commodious than the old.

GRAND VIEW.

The cemetery at West Liberty, rightfully named "Grand View," is situated upon a plateau overlooking the village and the valley of the Mad River; it is a beautiful burial-ground and well improved; the view from the hilltop to the south and east of the cemetery is without question one of the best to be found in the whole state; it commands a magnificent outlook, and from these points you can behold the valley which the Indians for so many centuries claimed as their field for their own. It was here that the Miamis found, in years long before the white man came to claim and conquer it, the councilment of the campfire and the council chamber; it was here that the Wyandots, the Mingos, the Delawares and Shawnees built their rude villages and hunted and fished before the crack of the white man's rifle was heard, and the march of his legions was known; it was these hilltops that looked down upon the peaceful valley and beheld the conqueror who was to drive out the Indian and to destroy his villages.

They are now looking down upon fruitful fields, dotted with magnificent homes, in the center of the great empire, which has been built by the toils and fashioned by the hands of the most wonderful and marvelous people the world has ever known; all this within the limits of a single century.

Liberty township has been the home of some distinguished literary men; Coates Kamey was for a time a resident of West Liberty, and one of the editors of a news-

paper printed at this place; Donn Platt, of Macoehee, has made this locality famous by his wit, philosophy and song.

His castle, a splendid stone structure, fit for a baronet or an earl, still stands on the banks of the Macoehee, whose rippling music he translated into poetry and song.

General A. Saunders Platt still lives by the stream where his father lived before him; he was one of the loyal, patriotic men who gave his whole heart to the cause of the union, and from his wealth and abundance advanced to the government an amount sufficient to arm, equip and clothe a regiment for the field at the beginning of the Rebellion of 1861, and served with distinction to the end of the war.

It was near "The Babbling Macoehee" that Wiwelespea, the Indian orator, used to pour out the wondrous pathos of his soul and sweep before his marvelous eloquence the tears and sympathy of his tribes and kinsmen, and melt into tenderness the hearts that before were only intent on strategy and spoils.

The Mad River and the Macoehee will flow onward forever, while the hands that cleared their obstructions and curbed them for duty or destiny are one by one being crossed in the pulseless sleep that knows no waking. But the wondrous civilization that has taken them into its keeping and has mastered the century, and is upholding the cross and the crucifix, will go on bringing to all the coming ages a better and a broader liberty, and a more gracious civilization, founded upon the teachings of that Master whose words and works are still the safeguard of the people and the guiding star of the nations of the earth.

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Bloomfield township was not cut off from Miami until 1832.

It is separated from Washington township by the Great Miami river, which is its eastern boundary; it is watered by several streams, the most important of which, the Miami, the Muchinippi, Four Mile, Brandywine and Run Creek, are all tributary to the Miami.

The northwest part of Logan county until 1832 was the home of the Indians, and was occupied by them mostly for hunting and fishing; game was tolerably abundant, and the streams and lakes furnished a good supply of fish. After the purchase of the Indian lands, and their removal to the westward, this part of Logan county began to fill up with white settlers; it was almost entirely in the woods, and with the exception of the Indian traces and Indian palisades, was without roads.

To clear up, and bring under cultivation this wilderness was no small undertaking, and yet the settlers of the northeastern townships were more fortunate than those who came at any earlier day, for they had the advantage of their experience, and the markets and opportunities of trade and barter, which the first settlers did not have; hence the wilderness was soon brought under subjection, and the fast coming population soon brought the families in the neighborhood into closer communication.

Two families, named Keith and Stewart, settled in the southern part of Bloomfield in 1830, and about 1832 or 1833 numerous families moved into the township and found homes; James Dillon came in 1833, and Isaac Stockwell, Benjamin Nickols and William Smith lived in the south-

eastern part of the township; while farther west lived Richard and Isaac Dillon, Edward Trumans, Jacob and William Keith, William and John Schuler, Collier Wright and William Moore.

In the northeast, William Rogers and William Campbell found homes.

Another Dillon, William, came in 1834. Henry Hone and Edward Wren in 1835, and these were soon followed by William Donelson, John Price, James Woodfield, John Ellis, Joseph Donelson, Philip Hoy and George Wolf.

There were neither stores, mills nor trading points nearer than Bellefontaine, Genney and Wyalongus, until 1840, when a man named McFarland built a cabin and opened a store about one mile west of the present town of Bloom Center; this was about the only trading post in the western portion of the county for several years. Some time near 1858, Andrew Haddock built a store house and dwelling at the present site of Bloom Center, and about this gathered a blacksmith shop, drug store, school-house, churches, a hotel and hotel, and it is quite a point for trade and traffic.

As early as 1832 religious services were held in a log school-house, and in 1830 a log meeting-house was built.

In 1854 the German Reformed church began holding meetings in the township, and in 1855 erected a church at Bloom Center, while in 1854 a church had been built in the northern part of the township on the Muchinippi.

It was in this township that the Hopkins child was lost in 1838; he was unquestionably carried off by the Indians, and, like many others who preceded him, became attached to the people with whom his lot was cast, and remained with them, during life.

or possibly he may have never known his birthright of the family from whence he came. This township is a rich agricultural settlement, and its people are especially prosperous.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Harrison township under the old divisions of the county was a part of Lake township and so remained until 1832, when it was cut off and formed into a township, and named after General William Henry Harrison.

It has two streams, the Bobogobelas, named after an Indian chief of the Delawares, whose village was situated on this stream, and Blue Jacket, named after the great war chief of the Shawoneses; there is another small stream running through it and emptying into the Bobogobelas, called Tucker's Run, named after a curious character named Tucker, who lived on the banks of the streams in very early times.

It is entirely within the Congress land district, and was therefore settled by the purchases of land from the general government, rather than by Virginia military land warrants.

The first white settler was Colonel James McPherson, who was taken by the English and held prisoner some seven years; after the end of hostilities and the declaration of peace he came to Ohio in 1795, as an Indian agent, and became at once influential with the tribes in this section of the country.

He established a trading post and built a block-house near the present county infirmary; by good trading and careful management he obtained from the Indians and the government large tracts of lands in this township, and lived for many years, one

of the most important and influential citizens of the county.

He was always present and exercised great influence over the Indians in all their meetings for conference or treaty; he was a Pennsylvanian by birth, but almost his entire life was spent in the army, or on the frontier; he was one of the associate judges of the county, and was always held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

One George Blaylock, a blacksmith, settled in the township about the same time as McPherson, or a little after. He lived at Silver Lake, then called Blue Lake's Lake, where he hunted, fished and did blacksmithing for the settlers, he removed to Belle Fontaine, and later to an island near the present Reservoir, and died at that place.

James Manning Reed, a son of Colonel Seth Reed, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry, in the Revolution, came next; he was born in Uxbridge, Mass., January 7th, 1776, and he came with his father in 1786 to Geneva, New York, and from thence to Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1795, he must have come to Logan county as early as 1806 and settled at Zanestown, for in 1807 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Isaac Zane, who was the widow of Robert Robitaille. In 1812 Mr. Reed moved to a farm in Harrison township, where he died May 5th, 1847.

He was the first voter in the new county of Logan, and is so recorded in the election of Belleville in 1818, being then a resident of Lake township.

At that election Lake had not been divided, and included Liberty, Union, McArthur, Harrison and Richland townships, and the voters came from long distances; and the Moores, McBeths, Alexanders, Grays, Newells, Covingtons and others

within these townships voted at Pelleville, in Lake township.

Soon after the Reel settlement came the Rev. Robert Caselott, a Methodist Episcopal minister, and settled upon the lands where he afterwards died; he was active in the organization of the first Methodist church, and officiated as minister, and was also largely interested in farming and stock raising, and was one of the first to bring blooded cattle into the county; he took an active interest in the first county fair, and exhibited the finest cattle at that time in the county.

A man named Jeremiah Stansberry settled near Mamar's black-house, and afterwards removed to a place near the lake.

There was quite a family of the Blaylocks, including Vachel, Merida, George and Oliver, four brothers. A man named John Tucker lived in a cabin as early as 1812.

There were two black-houses in this township, McPherson's, near the present infirmary, and Mamar's, a mile or two east of McPherson's, situated on the old Bend farm, now owned by Mr. Emrey.

The real settlement of Harrison did not begin until about 1820 or 1822; then came Samuel Carter, George Heath, Thomas Sutherland, Michael Carnes, John Houtz, Daniel Shawver and John Horn.

Hull's trace ran through his township, and was the first opening of a road reaching north and south; it passed through the lands now owned by George Aikin, and for many years was well marked and distinct; the trees had been cut away, leaving a track some thirty or forty feet wide.

A small log grist-mill and a distillery was built on Bokongehelas, and another

grist-mill and distillery built on Blue Jacket by one George Walpers, a Canadian.

In 1821 John Horn built a saw-mill on Blue Jacket, and a large brick house near it, where John Gray now lives; the dam was in front, near the road; while Daniel Shawver built a grist and saw-mill, where Kaylor's mill now stands, which was formerly the Millner mill.

Three lines of railroad now run through this township, and turnpikes are now constructed on all public roads.

James McPherson kept the first store at his black-house.

School-houses were built after the coming of the settlers, the first being a log building with puncheon floor, split log seats and oiled papers for windows; with a generous fireplace in one end, big enough to accommodate a two-foot back-log.

Some of the names of the scholars attending this school would be quite familiar to our older citizens, Henry McPherson, Peter Powell, Alexander Long, Silas Morehouse, Anna, Margaret, and Maria Smith, James Reel, James Rohmiller, called Rolderli.

Sebastian Keller was one of the early teachers, and was one of the most useful and painstaking of pedagogues.

The county infirmary was located in this township in the year 1849, the lands being purchased of Joseph Lawrence, and comprised 164 acres of fine farming lands. The first house was built in 1851.

The orphan's home is also situated in this township, having been built in 1886; it is one of the most complete and best equipped institutions of the kind in the state; the farm consists of about 100 acres of fine land, situated on the road leading from Bellefontaine to Sidney.

As early as 1825 Robert Casbolt held meetings and conducted religious services in this township.

The business of the township is now almost entirely done in Bellefontaine, and it brings its trade and finds its markets at this point. It is a rich and productive body of land, and its citizens are among the best of the county.

BOKES CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Perhaps no other township in Logan county has shown such marked changes and improvements as Bokes Creek township.

It was cut off of the north end of Perry township, and from what had originally been Zane township, in 1837.

It was in the beginning one of the lowest-lying parcels of land in the county, and was for a great part of the year either covered with water or was so wet and marshy as to be almost entirely useless; three streams running through it, in early days, overflowed their banks, and kept the whole country in a boggy, wet and malarious condition, unfit for cultivation and almost unfit for occupancy.

To the beholder of today the Bokes Creek township of the present is as unlike the Bokes Creek of early days as it is possible to imagine; now we see rich farms and well cultivated fields, good and comfortable homes, and a general improvement which surrounds a prosperous and thrifty people.

Rush creek passes through the northern part of the township on its way to the Scioto. Mill creek flows through the southwestern part of the township and goes into Perry; while Bokes creek, from which the township is named, rising in the western part of the township, from two sources, one in the southern and the other in the

northern part, flows eastward through the townships into Union county, where, joining their waters, they flow onward together into the Scioto.

The early settlers found nothing but woods, brush, water and game to induce settlement. The great windstorm of May, 1825, which passed entirely through Logan county, from its southwestern to its northeastern boundary, had left a tract of devastation of about one-half mile wide behind it; everything in its path had been destroyed and the timber was blown down as completely as if it had been felled by man and ax; this section was for many years known as the Fallen Timbers, and was a wild, uncultivated country, overgrown with briars, and filled with the smaller game. It was, however, the means in one respect of inducing settlement; the storm coming from the west to the east had blown the timber so that the tops were all lying prone, in one direction, to the eastward, and it was not so difficult to clear away the fallen trees as it was to cut down and clear away the green timber standing on the ground.

Ditches were cut, and the streams running through the township were so far as possible cleared out and straightened, and the waters confined within their banks, and the clearing, draining and drying process began; the lands, naturally rich, had become still more so by the long-continued accumulation of debris and deposit, which had been gathering for centuries, and which remained to make of Bokes Creek township an exceptionally rich and fertile body of farming land.

There were but few settlements in the township until about 1830, when Lewis and Gardner Bates, Robert and David Rea, and

the Skidmores came to begin the formation of a new settlement.

In 1831 they were joined by the Hathaways, who came from Massachusetts, and from time to time other families, drawn here by the opportunities offered by the location of military land warrants, came to join these pioneers, and to assist in the clearing away and opening up of this new country.

It is claimed, however, that one John Hill was the first settler in this township having come as early as 1827, and began the first clearing in the western end, and soon after followed by Mr. Bell; in 1830 they were joined by the Bells, the Coffells, Olmes, Cullahans, and others who settled in the northern part, and still later by the Southards, Kellers, and others who assisted in clearing up the southern part.

Ridgeway, in the northern part of the township, was laid out after the railroad was built through that portion, in 1852, by Samuel McColloch. West Mansfield was located and platted by Levi Southard in 1848, he afterwards went into the army and died in the hospital in 1861.

In the settlement of the disputed boundary question between Hardin and Logan counties, the village of Ridgeway was divided about equally between the two counties, the southern half remaining in Logan and the northern half in Hardin county.

With the opening up and improving of the township, new settlers came, with increased means and better opportunity, the Thorntons, Wilsons, Williams, Furrows, Greens, Swysgoods, Ramseys, Wilklows, Winners and many others, all of whom were adding materially to its growth and prosperity.

It was a wild and outlying portion of

the new county, and the early settlers were compelled to live upon the game, which was abundant, and such grain and stock as they could raise.

Edward Bates, one of the early settlers, has told frequently of the hardships endured and the long and steady winters, which were trying upon the people, and especially upon the domestic animals; brush was cut and trees felled for browsing the stock, while the settlers were at the same time busily employed in the hunt, or in clearing the lands, logging and burning the waste, and frequently the wood itself.

Sugar-making was a part of the late winter and early spring work, and Mr. Moses Bell has told me that he frequently camped for six weeks or two months at a time in the woods all alone, hauling water, cutting the wood, boiling sap and making sugar, and that the wolves would come about the camp and howl during the entire night, unless frightened away with burning brands or shot and killed with the ever ready rifle.

The raising of hogs of the lean, long, razor-back breeds was quite common; they were permitted to run wild, and were almost as thin and bawky as a Kentucky thoroughbred, and about as fleet of foot as the deer that was quite plentiful.

The price of pork in the market, when killed and smoked, was seventy-five cents per hundred, and it was weighed upon the old-fashioned steel-yards.

Skins, venison, maple sugar, beeswax and bacon were legal tender for store trade and were about the only commodities which were at the command of the early settlers.

The southern part of Bokes Creek contains a large colored settlement; it is known as the "Flatwoods," and it was origi-

inally a part of the land of General James Taylor, of Kentucky; Christopher Williams, a colored man from Fayette county, purchased land here in 1854, and was soon followed by others, who in time formed quite a large settlement; they are a steady, industrious and home-loving people and have brought this part of the township up to a good state of cultivation.

There is a small village in the extreme southern part called North Greenfield, which boasts of the first church in the township, and for a time was quite a flourishing settlement.

West Mansfield is quite a prosperous village; it has a railroad, the T. & O. C., and is the center of quite a prosperous section of the county. It has grown rapidly since it has secured a railroad; its first hotel was built by one John Garsins, its first store was in a log house, and was kept by Samuel Lemforth and William Ticker; James Widgus had the first shoe shop; the blacksmiths were Mark Austin and John Conners.

The first school house was a log structure; a man named John Doley taught the first school; William Perry Hughes was one of the first teachers in the township, and was for many years a justice of the peace and one of its best citizens; the present school-house is a commodious brick building, and finely located.

West Mansfield is one of the thrifty, thriving, growing and most prosperous towns in the county, with a bank, a handsome city hall, and almost every kind of business.

STOKES TOWNSHIP.

Stokes township was organized in 1838, and was cut off from the north end of the

original township of Miami. It is situated in the northwest corner of the county, and was for many years a most barren and desolate part of the county.

It was within the Lovistown Indian Reservation, and was a part of the territory set off and assigned to the Indians by the treaty of Maumee Rapids, in 1817, when forty thousand three hundred acres were set apart for the Senecas and Shawonees.

The Indian council house was on the banks of the Muchinippi; it was not a very imposing affair, as it was without doors, windows or floor, but it served its purpose, and without its enclosure very many important councils were held, and conclusions reached by the red men.

No attempt was made to make any settlement in this township until after the removal of the Indians in 1833, and among the very first of these settlers were George Harper, Shockley Marsh, Joseph Wright, Martin Pence and Peter Bruner, and about the same time came William and James Fenton, from Ross county; it is said that Joseph Fenton brought trees with him for an orchard. John B. Stan is moved into the township in 1835.

Long before any of these parties came into the township one George Haver built himself a cabin on the banks of the Indian lake and was noted as a hunter and trapper. William Kees and Jacob Curtis built cabins near to Haver's. George Onetz, Henry Schaeffer and Thomas Powers also settled in this neighborhood.

About 1838 there came into the township a most important addition in the family of William Vanhogen; of this family there were ten children, and they came to be the most influential and important factors

in the settlement and improvement of the township.

Of these children Jacob, Job, John, Eli, and William were for many years the leading citizens in the northern part of the township.

Robert Houchins was for very many years an active and most influential citizen.

About 1840, or before, quite a number of settlers found their way into Stokes, including John Hendershot, Solomon Shaul, Alexander West, William Botkins, John Taylor, Abraham Gardner and George Taylor; many of these I have known personally, and they were most substantial and reliable people, and did no small part in the opening up of this new country.

Benjamin Dressback about 1845 built a rude saw-mill on the Muchinippi; afterwards a small run of stone, made from the field boulders, was added; this mill was swept away in one of the floods of the Muchinippi creek. Dressback had quite a family of boys, who were at the time of the building of the Lake Erie and Mad River Railroad employed as foremen of the men working on its construction.

The first school-house was built in the Vanhorn neighborhood in 1839. It was of logs, there being no other kind of material at that time in the township; William Earl was the first teacher; the schools of this township of today are in keeping with those in other portions of the county.

The Lewistown reservoir is built in the east part of this township, and covers six thousand one hundred and thirty-four acres of land; its purpose was to store waters to supply the canal in time of low water; the Indian lake, a beautiful body of water, once the fishing ground of the Indians, is included within the reservoir.

The reservoir was constructed in 1851-'52, and 1856 to 1860. It cost \$341,126.33.

One of the curious characters of this township was George Harner, and one of its earliest, if not its first settler.

He was a recluse, and lived in a house for many years, gathering into his keeping the most motley collection of relics and articles of vertu it was possible to imagine; he would frequently walk to Bellefontaine and back home in the same day, a distance of thirty-five or forty miles; when offered a "lift" on the road he generally declined it, giving as a reason that he was in a hurry. After his death the collections which filled all of his house were brought to sale and sold for fabulous prices.

The Methodists began holding meetings in this township soon after it was first settled, under the lead of the Fentons, Botkins and others.

In 1846 the Presbyterians, under the lead of John Ghormley, C. R. Brooks, Amos Coffet and E. Durkey, formed a church organization. The United Brethren in 1850, with the Carlises and Boyer as leaders in the movement.

The Methodist Protestant church was formed in 1878 by Rev. B. F. Tucker, and among its members enlisted Eli Vanhorn, Lloyd Thomas, G. M. Clover, George Walters and others.

About 1850 a Virginia slave owner named John M. Warwick, of Amherst county, Virginia, determined to manumit his slaves, some three hundred in number; and calling to his assistance Doctor David Patterson, took measures to this end; he purchased a large tract of land in the northeast corner of Stokes township, and on the waters of Indian lake, and, having made provision for their care and transportation,

sent them under charge of Doctor Patterson to Ohio.

I have heard some of these slaves, made free by the great-hearted Virginian, describe their leaving the Old Dominion: in wagons and other vehicles, especially equipped for the purpose, amidst the rejoicing of great numbers of people, they started on a sort of triumphal march, to their free homes in the west.

Prior to this John Randolph, the great Virginia Senator, had manumitted his slaves and settled them upon lands purchased by him in Auglaize county.

The Warwick contingent arrived in Logan county and Stokes township early in 1851; cabins were built and every preparation was made for the care and safety of the newly made freemen; unfortunately about this time the Lewistown reservoir was built, and the waters held back by its banks, covered large bodies of these lands, and the low lands so covered by back and stagnant water, became unhealthy and malarious, and it greatly affected not only the Warwick settlement, but almost everybody in the township, and the settlement was in great measure broken up, and the colored people scattered far and near; some of them however, still remain in that neighborhood.

The only village in the township is Lakeview, built at the southwest corner of the Lewiston reservoir. For many years it was simply a small trading post, far distant from the county seat, and without great opportunity for improvement.

Within a few years the T. & O. C. Railway has touched at Lakeview passing from St. Mary's to Columbus, and perhaps no town in the county ever improved so rapidly as Lakeview has done within so short a period; houses were built in all direc-

tions, factories located, ware-houses constructed, streets improved, and business of all kinds seemed to be coming from all directions; it now has three hotels, a drug store, a bank, two dry goods stores, two or three groceries and all kinds of business in a flourishing condition; and being in the center of a rich and productive country it will continue to thrive and prosper.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington township was formed in 1839. It is an oblong, irregular township in form, and was made by cutting Pleasant, Bloomfield and Stokes, and it is a part of the original township of Miami, and prior to 1838 being a part of it.

It is divided from Bloomfield by the Great Miami river which runs through the Lewistown Reservoir, and runs along the west line of Washington, through Miami township, and on to the western borders of Logan county, near Port Jefferson, in Shelby county, and thence south, emptying into the Ohio, below Cincinnati.

Washington township was partly within the reservation set apart for the Senecas and Shawoneos by the treaty of Maumee Rapids in 1817, and little was done toward the attempted settlement of the township until the removal of the Indians in 1833.

Some few scattering settlers or squatters occupied lands but had no titles to them.

General James McPherson was the owner of a large tract of land secured from the Indians by trade and barter; he kept a trading post or store, and the Indians having bought goods and trinkets of him, and failing to pay for the same, by an arrangement they conveyed to him certain lands in payment for his goods.

Among the first settlers was Henry

Hanford, a New Yorker, who bought six hundred acres of land near Lewistown. Mrs. B. F. McKinnon, a daughter of Hanford, now owns and occupies a portion of this land; Michael Karnes, a Virginian, was an early comer into the township and owned a large body of land; William and Alexander Kirkpatrick, William S. Lowery, Abraham Cherry, James Renfelt, John Hogge and Isaac Cooper settled near Lewistown.

Mrs. Plum came from Virginia with five children, her sons Jonathan and Isaac were for many years most prominent among the citizens of the township; they were largely interested in stock raising and did much for the development of this part of Logan county. Their children are now among the foremost citizens of the township.

James B. McKinnon, Alexander Trout, Joseph and Daniel Deardorf, James Craig, John Williams, Samuel Firestone, Daniel Downs, Isaac Clemmens, John and George Mefford, Daniel Martin, John Parrish, John Price, George Strickland, Dennis Moore, John F. Amos, John Brunson and Philip Shade were all early settlers in this township.

There was not the usual amount of hardship in this as in the earlier townships for the reason that the county was by this time well filled with settlers, and almost every section was well supplied with stores, trades and industries of all kinds, and there was no great difficulty in obtaining the necessities from these different points.

Lewistown, the village, was named after Captain Lewis, one of the village chiefs of the Shawonoe Indians, and it became the center of the trade and barter of that neighborhood.

It was at Lewistown, in August 1831, that treaties were negotiated with the tribes at Waukegeton and Lewistown for their removal to the west and the surrender of their lands in these counties; James Gardner and John McDwain were the government commissioners.

The Indians were not removed until the following year, September, 1832, when they were conducted to the Indian Territory; before leaving they spent some time in their religious ceremonies preparatory to their removal; they put out their council fires, destroyed all vestige of their burial places, and took up their march to the westward and surrendered their homes to the white men.

Henry Hanford built a saw-mill east of Lewistown, which served the purpose for awhile; he afterwards, in connection with Stamats and Conley built both a grist and saw-mill at Lewistown, which for many years served the people.

Like all the early settlements, Lewistown had a distillery, but it soon went into decay.

A part of the house now occupied by Mrs. Dr. B. F. McKinnon, was formerly the residence of her father, Henry Hanford, and before that the residence of Chief Lewis, of the Shawonoes.

Mr. Hanford, the owner of the land, platted it and laid out the village of Lewistown about the time the Indians left for the west.

The first hotel, or tavern, was kept by a man named John Pell, and Dr. James Morehead was the first physician; he was succeeded by Dr. James Pollock, and he again by Dr. B. F. McKinnon.

One of the first things done was the

erection of a school-house and this was completed in 1833.

The T. & O. C. Railroad now runs through the village and furnishes a means for the shipping of all kinds of grain; there is a good warehouse at this point and there is a general air of improvement to be seen.

Like all the other townships, the Methodists were first in line for church services, and under the leadership of one of their denomination a church was founded in 1836 by the Methodist Protestant church, and in 1852 the Methodist Episcopal church was organized; the Evangelical church was organized about 1853-4.

The township is one of the best agricultural townships in the county, and for many years was largely engaged in stock raising, a business which seems to have languished under the competition of the western prairie.

There are many beautiful farms in this township, and some fine and substantial farm improvements, and it is a township fully in keeping with its early neighbors.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Pleasant township was organized in 1831 and it was originally a part of Miami township.

The first settlers in Pleasant township were James Moore and Robert Dickson, who came from Kentucky in 1800; they brought with them two yoke of oxen each, and their household goods, together with their families and settled upon three hundred acres of land north of Logansville, Moore taking the north half and Dickson the south half. There was absolutely nothing but an unbroken wilderness for the reception of these people, and they were in fact pioneers without roads, without neighbors, without opportunity for barter or

sale; they were in the midst of a wilderness as unbroken and unbroken as could have been found anywhere upon the face of the earth. They set about to make habitations and for the following years devoted themselves to clearing their land, subsisting in the meantime upon wild game, the fish from the river, and the grain they were able to get from their newly cleared fields.

Their nearest markets were at Urbana, where the prices of commodities of all kinds were so great they were prohibitory; tea, two dollars per pound; coffee, one dollar per yard, and soft ten dollars per barrel.

Moore had a wife and five children, and Dickson a wife and three children, and this was the beginning of Pleasant township. These men lived to see this township thickly populated, its forests cleared away and its fields brought under cultivation.

It was not until 1811, that other settlers moved into this section of the county, when Alfred Mathews and John Means, with their families, arrived and settled in the township.

There were no other settlements until after the war of 1812, when Alexander Piper, Robert Ellis, and Robert McMillen came from Kentucky to join the small forces in the field, and they were the only settlers until 1820.

After this time came Peter Hanks, John Hill, Daniel McKinnon, Samuel Geish, and Addison Henderson. During the war of 1812 the government sent a company of soldiers to Logansville, and erected a block house about one mile east of that place.

James Moore built a grist mill in 1820, to which he added a saw mill, and to them again added a distillery; these mills were all situated on the Miami just north of Lo-

ganville where John R. Long for so many years had his mill.

Thompson Dickson built a tannery which at that early day was a most important industry.

John Dickson about 1835 built a tavern at Logansville, and the building is still there, while the builder is long since dead. His house was long noted as a most famous place of entertainment.

A road was cut from the direction of DeGraff to Bloom Center, running through Logansville, about 1830. It crossed the Miami at Moore's mill, where a rough ferry boat was kept by Moore and a small charge made for crossing.

Logansville was called for Logan, the Mingo chief, and was laid out originally in 1827, by Thompson and Dickson, but the advancement of steam and electricity left it to one side, and the village has not made any progress since the building of the railway which threw all the custom and trade to DeGraff.

It was formerly a very bustling trading point and the center of a very thriving community, but upon the building of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad through DeGraff the traffic nearly all went to that point.

The first school house was on the farm of William McMullen, just east of Logansville, built in 1813. William McMullen was for many years a justice of the peace and a most exact and careful man whose counsel was sought by many of the settlers.

Another school house was built in Logansville upon the establishment of the village.

The first meeting house was built in 1824, by the Christians or New Lights and

shortly afterwards, the Presbyterians formed an organization.

Pleasant township was out of the line of travel, and for many years did not have equal advantages with the earlier settlements, but it is a rich and prosperous community and within its limits are some of the most successful farmers of the county.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland township was a part of the original township of Lake, but was cut off with and remained a part of McArthur township until 1845, when it was taken from McArthur and created a separate township.

Among the first, if not the first, settlers in this township were James Hill and Samuel Tidd and their families; they came from Ashtabula county in 1810 and settled at Zanestown and remained there until 1817, when they removed to that part of the county which afterwards became Richland township; they were soon joined by Thomas Rutledge and Thomas Benton.

It was a fortunate thing for the county and hastened its settlements that these early settlers all had large families of children. William Lease came in 1823. These first settlers were followed by Lorenza Dowling, William Thompson, William Wallace, James McClure, Joseph Wilmouth, William Reid, John Hemphill, James Gray, Jacob Powers, Lewis Wy-song, James Harrod, William Brooks, William Holt, Lemuel Liles, Jacob Sessler, Daniel Colvin, Robert Mitchell, Ger-shom Anderson, Alexander King, William Johnston, J. S. Johnston, Robert Scott and Cornelius Jamison. The neces-

sities of the times were great, and every possible method was resorted to to overcome the hardships of these early settlers.

The first grist mill was built by Joseph Wilmoth in 1830; like all the former mills it was of logs and a very diminutive affair; the capacities of the mills were only three or four bushels a day, and the party taking his grist to mill was compelled to wait until it was done, and frequently, if it happened that there were many others ahead of him, it caused a delay of a day or two; Gershom Anderson rebuilt this mill; it was in my day, as late as 1852, doing a good business, and if I am not mistaken, it was operated by Joseph Liles, who now runs a large steam flouring mill at Bellecenter.

Samuel Mitchell built a tannery near Bellecenter.

The village of Richland was laid out in 1832, and flourished for several years until the building of the M. R. & L. E. railroad, when Bellecenter came to the front and Richland went into decay.

James S. Johnston was one of the original proprietors and was active in the interest of Bellecenter. He removed his store to this town and for many years was an active and useful citizen. Bellecenter although commenced in 1852, was not incorporated until 1867.

Parker Haycock, started a sawmill and factory here in 1851 and did a flourishing business.

Bellecenter, like Jonah's Gourd, grew rapidly and became an important station on the new railroad; it was situated in a very rich country and has always enjoyed a good trade, and is quite a large shipping point for grain.

The village has natural gas and elec-

tric lights, and is most thriving and prosperous in every way.

Its schools are as good as can be found in the county, and its churches in keeping with its prosperous condition.

Again, the Methodists, as far back as 1818, took the lead in this township in church organization, and the first meetings were held at the house of the pioneer, James Hill; a house of worship was not built until 1850.

The Disciple church was formed in 1839. Like the others, the meetings were held at private houses, the first being held in the house of Samuel Harrod.

In 1833 the Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. Thomas Clark and a division in this church in 1839 resulted in two churches, the old and the new school; the new school was established at or near Richland under Rev. Pogue, while the old school remained at or near Bellecenter; neither branch was able to build a church, and they both failed and services were discontinued; in 1852 the two branches were brought together, and a new church was organized at Bellecenter by Rev. Price, Samuel Hoover and others, with Rev. J. N. Meeks as pastor.

The Reformed Presbyterian church was established in Northwood in 1846, and a branch in Bellecenter in 1877.

This church at Bellecenter within late years has almost bodily gone into the United Presbyterian church which has a fine place of worship in Bellecenter.

The present school building in Bellecenter is a handsome structure and is in keeping with the growth of education and the common school system.

Near the southern boundary of the township was the old Indian village of

Solomonstown; it was a Wyandot village and was called after Chief Solomon, an old and very distinguished chief of that tribe, who for many years lived at this point. It afterwards became the village of the Wyandot war chief Tarhe, "the Crane;" he was one of the great warriors of the Wyandot nation, and was with Black Hoof and Blue Jacket in all of the contests with the whites for many years.

The village was situated on the farm now owned by S. A. McClure, and on the west side of the road, and was upon a beautiful plateau; it was on the line of Hull's trace.

The spring which was of such importance still remains near the house of Mr. McClure, and is known as the Indian spring.

It was to this village that Girty brought Kenton after he had rescued him at Wapatomien from the awful death by torture which had been near at hand, and it was at this village that the Shawnee warriors overtook them, with the message from the council chamber requiring Girty to return to Wapatomien and to bring with him the prisoner, Simon Kenton.

The Indian village has long since disappeared and the Indians, under Tarhe and Blue Jacket and Black Hoof, found homes in the far West and the hunting grounds which once answered to the war-whoop of the savage are now crowned with the wealth which comes from abundant harvests, from the fields made fruitful and fertile by the white man's toils, and by the civilization and intelligence which follows the white man's lead.

CHAPTER IX.

CONGRESS AND MILITARY LANDS—THE TULOH LINE—
THE LOGGERS' LINE—TULLY'S TRAIL—THE MIAMI
CANAL—THE COLUMBIAN—TOSCHONG—SEAGL
COACHES, OVERLAND—THE TENNESSEE.

The lands in Logan county were either Congress or military lands, and the dividing line between these two qualities ran from the southern boundary in a northwesterly direction near the middle of the county, so that there was something near an equal division of the two kinds; this division came about by reason of the claims of old Virginia upon the lands north of the Ohio, under the grant of James the First of England to Virginia in the year 1600.

After the Revolution among other concessions of the colonies, now formed into states, Virginia ceded to the United States all her claims to the lands north-west of the Ohio river, reserving, however, all the lands lying north of the Ohio river, and being situated between the headwaters of the Seneca and the headwaters of the Little Miami rivers, the same to be guaranteed to her by the general government.

These lands so reserved, by the terms of this contract of cession, Virginia, through its Legislature, appropriated to the soldiers who had served with the Virginia contingent during the revolution, and issued to these soldiers warrants for the entries of any of these lands not appropriated by other soldiers, in proportion to rank and length of service, and established a land office at Chillicothe for registration of the claims of entry of such lands upon the said warrants.

No particular form of location was required and hence many of these entries followed the course of the streams, the edge of the hills or the whims and peculiar notions of those entering them, and the Virginia lands of Logan county were for many years in a most confused and uncertain state as to title, location and entry, and caused no little contention and litigation; these are now all finally settled and the lands and their boundaries are long since fixed and determined.

It is said that George Washington, after the peace with Great Britain, came west on horseback to the Ohio country and personally inspected these lands and returned to Virginia to urge such a disposition of them by the Virginia House of Burgesses, and upon his urgent request and recommendation they were so granted to the Virginia soldiers.

The Congress lands were those not included within the Virginia Military Reservation and were situated west of the west line of that reservation.

These Congress lands were by act of Congress divided into townships of six miles square and sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, or afterwards subject to entry at a fixed price per acre, and, when paid for, the purchasers received a deed signed by the President of the United States and the Secretary of State.

THE LUDLOW LINE.

To establish the boundaries of these military lands Colonel Israel Ludlow, a surveyor of Cincinnati, was employed to run a line from the headwaters of the Little Miami to the headwaters of the Scioto. This line was named after the surveyor, "the Ludlow line," and a road

having been built upon this line, it was afterwards called the Ludlow road.

The lands east of this line were the lands reserved by Virginia and were called Virginia military lands, while the lands west of this line were Congress lands. The Virginia military lands were the first settled and all the Virginians coming at an early day were supplied with military land warrants, which they were at liberty to locate upon any of these lands not already entered by others upon like warrants.

The Congress lands were by act of Congress surveyed, platted and sold, either at public outcry or by entry at the land office upon the payment of the price fixed by Congress for the same. These townships of six miles square were subdivided into thirty-six sections, each one mile square and containing 640 acres, and these again subdivided into quarter sections, each quarter containing 160 acres.

This division was not only distinct, but it was convenient for many purposes and prevented confusion and uncertainty.

THE ROBERTS LINE.

After Colonel Ludlow had run the line from the headwaters of the Little Miami to the headwaters of the Scioto, bearing north twenty degrees west, it was discovered that the headwaters of the Scioto were several miles west of the point to which Ludlow had run his line and that the Virginia Military Reservation was entitled to the lands lying west of the Ludlow line to the extreme point of the headwaters of the Scioto. To correct this error a new line was run by a surveyor named Roberts, employed by the government, and this line from the Green-

ville treaty line northward can be seen on the maps and is called "the Roberts line." It is about four miles west of the Ludlow line.

The lands north of the Greenville treaty line, being Indian reservations, were not then subject to entry as military lands until after the final treaties of the Indians and their transfer to the west, after which they were subject to and were selected as Virginia military lands.

The lands south of the Greenville treaty line and between the Ludlow line and the corrected Roberts line had already been laid off into townships and sections and sold by the government, but being Virginia military lands, especially reserved in the cession by Virginia, they could not be so disposed of; some land speculators, knowing this fact, purchased a sufficient number of military land warrants and entered these lands as Virginia military lands, and were proceeding to oust the government purchasers; to correct this error a compromise was effected with these late entries and Congress appropriated one hundred thousand dollars and paid these speculators for the release of these lands, and thus quieted the titles of all the government purchasers.

HULL'S TRACE.

In June, 1812, war was declared between the United States and Great Britain; prior to this and in expectation of it, Congress had authorized the increase of the regular army to 35,000 men, and of this increase three regiments—the First, Second and Third Ohio—were authorized and raised by Governor Return J. Meigs of Ohio, in April and May of that year.

These three regiments rendezvoused

at Dayton, and there chose their officers. Duncan McArthur was made colonel of the First, James Findlay of the Second and Lewis Cass of the Third.

About the first of June they removed to Urbana and went into camp at that place; they were joined by Boyd's Fourth Regiment of regulars, commanded by Colonel Miller; this regiment had been in the battle of Tippecanoe and came to Urbana covered with the glory of that victory; the entire population turned out to welcome them, and with banners, drums and flags gave them a most enthusiastic greeting; the regiment passing under an arch of triumph erected in the public square of the village.

General William Hull, Governor of Michigan, had been authorized to raise this force and was designated by Congress to command it.

General Hull's army, consisting of five regiments, numbering about 2,500 men, began a movement towards Detroit, leaving the Urbana camp near the middle of June.

Colonel Duncan McArthur with his regiment was sent forward to open the road and cut the trace, and did so as far as the Scioto river, in Hardin county, where he built a fort which was afterwards known as Fort McArthur.

The march was slow, as it was necessary to cut a road for the troops and teams on their way northward; this road was cut through the timber and has since been known as Hull's trace; it was something near forty feet in width and the axmen and scouts went forward to locate the route and to cut away the timber, so that the army and its transportation could move towards the point of destination.

The trace from Urbana to West Liberty followed almost the course of the present public road to King's creek; after crossing it and passing about two miles further north they crossed the present road and marched to the west of it to Macachack, crossing that stream near the farm formerly owned by Captain Black.

Upon arriving upon the lands just south of West Liberty they went into camp at that place. Breaking camp, they marched almost directly north and a little west of the present road, crossing Mad river near the present mill, and following the road, now the main street of West Liberty, they bore eastward along the west side of the Mad river valley to a point near the former residence of Charles Hilderbrand; thence turning to the westward, they followed the old Indian trail through the cut westward to a point near the old McBeth farm, and thence north, crossing McKees creek near the present railroad bridge, and bearing west, passed through the lands lately owned by E. J. Short, and about one mile west of Bellefontaine, and thence through the lands now owned by George Aikin. They moved from this to the farm of General McPherson, where they went into camp and after resting for a day or two, moved on the trail leading to and through the present town of Cherokee, and northward to the Indian town of Solomonstown, where they went into camp on the lands now owned by David Wallace and A. C. McClure, and near the twin springs; this for many years afterwards was known as Hull's encampment.

From this point they moved northward near the present town of Richland, and thence northward to the Maumee and

Detroit. For many years Hull's trace could be distinctly seen through the woods and standing timber, and the lands and farms through which his army passed.

On the march the army stopped long enough to erect three forts—McArthur, about two miles west of the present city of Kenton; Fort Necessity and Fort Findlay, on the site of the present city of Findlay.

Hull's expedition was a disastrous failure, and General Hull was signally defeated at Detroit and all Michigan fell into the hands of the British.

The military men connected with General Hull in this unfortunate affair afterwards gained much reputation and distinction in civil as well as in military life.

General Cass became the most prominent citizen of the State of Michigan, General McArthur Governor of Ohio, and General Findlay was known as an able and distinguished soldier of the republic.

In Hull's army William McCloud, afterwards a distinguished citizen and an associate judge of the courts of Logan county, was the chief hunter for the army, and was charged with the duties of supplying it with game; he was a man of great force of character, of fine physique and a most noted marksman and hunter of that early day; he was the personal friend and associate of General Simon Kenton; he afterwards lived in Fort McArthur and the first court in Hardin county was held in the fort while McCloud occupied it.

GREENVILLE TREATY LINE.

On the third of August, 1795, General to the whites, and this line so established was known as the Greenville treaty line.

Anthony Wayne concluded a treaty of peace with Blue Jacket, Black Hoof, Tarhe, Bokongehelas and Little Turtle, chiefs of the Shawonees, Wyandots, Delawares and Miamis; this treaty was made at Greenville and was called after the town the Greenville treaty.

By the terms of this treaty a line of demarkation was to be drawn between the Indian reservation and the lands of the government to be opened for settlement. The lands lying north of this line were then included within the Indian reservation.

This line began at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river and thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence westwardly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river, running into the Ohio at or near which point stood Loramie's store, and where commenced the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and the St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami which runs into Lake Erie (or the Maumee); thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on the branch of the Wabash; thence southerly in a direct line of the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cutawa river.

By this treaty the Wyandots surrendered their lands in Logan county and removed to Upper Sandusky.

This line runs through Logan county, dividing the townships of Bokes Creek, Rush Creek, Washington and Bloomfield, and forming the north boundary line of Lake and Harrison townships. In Bokes Creek township there is a county pike

laid along this line called the treaty line pike.

All the territory north of this line was included in the Indian reservations until the later treaties of 1817, when specific bodies of lands were set off to the Indians, by reservations, for a special occupancy and these were again surrendered by the treaty of 1831, when the tribes were given lands and reservations in the West and were removed to a point at that time far beyond the frontier.

THE MIAMI CANAL.

The Ohio and Erie canal, which was constructed for the purpose of joining Lake Erie and the Ohio river, is the largest canal in the State and is generally called the Miami canal, because it follows the course of the Miami river.

Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, had been largely instrumental in building the great Erie canal in New York, and its fame had gone throughout the whole country.

Governor Clinton had been one of the first to advocate the joining of the lakes and the Ohio river by a canal, and the Governor of Ohio had in his message recommended to the Legislature the construction of the canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, and the Legislature of Ohio, in 1821, passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to take the matter into consideration and report thereon; this committee reported favorably and included a system of canals.

On the Fourth of July, 1825, the first work upon the first canal was commenced at Newark; Governor Clinton and a great gathering of people were present to see the first shovelful thrown out.

The Miami canal, commenced in the same year, was not completed from Cincinnati to Dayton until 1825; it followed the course of the Miami river to Piqua, St. Mary's and Delphos, and thence following the course of the Miami of the Lakes (the Maumee) to Toledo; it was not completed until 1832 and became a great thoroughfare for trade and traffic through these sections of the country, and indirectly influenced the transportation of adjoining counties.

It did not pass through Logan county, but it levied tribute upon the waters of the Great Miami river for the purpose of securing an abundant supply of water within its banks.

THE LEWISTOWN RESERVOIR

For the purpose of supplying the Miami canal with water the Ohio Legislature in 1851, by law, provided for the construction of a reservoir for the accumulation of water at the headwaters of the Miami in Logan county, and the Lewistown reservoir, begun in that year, was not finished until 1856.

It contains 6,134 acres of land, and its total cost of construction was \$341,129.33. Its purpose is to catch and hold the waters until they shall be required in the dry season for keeping the canal sufficiently supplied with water for the transaction of business throughout the year.

The days of canals have passed, and the more progressive use of steam and electricity have distanced the slow motors of the canals and the stage coach.

STAGE-COACHES.

Before the advent of the railroads a system of transportation was inaugurated

as early as 1825 by a line of stage coaches from Lake Erie to the Ohio river; the line through Logan county ran from Sandusky to Cincinnati, and made trips with fair and commendable regularity.

When a boy I can distinctly remember these coaches with their four horses coming into the village and creating as much excitement and gathering more of a crowd of on-lookers than a dozen automobiles would do to-day. They were nearly always loaded, and it was frequently necessary to engage passage several days ahead if you desired to start upon a trip at any fixed time. The drivers of these lines of transportation became locally famous for their dexterity in handling four-in-hands, and the Vanderbilts and Astors never sat upon their magnificent equipage with a greater sense of pride and satisfaction than did these first public servants of the people in the palmy days of the stage coach and four.

The accommodations demanded by the traveling public required the building of numerous taverns along these stage routes, and these hostleries became famous alike for their cheer and comfort. The means of communication to the eastern cities was in like manner conducted by the stage-coach line, and merchants and others going east for goods and business were compelled to go by stage or private conveyance.

These eastern lines followed the national road, and in order to secure passage on these through lines it was necessary to take the local coaches to some point where the national road passed to the east or west. Springfield and Columbus were the points for which the people from Logan county aimed for their eastern connections by the

stage coach routes over the national road. With the coming of the railroads the stage coach, like the Indian, was compelled to retreat before advancing civilization and to give away before the power of steam and the marvelous development of a single half century of progress.

OVERLAND.

In early days the merchants or others bound eastward for goods or business frequently, by pre-arranged agreement, met at convenient and central points, and traveled east on horseback together; sometimes these cavalcades mustered a score; they were important as a means of mutual protection. For, in those days, there being neither exchange nor express it was necessary for the merchant to carry his money with him, and thus by reason of numbers they were always safe-guarded.

Along the national road there were at convenient intervals exceptionally fine taverns for the accommodation of the traveling public, and there was always a large and profitable patronage from those going and coming over the national highway. This great Conestoga route was constructed by the government, and was originally intended to extend as far westward as St. Louis, but it was only completed to Terre Haute, in Indiana; it was the means of opening up and populating the great Northwest, and became the connecting link between the east and the west.

It is doubtful if any other public work ever did so much for the development of the country as this great highway; over it from the east came the families of the pioneers, seeking homes in the west; and New England, Virginia, Pennsylvania and other states found means of communication

with the advanced guard which had settled in the northwest territory, and a steady stream of immigration came pouring over the mountains and into the plains and valleys of the eldorado of the pioneer.

It was over this great highway that Henry Clay, the great commoner, passed, year after year, from the blue grass lands of Kentucky to the National capital; and it was over this great highway that the commerce of the east came in exchange for the cruder trade and barter of the frontier; it served its purpose, and its day and generation, but it has at the same time clearly demonstrated the fact that great highways are as necessary today as they were when the Appian Way led the people of the Roman Empire from Porto Capena to Brundisium.

FREE TURNPIKES.

Logan county is blessed with as fine lines of highways as can be found anywhere in the west.

In the early times the roads were cut through the timber and little effort was made for their improvements; in the summer they were not only passable, but were in most instances in a fair condition for traveling, excepting in the very dry season when the dust became almost unendurable; in winter and early fall and spring, they were simply horrible; so far as travel was concerned navigation closed early in the fall and opened late in the spring.

I have in my time known the road from Bellefontaine to West Liberty to be one great gulf of mud and slush, and it would require a half day's time to go a few miles at best; the roads in the other directions were no better, and the more especially when it came to the black lands lying north, west,

and east; through these bordering marshes the trade of the country must be carried, if carried at all.

One means of repair and construction was by building corduroy—that is, by laying small logs or rails across the low and swampy places in the public roads; if one needed exercise for digestion a single ride over a few miles of corduroy would have been sufficient to have corrected the stagnant livers of a whole household; when the spring rains came these logs and floating rails, upon the top of the superabundant water supply, made these roads almost impassable.

The streets of Bellefontaine and the surrounding towns were simply seas of mud during the beginning of winter, and the opening of spring; nearly everybody rode on horseback, and wheeled conveyances were almost unknown.

The doctors, visiting patients in different sections of the county, carried their instruments and remedies in saddle bags, thrown over the horse, and indeed saddle bags were almost a necessity for the traveler.

Leggings, made of good, strong material, were worn by almost every person traveling, and long skirts of nankeen were worn by the women.

The public roads were improved by a tax per capita, laid upon all persons between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, requiring three day's work, or the equivalent in cash to be paid the supervisor of roads.

It was not until 1867, that Bellefontaine took the lead in the movement looking to the improvement of the public roads coming to the county seat, and the council of Bellefontaine by ordinance directed the issuance of fifty thousand dollars in bonds, the proceeds to be distributed to all roads

coming into the corporation in proportion to the mileage and cost of each.

The legislature had by law provided for a two-mile assessment upon the adjoining lands on either side of the highway, after the majority of the land owners lying within the said two miles, should petition the county commissioners asking for said improvement.

The movement thus began, spread to all parts of the county and today Logan county has as fine a system of public roads as can be found anywhere in the west.

Within the limits of the county, there and now four hundred and fifty-three and ninety-four hundredths (453.94) miles of free turnpike, which cost the land owners of the county one million one hundred nineteen thousand six hundred seventy-four dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$1,119,674.98).

You can go into every section of the county, summer or winter, and drive over thoroughfares almost as fine as the Appian Way.

CHAPTER X.

RAILROADS—MADEIRA & YORK RAILROAD—FAIRY RAILROAD BUILDING—THE ROUND PREVIEW—THE BELLEFONTAINE & DELAWARE R. R.—THE T. & O. C. R. R.—THE OHIO SOUTHERN R. R.—THE UNDERGROUND R. R.—ELECTRIC R. R.—OLD AND NEW RAILROADS COMPARED.

Railroad building began in the United States as early as 1829; the first roads were short sections intended for use in quarries or for connection between points near

and not requiring steam power, and horses were used in hauling the cars from point to point.

Not until 1831 was there an attempt to use steam.

Authorities differ as to the roads first constructed; some claiming that the Baltimore and Ohio was the first railway to use steam, and others that the Camden and Amboy, of New Jersey, was the first.

There is an engine in the museum at Washington which it is claimed was the first used on the Camden and Amboy, and the first in the United States; it was an exceedingly crude affair and diminutive specimen of machinery when compared with the great steam giants of today.

The growth in railroad building has been marvelous, and the capital invested has amounted to almost incalculable millions; there are in operation today in the United States in round numbers about one hundred and seventy thousand miles of railway, with a total investment of capital for construction and equipment of more than eleven thousand millions of dollars.

They carry more than five hundred millions of passengers annually, and more than seven hundred millions tons of freight, while their total annual earnings amount to fully one thousand five hundred millions of dollars, of which they pay out for labor and expenses about one thousand one hundred millions, leaving net earnings of something near four hundred millions to builders, investors and stockholders; all of this within the space of three-quarters of a century.

It may be that the advance has been so rapid and the improvements so great that it will not be possible to continue in a like proportion within the next three-quarters of a century, but if there is only a moderate de-

gree of advancement, what a marvelous system will be in operation at the end of the present century.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

Unquestionably the first railroad projected and built in Ohio was the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, from Sandusky, on Lake Erie, to Dayton, on the Mad river.

It was chartered by a special act of the legislature in 1832, and its construction began, but so slow and crude were the methods of those early days that it did not reach Belleview, a distance of sixteen miles from Sandusky, until 1839, and continued its snail-like progress and reached Bellefontaine in September, 1847.

Being at this time substantially assisted by a Mr. Pierce, of Boston, and being financed by eastern capitalists, it reached Springfield in 1848; here it connected with the Little Miami Railroad and sent its trade and travel by way of Xenia to Cincinnati; it was not finished to Dayton until a few years later.

It is difficult in this day of swift railroad construction, when they are building with all modern appliances and abundant capital, to understand the delays and difficulties under which the early railways were financed and constructed.

The Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad was built almost entirely by local subscription, and by those interested in the improvement of the country.

The state of Ohio subscribed four hundred thousand dollars of its stock, and the work of construction was commenced at Sandusky on the Lake.

Money was so scarce that it was impossible for those subscribing to pay their notes, and it became necessary to take in

payment horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, grain, and any and every thing possible to be turned over to the contractors in payment for work, or into money in payment for materials.

The first officers having been replaced, R. E. Double became president and Robert Patterson, of Bellefontaine, secretary and treasurer, and the offices of the road were removed to Sandusky.

Mr. Patterson, in company with Judge Carey and others, was tireless in the labors necessary to keep the road under construction, and they were constantly moving along the line soliciting aid and arranging for the continuance of the work and the payment for the same; in spite of all this labor and almost insuperable obstacles met on every hand, the road did not reach Bellefontaine until the fall of 1847, a period of nearly fifteen years, after its projection.

A line of stage coaches had been running from Springfield to Sandusky, and they changed their base of operation as the road slowly moved southward, making their trips from the last railroad station, to Springfield.

The road having reached Bellefontaine, for some time the coaches ran between Springfield and Bellefontaine, connecting the Little Miami on the one end with the Mad River and Lake Erie on the other.

In 1848, the road having been so materially assisted by Mr. Pierce was finished to Springfield; it is now a part of the system of the Big Four of the Vanderbilt lines.

It is interesting to look over the old statements made by Robert Patterson in his exact and painstaking methods, of the conditions of the road, its limited assets, its actual needs, and the hopeful and rosy view he was continually trying to infuse into his

co-workers; it is equally interesting to compare it with the almost unlimited capital which is now being expended in building, improving and extending the railways of the country, where instead of horses and cattle they talk of bonds, stocks and loans by the mounted millions; it is equally interesting to compare the construction of these early days with the construction of today.

EARLY RAILROAD BUILDING.

The Mad River Railroad was built under the first and oldest system of railroad construction; after the road-bed was graded, there were the mud-sills running lengthwise with the road, then cross-ties, upon which were the stringers running in the same direction as the mud-sills, and upon these the ribbon, and upon this ribbon the iron rail.

So that the readers of this younger generation may have some idea of this complex construction, let me further explain it; the mud-sills were large sticks of timber cut from trees to make a sill two feet in width and eight inches in thickness; it could be of any length, which could be cut from the tree and fill the requirement.

These mud-sills were put into the ground upon either side of the track, and directly under the rail, making a continuous sill or foundation upon which the cross-ties were to be laid; these cross-ties were to be seven feet in length, and not less than eight inches square, although the most of them were dressed only upon two sides, making a tie eight inches thick, and of any width not less than eight inches.

Into these ties there was a gain or mortise cut about two inches deep and eight inches wide, into which the stringer, eight by eight, was placed to keep it from spreading out of place; these stringers were long

timbers eight inches square and of any length possible to be cut from the tree, and they were securely wedged into the gash or mortise cut into the ties; upon these stringers a ribbon, one and one-half by four inches, was spiked, and upon this ribbon the iron rails, two and one-half inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick, were placed and securely fastened to the ribbon by large railroad spikes driven through the rail every two feet.

This made an expensive system of construction, and was a slow and laborious method of building railroads in early days; it was a most fortunate thing that wood and timber were cheap, or the horses, cattle and sheep of the entire country would have been exhausted in securing the wood-work alone.

William G. Kennedy had the contract for the construction and timbering of the road from Bellefontaine to West Liberty, ready for the iron; just below Bellefontaine, upon the lands now owned by William E. Smith, Mr. Alexander O. Spencer, of Cincinnati, had a large body of heavy timber, and this was purchased by Mr. Kennedy for railroad use, and was cut into mud-sills, ties, stringers and ribbons, for the road, from Bellefontaine to West Liberty; the price paid Mr. Spencer for the timber large enough to be cut and used for this purpose was six cents per tree; the same timber now would be worth more than two hundred-fold this price; every stick of this timber was cut and hewed with broad axes for the purposes of the road, and a large body of men were busily engaged in this work during the winter of 1847; Mr. Jacob Dresbach and his sons, William and Barney, were foremen in the work and

were especially skillful as axmen and in handling the broad axe.

The iron spiked upon the ribbons was only about five-eighths of an inch in thickness and so light and thin, that after a little wearing it was liable to kick at the joints and in a short time become dangerous, and frequently "snakeheads," as they were called, would come bursting up through the floors of the cars putting in peril all within reaching distance; this was caused by the wheels catching up a loose end and running under it, and pushing the rail up through the floor; there was general caution to take the center of the car to avoid danger of snakeheads near the wheels.

It is also interesting to know that the iron on this road came from England, as the low tariff had closed down our own mills, and that it cost \$125.00 per ton; the same iron, or better still, American steel rails, can now be bought for from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per ton.

This old method of construction soon went out of date, and the present system of placing a tee rail upon the cross-ties came into use in 1850, and has since prevailed.

THE ROUND PRAIRIE.

Just south of Bellefontaine, on the Spencer farm, now owned by W. E. Smith, there is a small piece of low ground called the Round prairie; it was originally a small lake, upon the surface of which was floating the accumulating decayed vegetation which had been gathering for centuries.

The line of the railroad passed over this prairie, but for years the road ran around it because of the impossibility to grade and fill it; after years of labor and

the expenditure of a large amount of money the prairie was filled, and the road now passes over it; the prairie has lately been drained and is now under cultivation; it required nearly ten years of time to fill this prairie, and it is claimed that fully twenty acres of timber was cut and put into it before it was filled, and that an expenditure necessary to complete the fill was nearly \$100,000.

C., C., C. AND I. RAILROAD.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, commonly called the Big Four, which crosses east and west, was originally the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, running from Bellefontaine to Union City, on the Indiana line, where it connected with the Indianapolis and Union railroad; this road was completed as far as Bellefontaine in 1851, the construction having been commenced in 1849. The work began at the Bellefontaine end, and was continued westward.

The first railroad engineer was Stephen Quigley, who ran the construction train, and afterwards the first passenger train, and whose son, Brock Quigley, is still an engineer on this line, after more than fifty years of service.

The construction of railroads was no longer such a difficult task, as the early promoters had found it to be, for railroads were most profitable and popular, and eastern capital was to be commanded for these enterprises.

The line from Bellefontaine to Crestline and thence to Cleveland was continued in 1852, and was rapidly pushed to completion, Cleveland as well as eastern capitalists having taken hold of it.

Andrew DeGraff, a railroad builder of experience, had contracts for building some considerable portion of the road out of Bellefontaine and a man named Appleton was his chief assistant.

The stock of this road was quickly sought for and soon commanded a good price in the market, as Cleveland capitalists, headed by Jephtha Wade, Stillman Witt and Mr. Leonard Case, were making purchases with a view to its control.

This road gave Logan county an opening to all the eastern markets, and has ever since been one of the great thoroughfares to the east; it is now known as one of the Vanderbilt lines, and in connection with the Lake Shore, the New York Central, the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine, makes a great line to the far east coast of the country; while to the West, in connection with the I. & St. L. and the Missouri Pacific, it reaches Kansas City in the west, thus making nearly 2,500 miles of continuous railroad connections.

THE BELLEFONTAINE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD.

The impetus given by the Bellefontaine and Indiana caused Robert Patterson, William G. Kennedy and others to determine to construct a road through Marysville to Delaware, there connecting with the Pennsylvania to the east. With this purpose in view they organized the Bellefontaine and Delaware railroad in 1851; a special act of the Legislature was procured and a charter obtained; Robert Patterson became president and William G. Kennedy secretary and treasurer.

Considerable progress was made in construction and the roadbed was graded

as far as Marysville; the rise in the price of stocks of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad caused a flutter of excitement in railroad matters, and many persons rushed into the Bellefontaine and Delaware with property for the purpose of investment; unfortunately, before its completion, and during its construction, the panic which came at that time and the impossibility of securing funds for construction caused a collapse in all railroad construction throughout the country, and the Bellefontaine and Delaware suffered with the rest.

An attempt was made to revive and complete it by Mr. Benjamin Fugot in 1885, but after the expenditure of many thousands of dollars, several of which were put into the deep cut, it was again suspended, and will now probably never be completed.

THE BELLEFONTAINE AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

In 1897 another company was organized, and the work of constructing a road on substantially the lines of the old Bellefontaine and Delaware road was begun and successfully pushed to completion; it did not attempt to finish the "deep cut," but took a new and shorter route and one much less expensive; it was rapidly pushed to completion, and now runs from St. Mary's through Wapakoneta, Lakeview, Lewiston, Bellefontaine, Zanesfield, East Liberty and Peoria, and thence to Columbus.

It was soon leased by the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad, and now runs in connection with their line from Peoria, making a most convenient and accommodating road for the people of Logan county to the State capital.

THE T. AND O. C. RAILROAD.

The Toledo and Ohio Central railway runs through the northern part of the county and has been a great factor in the upbuilding and improvement of that region; it runs through a rich and prosperous section of the county, furnishes fine trains, good accommodations, and quick transit, and is a most valuable addition to our railway facilities.

THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Ohio Southern Railway runs through the western part of Logan county, north and south, and has contributed liberally to the good of the county; it reaches a territory fertile and productive in grains of all kinds and has done much for the improvement of the county; towns are springing up along its lines and traffic is liberal and profitable.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Another railroad not duly incorporated, but for many years having a most thorough organization, with its stations and stopping places at convenient places, was the Underground Railroad; it ran directly through Logan county, and the good Quaker neighborhoods within the limits of the county were secure and safe resting places for the tired traveler on this highway to liberty.

The anti-slavery sentiment of this country had been slowly formulating into opposition and hatred of this infamous traffic in human bondage, but it was not loud and assertive, and the small number of its supporters did not inspire confidence in the masses; it was, therefore, unpopular to be an abolitionist or a "negro

worshiper," as they were sometimes called in those early days.

Notwithstanding all this, there were a few brave men who did not stop to inquire into its popularity, but were content to know that they were on the side of humanity and justice, and they did not hesitate to take the side of the poor negro flying from slavery, and seeking liberty beyond the reach of the slave driver's whip and the master's call.

Among these were especially conspicuous the followers of the faith and creed of William Penn, and the Quakers of Logan county were no exception to the rule, and the Underground Railroad had in our Quaker neighborhoods some stations where the negro was as safe as if he was behind walls of the Bastille; and when once within the kindly influence and protecting care of these neighbors, neither law, dogs, nor slave drivers could find the fleeing fugitive.

Among those who early espoused the cause of the abolitionist in Logan county were James Walker, Anthony Casad, John Kirkpatrick, Neal Slicer, Ezra Bennett, William H. West, Hiram McCartney and William Lawrence, and to this list may be added the entire Quaker contingent, and many others who were always ready to assist in the cause of liberty.

First and foremost of these as a fearless and independent citizen, ready to stake his all upon the questions of right or wrong, and never for a single moment hesitating to espouse the cause of the oppressed, was James Walker; his hand and his purse were as ready as his personal aid in every case where there was need of assistance; he stood for many years as the avowed advocate of human freedom, and

when it was most unpopular to do so, boldly proclaimed his abolition sentiments and stood ready to defend them.

Once before I gave an account of the Piatt negroes, who were escaping from Kentucky, and the attempt made to capture and return them to their master; it was one of the occasions when liberty and slavery had a fair and equal battle for supremacy in Logan county and liberty won.

Three negroes, the property of one of the Piatts in Kentucky, had attempted to escape from slavery, and crossing the Ohio river, had been assisted by friends in Cincinnati, and put on the cars for the north; most unfortunately, they got off at West Liberty and were conducted to the home of one of the Piatts near the village, who having discovered their ownership, endeavored to detain them until the relative in Kentucky could be informed of their whereabouts and come to claim his slaves.

Oliver Ash, a colored citizen of that neighborhood, having discovered them, and gathering the facts, came late at night to Bellefontaine and engaged the sympathy and services of James Walker; Mr. Walker called to his assistance William H. West and Anthony Casad, and by the financial assistance of John Miller, Neal Slicer and John Kirkpatrick; they procured a writ of habeas corpus and sent the sheriff after the negroes; they were brought in and quickly followed by Judge Benjamin M. Piatt, who was attempting to have them held until the United States marshal at Cincinnati could come by train and claim the slaves for his relative in Kentucky.

Judge Ezra Bennett was the probate judge, and it was before him the case was

heard; a large concourse gathered to see the parties and hear the arguments in the case. Judge Platt attempted to talk against time so that the marshal might arrive on the incoming train; he was, however, compelled to desist and Judge Bennett discharged the prisoners amidst the most intense excitement, and they were quickly hurried into a carriage, in waiting at the north of the court house square, with William Johnson, a colored barber, sitting on the front seat, as driver; no sooner were they seated than the carriage was driven at a breakneck speed up Columbus street to the eastward; a party of horsemen headed by James W. Hicks followed as the guard of honor, and the race for the Quaker neighborhood began; a light, misty rain was falling and the mud and slush flew like the foam from Niagara, as the carriage and horsemen made their hasty disappearance over the tops of the hills.

The United States marshal came in a few minutes later, but he was never able to discover the road the negroes had taken, nor the hiding-place which received them.

That evening they were taken to the house of a Mr. Johnson, near Pickerelltown, and from there, the same night, to Ridge-way, and thence to Canada.

James Walker lived to see the hated doctrines of the abolitionists become popular, and the time when there was no longer need of the underground Railroad nor of its stations in the neighborhoods of the followers of William Penn.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The period of electric railways is just in the beginning of its great and growing importance; at this time there is but a single line in operation in the streets of Bellefontaine, being the partly constructed line of

the Bellefontaine and Urbana Electric Railroad; this line is only the extension of the line already in operation from Urbana to Cincinnati; it will be a most important thoroughfare when completed from Urbana to Bellefontaine, thus making a through line to Cincinnati.

There are now a number of other lines projected: the line from Bellefontaine to Sidney, called the Bellefontaine and Sidney Electric line; the Bellefontaine and Kenton line, called the Bellefontaine and Northern; the Bellefontaine and Lima, running hence to Columbus; the Bellefontaine and Silver Lake, and a line running through the northern section of the county and going towards Columbus.

The construction of interurban electric lines is only in the beginning of what promises to be a most wonderful development; the comfort and convenience of this mode of travel has commended this system to the public, as well as its cheapness; they carry passengers for a little more than one-half the price charged by steam railway, and their cars run so frequently that they are becoming not only convenient, but a necessity; there is no question but the time is coming when they will run in all directions and will substantially occupy all the usual thoroughfares of travel; in some measure they will interfere with the local traffic of steam railways, but they are building up a trade peculiarly their own, which consists of the people along the line, passing backwards and forwards for local trade, which the railroads did not have and could not get.

There would seem to be no doubt but the day of electricity is here, and intends to stay, and there is no question but that within

a reasonable time it will be adopted as the motive power on all through railway lines, as well as the interurban, and that steam must give way to electricity.

OLD AND NEW RAILROADS COMPARED.

It may be interesting to the present generation to compare the railroad system of the early days with the present.

The passenger cars first placed upon the Mad River railroad were small and without ornamentation and were about the size of a very ordinary street car of today; they had a seating capacity of twenty-four persons; the passenger trains ran from fifteen to twenty miles an hour.

The magnificent coaches which now connect the two oceans are veritable palaces in comparison, and have a seating capacity of more than a hundred persons, and are making forty-five to sixty miles an hour.

The freight cars which first came into Bellefontaine were dumpy affairs, only a little longer than they were wide, each car had a carrying capacity of one hundred bushels of wheat or eighty bushels of corn, and ten to twelve cars made a train load.

The present freight cars, flying to the east and carrying the grain of the west to the sea-board for trans-shipment to the European markets, are loaded with from nine hundred to a thousand bushels of wheat or from seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred bushels of corn; a single car of the present day has a carrying capacity almost equal to a whole train load of half a century ago. The engines then in operation were small, crude and insignificant, with a smoke-stack nearly as big as the engine itself, while they weighed from seven to ten tons; there was at least one thing in their favor, when they ran off the track, which

was not an infrequent occurrence, it was not very difficult to put them back again.

They burned wood, and coal was not then even a commercial commodity; wood stations were established along the road at points convenient to the timber supply, and at these places wood was gathered for railroad consumption; the trains from time to time stopped at these wood-yards for a renewed supply, and the whole train crew frequently joined by the passengers, went forward to assist in filling the tender of the engine with wood sufficient to carry them to another station.

As compared with the wonderful mechanism of the present day the engines of yesterday are but as the flies upon the chariot wheels.

To-day a marvelous Galstang or a Baldwin engine, with every possible modern improvement, weighing from 120 to 160 tons, goes dashing through the country at the rate of a mile a minute, followed by a train of palaces fit for emperors or kings.

One of these trains passing over the old system of mud-sills, ties, stringers, ribbons and rails, would crush it to kindling wood.

In the early days of railroading there was no system of connections, and every railroad managed its own affairs without reference to its neighbors; tickets were sold only to the end of the road; baggage was not checked as now, but simply marked with a piece of chalk, the number placed upon it indicating the station at which it should be put off; every passenger was expected to look after his own baggage, pick it out and claim it, have it transferred to the next road and see that it was chalked to its next destination.

You changed cars from one road to another at the end of every railroad, and were expected to be able to take care of yourself; there was no system of telegraph in connection with the railroad lines, and if a train failed to arrive on time there was no means of telling the cause of delay, nor the point where it had been stopped, nor the time at which it might reasonably be expected to appear; the rule was for trains passing it to wait five minutes, and if it did not then appear, to proceed cautiously, feeling its way towards the delayed or broken-down traveler.

What a change from the railroading of half a century ago, to-day you can get upon a parlor car at Bellefontaine and step off the train at New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, or where you will, without disturbance, delay or transfer; while at the same time you can have your baggage checked not only through to your destination, or to Europe, but can have it delivered at your hotel, and find it awaiting you upon your arrival.

The telegraph keeps in close touch with every movement of the great flyers and every moment of their time is in the keeping of the dispatchers.

It may not be possible to make such wonderful strides in another half century, but we will see electricity taking the place of steam, the distances between the oceans will be shortened, while far distant cities and villages will be brought together as neighbors; the inventive genius of man has accomplished much, but there is a mighty field for the electrician, and the Edisons, the Marconis and the Teslas of the future will solve the problems and bridle success.

CHAPTER XI.

LOGAN COUNTY IN WAR—WAR OF 1812—THE MILITIA—
THE VANDERFORS—THE PILES—MEXICAN WAR—THE
GREAT REBELLION—THE WOMEN IN THE WAR—
THE WAR COMMITTEE—THE SQUADRE HUNTERS—
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CROSS—THE SPAN-
ISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Ohio has always responded most promptly to all calls upon the part of the country in time of need.

It must be remembered that Ohio has a population that sprang from the very bosom of the labors of the Revolution; its fertile valleys and rich hillsides were populated by those who had testified their devotion to their country on her fields of battle and of bloodshed; they were the heroes of Brandywine and Monmouth, of Valley Forge and Trenton, who came with certitudes of loyalty and devotion from old Virginia to occupy the lands which had been granted by that commonwealth to her patriot sons for their services in the struggle for independence, and the blood which flowed through the veins of this younger generation was as red with the fires of loyalty and patriotism as was the blood which was shed at Concord and Lexington; when the country's life and unity were threatened if they did not take down from the antlers the old muskets of the Revolution, which their fathers had carried, it was because the progress of human events had left these relics behind on the onward march of American civilization, and they grasped the newer arms which modern progress had prepared for this great conflict; they were the sons and the grandsons of the old patriots who came from homes as loyal, from hearthstones as loving

as any their fathers had seen, to tender to the government their services as its defenders.

The men who had followed Washington and Green and had served with Lafayette and Lee, and had endured the hardships of the days of the Revolution, and had passed through the bitter experiences of the northwest, had transmitted this same spirit of loyalty to the sons and grandsons, who had been reared on this frontier, and had been a part of its growth and development within the period of the first three-fourths of a century; it was to such as these that the call of Abraham Lincoln was as a command, and they sprang to arms with the same courage and devotion as their fathers and grandfathers had done when the Continental Congress had declared that the colonies should no longer be dependencies of Great Britain. The blood of Concord and Lexington, of Ticonderoga and Bennington was in their veins, and they were ready to shed it in behalf of liberty and humanity.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war which is commonly called the war of 1812, between Great Britain and the United States, grew out of the insolent assumption of the former power of the right to search the merchant vessels of the United States, to seize upon and compel the enlistment of American sailors into the navy of Great Britain, the claims of superior authority upon the lakes, and the continued inciting of the Indian tribes to depredation and outrage upon the north-western frontier.

The people of the United States, driven to desperation and determined to

assert their rights and independence of Great Britain, finally, through the Congress of the United States, under the leadership of Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, declared their purpose to oppose these measures and to demand redress; and on the 17th of June, 1812, by a solemn resolution declared that war existed between the United States and Great Britain, and President Madison issued his proclamation on the 19th of June, declaring that war existed between the two countries.

Congress authorized the increase of the army to twenty-five thousand men, called for fifty-thousand volunteers, and one hundred thousand militia to guard the sea coast, and appropriated three million dollars for the navy.

In this war the army of General Hull rendezvoused at Dayton, moved his camp to Urbana, named with three regiments commanded by Colonels Duncan McArthur, James Findlay and Lewis Cass, finally marched to the Canada border, cutting on the way Hull's Trace.

In this command were a number of Logan county soldiers, including General Simon Kenton; Captain William McColloch, of Zanesville, a son-in-law of Isaac Zane, recruited a company of scouts of which he was captain, and his younger brother, Samuel McColloch was lieutenant, and accompanied Hull's army to Detroit.

William McCloud, afterwards so distinguished a citizen and a judge of the courts of Logan county, was the chief hunter of this expedition, whose duty it was to supply the army with game.

Hull, after passing over into Canada, and threatening Malden and its forts, recrossed the river to Fort Detroit, where,

without striking a blow or sustaining a siege he made a most cowardly and unexpected surrender, his officers and men protesting loudly against this most dastardly and unsoldierly act.

Hull's disastrous defeat and surrender has ever remained a blot upon the military records of the northwest, but his officers and men should not be charged with his incompetency and indecision; a vigorous, active and fearless commander would no doubt have achieved success, and would have won distinction and renown, rather than humiliation and defeat.

Captain William McColloch's company being upon detached duty was not included in the surrender, and they returned to their homes after more than a year's service in the fields. Captain William McColloch himself was shot and killed in one of the engagements near Brownstown, now the city of Detroit, in a battle with the Indians and English under Tecumseh called the battle of Maguagou, while Lieutenant Samuel McColloch, his brother, lost an arm.

After some distinguished exploits of our navy and privateersmen and some engagements on land, England finally recognized all the rights claimed by the Americans, and a treaty was agreed upon, which has remained unbroken to the present day.

The removal of the Indians by virtue of the final treaties of 1831 and '33, and the treaty with the Wyandots in 1844 finally removed all cause for contention and alarm, and there was a long continued and unbroken peace until the war with Mexico.

THE MILITIA.

In the early days the military spirit which came westward with the settlers from Virginia and New England, remained to find

a place on these out posts of civilization. There was a necessity of organization for protection, as well as by reason of the military spirit which prevailed, and the militia of Ohio was duly enrolled under the laws of the state.

Within this organization Logan county found a conspicuous place.

General Simon Kenton, who had for so many years been one of the most conspicuous of her heroes, and whose fame as an Indian fighter had become national, became one of the first brigadier generals under the new organizations.

For many years the militia was kept in comparative discipline; under the laws they were required to hold annual musters and gathered at convenient points for muster, drill and discipline; muster day was always one of the holidays, and great numbers came from all parts of the country to witness the military displays upon these occasions, and upon these occasions, and with the rougher element, it was frequently a day for wrestling, contests and fights.

These gatherings were at some convenient point in the county and easy of access; the plains about Zanesfield, the meadows near McPherson's block house, the fields around Cherokee and Gunn's tavern were all central and favorite places of general muster.

Upon these occasions the soldiers were without uniforms, and only such arms as could then be obtained in the country; the general in his full regimentals and staff officers in all the splendor of military equipments were on hands to lend eclat to the occasion; it was the great event of the year, and was made most interesting not only by the military display, but by the gatherings of men and women, boys and

girls, who took this opportunity to meet and enjoy the social interchanges so conspicuously cultivated by the early settlers.

The chief officer in command of the militia of Logan county was General John Shelby, a man of great ability and one competent of filling almost any position; he was one of the early and most prominent of the citizens of the new county of Logan, and for many years was recognized as one of the foremost of the leaders of this frontier.

Colonel Martin Marmon commanded the contingent from the eastern part of the county; he was a fine officer and a man of great influence.

General John Abel, a Virginian, and one of the recognized leaders of McArthur township, was one of the staff officers of General Shelby; he was the brother-in-law of Andrew Hellman and fearlessly charged Hellman with being the murderer of his sister, Hellman's wife, and caused his arrest.

General Isaac S. Gardner was the inspector general of the militia of Logan county, and acted as such until it disbanded.

The militia without great opportunity for drill and discipline, and being called together but once a year for general muster were not so thoroughly fitted for field service as they might have been, but, notwithstanding all this they presented a very respectable appearance, and being composed of the very flower of the young men, were quite martial in bearing and acquitted themselves with credit upon these occasions.

The general musters were especially useful in keeping up the spirit of martial training, necessary to fit the people for speedy and necessary service in case of danger or war; and it has been ever regarded,

that one of the most important means of obtaining a permanent and lasting peace is to be at all times fully prepared for war.

The militia system and the general musters were continued for a number of years, but finally, about 1830, were permitted to go into temporary decline.

There is, however, in the breast of the people more or less of the military spirit, and it is fortunate that our present military system is upon a good footing, and about to be rendered still more effective by such acts of Congress as will place it upon a substantial and lasting basis.

We must remember that it is the militia we call upon in emergencies, and that organization, drill and discipline are absolutely essential for fitting soldiers for service either at home or in the field.

No harm can ever come to the people from a well-drilled and thoroughly disciplined national guard, composed of the young men of the country, who have every reason for securing and maintaining peace, and none for disturbing the safety and homes of the people. It is a most important factor, in preserving quiet and good government at home and for winning for us the respect and consideration of all nations of the world.

THE WASHINGTON BLUES.

About the year 1838, Captain John B. Miller organized an independent company called the Washington Blues, which for something more than ten years was a notable military organization in Logan county; it was well drilled and equipped, and upon public occasions occupied a most conspicuous place; no great public demonstration was complete without Captain Miller and the Washington Blues.

I have in my possession the invitation of

the committee appointed to prepare for the celebration of the 4th of July, 1890, inviting Captain Miller to participate in the ceremonies of the day with his company, the Washington Blues.

I also distinctly recall the services over one of the Mexican soldiers, William Keyer, who died on his way home from the fields of Mexico, and whose burial took place in the old cemetery, now Powell Park, in 1898. It was conducted with military honors, escorted by the Washington Blues; a platoon of soldiers fired a salute over his grave. Captain Miller and some of its officers and soldiers, having gone to the war with Mexico, the company was soon after disbanded.

MEXICAN WAR.

The war with Mexico grew out of our annexation of Texas in 1845.

In 1836 General Samuel Houston and others had declared the independence of Texas from Mexico, and had set up an independent republic; Mexico had determined to recapture and hold Texas, and General Santa Anna, in 1836, engaged the Texans in battle, but was defeated by Houston at San Jacinto, and was compelled to acknowledge the independence of Texas. This compulsory treaty was repudiated by Mexico, who still claimed dominion over the lone star state.

After the admission of Texas as a state of the Union, on the 24th day of December, 1845, Mexico considered it a cause for war, and breaking off diplomatic relations war was begun, and in May, 1846, battles were fought between the Mexicans and American forces at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

The Congress of the United States on May 12th, 1846, declared that war existed

between the United States and Mexico, and the President issued his proclamation during the existence of war with Mexico on the 13th of May.

Congress by act authorized the President to raise an army of fifty thousand volunteers, and appropriated ten million dollars for the expenses of the war. Ohio was asked to furnish three regiments of fifty thousand men. The first enlistment in Logan county was Samuel W. Ashmead, who joined Company H of the Fifth Regiment in May, 1847; in the fall of the Rebellion, in 1861, Samuel W. Ashmead was the captain of the first company raised in Bellefontaine, which was on its way to camp within forty-eight hours after Sumter was fired upon.

Under the second call Ohio raised ten regiments, and a part of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment, was raised in Logan county, the other part of the company being enlisted in Champaign county; the officers of the company were Captain John McDougall, First Lieutenant John B. Miller and Second Lieutenant William K. Stafford; thirty-six of its men were taken from Bellefontaine to Urbana to join the company by Lieutenants Miller and Stafford.

The Ohio troops rendered distinguished service in the Mexican war. Captain Miller was in several of its battles and was highly commended as a brave and an efficient officer.

Lieutenant Stafford died from the effects of his service in Mexico. William Roger, a Logan county soldier, died while on his way home from disease contracted in Mexico and was buried with the honors of war in the old cemetery now Powell Park.

THE GREAT REBELLION—THE WAR OF
1861-1865.

From 1861 to 1865 Ohio furnished more than three hundred thousand soldiers to the armies of the Union, and her great leaders and generals were seen on every battlefield from Bull Run to Appomattox, and when Lee surrendered to Grant Ohio had two hundred regiments in the field.

In this conflict Logan county was not behind her gallant boys in blue were not only among the first to enlist, but were to be found in every army of the Union and upon every field of battle. To them the call of Abraham Lincoln for volunteers was a command.

THE THIRTEEN OHIO REGIMENT.

Fort Sumpter was fired upon on the 12th of April, 1861, and was surrendered on the 14th, and within twenty-four hours after its surrender the first company of volunteers from Logan county was on its way to the front; it was commanded by Captain Samuel W. Ashmead, an old veteran of the Mexican war, with First Lieutenant Isaac K. Gardner and Second Lieutenant J. B. Robinson; it became Company A of the Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Colonel A. Saunders Piatt, also a Logan county man. This company reorganized for the three years' service with Isaac R. Gardner as captain, and became Company F of the Thirteenth Regiment, with James D. Stover as first lieutenant and Frank J. Jones as second lieutenant. Captain Gardner died from wounds received at Shiloh, in 1862. Company C of the Thirteenth Regiment was also raised in Logan county by

Donn Piatt, who was succeeded by Captain Thomas R. Roberts.

The following is the official list of battles in which the Thirteenth Regiment bore an honorable part, published by the War Department:

Shiloh, Tenn.; Corinth, Miss.; Stone River, Tenn.; Liberty Gap, Tenn.; Chickamauga, Ga.; Missionary Ridge, Tenn.; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.; Cassville, Ga.; Dallas, Ga.; Picketts Mills, Ga.; Kennesaw Mountain, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Lovejoy Station, Ga.; Franklin, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.

THE 23D OHIO REGIMENT.

The very next morning after the departure of Capt. Ashmead's company for the front, Captain Israel Crosby, First Lieutenant Cyrus W. Fisher and Second Lieutenant Robert P. Kennedy began the organization of a second company, which was completed and paid for on the 17th day of April, 1861. Before it got into the field, however, the call for three hundred thousand men for three years' service was made by President Lincoln, and it was at once turned into a three years' company and became Company F of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, the first three years' regiment from Ohio; this company was mustered into the three years' service June 1, 1861, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

It may not be out of place here to speak of that famous regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio. Its first colonel was General William S. Rosencrans, who became so distinguished during the war; its second colonel was General E. P. Scammon, an old Mexican war veteran and engineer officer in the regular army, who soon won a brigadier-general's star; he was told

lowed by Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, who became a major-general and afterwards President of the United States. Its lieutenant colonel was Stanley Matthews, a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati, who became colonel of the Fifth second Ohio, and after the war was appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

One of the younger officers was William McKinley, who, like Hayes, became President of the United States.

It furnished some thirty or forty commanders to other regiments, and filled the whole army with its splendid young soldiers, drilled and disciplined under the eyes of its careful commanders.

Its history has added to the glory of the State and has shed its luster upon the whole country.

The following is the list of battles in which the Twenty-third Ohio was engaged:

Carnifax, W. Va.; Clark's Hollow, W. Va.; Princeton, W. Va.; South Mountain, Md.; Antietam, Md.; Bullington Island, Ohio; Cloyd's Mountain, Va.; New River Bridge, Va.; Buffalo Gap, W. Va.; Lexington, W. Va.; Buchanan, Va.; Otter Creek, Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Buford's Gap, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Berryville, Va.; Opequan, Va.; Fisher's Hill, Va.; Cedar Creek, Va.

FIRST OHIO.

Company G of the First Ohio Regiment was organized in Logan county on the 24th of August, 1861, for three years. The First Ohio was originally a three months' regiment under the first call for volunteers, but the company raised in Logan county did not join the regiment

until the second call for three years' regiments. Its officers were Captain Nicholas Traup, a Mexican war veteran; James W. Powell, first lieutenant, and John J. Patten, second lieutenant. Powell afterwards became a captain in the regular army and Patten was made lieutenant colonel of the One-hundred-and-thirty-second Ohio.

The following is a list of battles in which the First Ohio was engaged:

Shiloh, Tenn.; Stone River, Tenn.; Liberty Gap, Tenn.; Chickamauga, Ga.; Orchard Knob, Tenn.; Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Mission Ridge, Tenn.; Buzzard Roost, Ga.; Rosser, Ga.; Adairsville, Ga.; Burnt Hickory, Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Chattahoochee River, Ga.

SEVENTEENTH OHIO.

The Seventeenth Ohio Regiment had one company, Company C, recruited from the eastern part of Logan county; most of its enlisted men were from Zane and Perry townships. Joel Haines was its captain, with Jacob Humphreys first lieutenant and Joseph H. Pool second lieutenant.

Captain John D. Inskeep later became captain of this company and was mustered out with the regiment at the end of the war. Captain Haines afterwards became colonel of the One-hundred-and-thirty-second Ohio, a three months' regiment.

The official list of battles in which this regiment was engaged is as follows: Wildcat, Ky.; Corinth, Miss.; Stone River, Tenn.; Tullahoma Campaign, Tenn.; Hoover's Gap, Tenn.; Chickamauga, Ga.; Orchard Knob, Tenn.; Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Mission

Ridge, Tenn.; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.; Resaw, Ga.; Dallas, Ga.; Kenesaw Mound, Ga.; Chattahoochee River, Ga.; Leachtree Creek, Ga.; Jonesboro, Ga.; Bentonville, N. C.

FORTY-SECOND OHIO.

The Forty-second Ohio, commanded by Colonel James A. Garfield, afterwards President of the United States, drew upon Logan county for one company. It was organized at Camp Chase, September, 1861, and became Company K of the Forty-second. Its officers were Captain Andrew Gardner, Jr.; First Lieutenant Thompson L. Hutchins, and Second Lieutenant Porter H. Foskett.

Captain Gardner continued in command of the company until January, 1863, when on account of ill health he resigned. Lieutenant Hutchins was promoted to captaincy and remained in command of the company until the discharge of the regiment; Lieutenant Foskett was promoted to a captaincy and transferred to another company.

The following is a list of the battles in which the Forty-second Regiment was engaged during the war:

Middle Creek, Ky.; Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.; Arkansas Post, Ark.; Thompson's Hill, Miss.; Raymond, Miss.; Champion Hills, Miss.; Big Black River, Miss.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Opelousas, La.

FORTY-FIFTH OHIO.

The Forty-fifth Ohio Regiment, commanded by Colonel Ben P. Runkle, took three companies from Logan county—C, D and E. It was organized at Camp Chase in August, 1862.

Company C had for officers Captain James B. Stover, First Lieutenant W. G. Franklin and Second Lieutenant William Melbeth. Captain Stover was honorably discharged July 20, 1864. Lieutenant Franklin was promoted to captain and then to major of the regiment.

Lieutenant Melbeth was promoted to first lieutenant and then to captain, and honorably mustered out in February, 1865.

Samuel E. Altman was promoted to second and then to the first lieutenantcy, and commanded the company until September 15, 1864, when he resigned.

Company D of the Forty-fifth had for its officers Captain Robert Dow, First Lieutenant Adam R. Eglin and Second Lieutenant William Gee.

Captain Dow resigned October, 1862, and Lieutenant Eglin was made captain and commanded the company until its muster out of service.

Stephen L. Dow was promoted to second lieutenant of this company.

Company E was mostly raised in the western part of Logan county. Its officers were Captain Lewis Taylor, First Lieutenant John M. Holloway and Second Lieutenant Joseph R. Smith.

Captain Taylor was honorably discharged January, 1865. Lieutenant Holloway resigned November, 1862, and Lieutenant Smith was promoted to first lieutenant and captain and remained in command of the company until its muster out.

A. A. Stewart was promoted to second lieutenant in April, 1863, and to first lieutenant July, 1864, and resigned on the 24th of July, 1865.

Joseph H. James was made second

Lieutenant, promoted to first lieutenant and made regimental quartermaster.

Almon Graham, promoted to second lieutenant.

The following are the battles in which this regiment was engaged during the time of its service:

Dutton's Hill, Ky.; Monticello and Rocky Gap, Ky.; Columbia, Ky.; Morgan's Rail, Ohio; Brownsville Island, Ohio; Philadelphia, Tenn.; Rocky Ford, Tenn.; Holston River, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Bear's Station, Tenn.; Resaca, Ga.; Dallas, Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Pine Mountain, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Lovejoy Station, Ga.; Columbia, Tenn.; Pine Bluff, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.

FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO.

Commanded by Colonel Thomas Kilby Smith, had one company from Logan county.

Company H was almost entirely recruited in Logan county, while several other companies of this regiment had quite a number of men each drawn from Logan county.

Companies E and H were consolidated and after the consolidation became company E. Its officers were Captain William D. Starr, First Lieutenant Samuel Starr and Second Lieutenant J. H. Snyder.

Captain Starr died in June, 1862, while Lieutenant Starr, on account of ill health was compelled to resign; he afterwards became captain in the One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth Ohio, stationed at Johnson's Island.

Lieutenant Snyder was promoted to first lieutenant and then to captain and remained in command of the company un-

til its muster out. Captain Samuel W. Ashcraft, who went out as captain of Company A, Thirtieth Ohio Regiment, in the three months' service, went into the Fifty-fourth as second lieutenant and was afterwards transferred to another company and was promoted to a captaincy and mustered out with the regiment.

Cyrus W. Fisher, who had originally gone out as First Lieutenant of Company F, Twenty-third Ohio, was made Major of this regiment, and was afterwards promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and was mustered out at the end of the war with the regiment.

The following is a list of the battles in which this regiment was engaged during the war:

Shiloh, Tenn.; Corinth, Miss.; Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.; Arkansas Post, Ark.; Jackson, Miss.; Champion Hill, Miss.; Big Black River, Miss.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Resaca, Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Nickajack Creek, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jonesboro, Ga.; Fort McAllister, Ga.; Bentonville, N. C.

FIFTY-SEVENTH OHIO.

The Fifty-seventh Ohio, Colonel Americus D. Rice, had one company from Logan county.

Company K, of this regiment was raised almost entirely in the western part of the county; its officers were Captain Daniel M. Strayer, First Lieutenant John A. Smith, and Second Lieutenant George Berger. Captain Strayer resigned on account of ill health August, 1862, and Lieutenant Smith was promoted to Captain, and John A. Plumb was made Second Lieutenant, and was killed at the battle of Resaca, Georgia.

Stephen H. Corey was promoted to Sec-

and Lieutenant and then to First Lieutenant and finally discharged in December, 1864.

The following is a list of the battles in which this regiment engaged during the war:

Stitch, Tenn.; Morning Sun, Tenn.; Wolf Creek Bridge, Miss.; Chickasaw, Bayou, Miss.; Atlanta Post, Ark.; Androscog, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Mission Ridge, Tenn.; Snake Creek Gap, Ga.; Resaca, Ga.; Dallas, Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jonesboro, Ga.; Sandersville, Ga.; Fort McAllister, Ga.; Fayetteville, N. C., and Deepwater, N. C.

SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO

The Sixty-sixth Ohio, Colonel Charles Canby, was mustered into service December 17, 1861, and had one company from Logan county.

Company D, was recruited in the northern part of the county. Its officers were Captain Alvin Clark, First Lieutenant Robert Crockett, and Second Lieutenant John C. Dye.

Captain Clark and Lieutenant Crockett both resigned on account of ill health, the first in December, 1862, and the second in May, 1862. Lieutenant Dye was promoted to First Lieutenant and captain, and remained in command of the company until May, 1864, when he resigned. The officers promoted to this command were from other companies of the regiment and were not Logan county men, who remained in the service until the muster-out of the regiment in July, 1865.

The following is a list of the battles in which this regiment was engaged during the war:

Port Republic, Va.; Cedar Mountain,

Va.; Antietam, Maryland; Dumfries, Va.; Charlottesville, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Ringold, Ga.; Resaca, Ga.; Dallas, Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Pine Mountain, Ga.; Pine Knob, Ga.; Chickasaw River, Ga.; Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Sasserach, Ga.

THIRTY-SECOND OHIO

The Thirtieth and Ohio, Colonel James Cantwell, was mustered into service December, 1861, 1861.

Colonel Cantwell was killed at Gettysville, Virginia, and Lieutenant Colonel James S. Robinson was made Colonel of the regiment. It contained one company raised largely in the northern part of Logan county.

Company E of this regiment had for its officers Captain Charles Mahan, First Lieutenant Samuel B. Smith and Second Lieutenant A. A. Nickell.

Captain Mahan resigned in July, 1862. Lieutenant Smith was discharged by reason of disability in August, 1862. Lieutenant Nickell was promoted to First Lieutenant August 1, 1862, and resigned October, 1862.

First Lieutenant Alfred E. Lee, of Company I, was made Captain of this company, and was so mustered out with the regiment.

The regiment was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, June, 1865.

The following is a list of the battles in which this regiment was engaged.

Ball Pasture Mountain, Va.; Cross Keys, Va.; Cedar Mountain, Va.; Freeman's Ford, Va.; Great Run, Va.; Waterloo Bridge, Va.; Groveton, Va.; Charlottesville, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Walhatchie, Tenn.; Mission Ridge, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Resaca, Ga.; New Hope Church,

Ga.; Culp's Farm, Ga.; Peachtree Creek, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; March to the Sea, S. C.; Sandersville, Ga.; Monte Swamp, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Carolina campaign, Averysboro, N. C.; Bentonville, N. C.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH OHIO

The Eighty-fourth Ohio was a three-months regiment, called into the service in June, 1863, to relieve the soldiers in the field from garrison and other duties, so that the soldiers already drilled and disciplined might be free to be sent in the campaign into the different departments of the army.

The Eighty-fourth was organized and mustered into the service at Camp Chase, June 10th, 1862.

Its officers were Colonel William Lawrence, Lieutenant Colonel John J. Wessiman and Major John C. Groom. Doctor B. B. Leonard was surgeon and Rev. A. R. Howbert chaplain.

It was in camp at Cumberland, Maryland, during its entire service, and was mustered out of service September 20th, 1862, having served three months and ten days.

THE EIGHTY-FIFTH OHIO

The Eighty-fifth Ohio Regiment was also a three months regiment, organized like the Eighty-fourth for the purpose of garrison and post duties. It was mustered into service at Camp Chase, June 10th, 1862, and served at Camp Chase, Ohio, in guarding rebel prisoners during the time of its enlistment. Its officers were Colonel C. W. B. Allison, Lieutenant Colonel Perry S. Sowers, Major Peter Zinn, Adjutant Robert F. Johnson.

Company D of this regiment was raised in Logan county. Its officers were Captain John M. Riddle, First Lieutenant Charles

E. Sisson, Second Lieutenant Spencer W. Grayson.

Colonel Allison had enlisted as a private in Company D, and was promoted from private to Colonel upon the organization of the regiment.

The regiment was mustered out of service September 27th, 1862, after being in the service three months and seventeen days.

NINETY-SIXTH OHIO

The Ninety-sixth Ohio Regiment, Colonel W. Vance, was mustered into service in August, 1862, at Delaware, Ohio.

It contained two companies, H and I, from Logan county.

Company H went into the service with Captain William D. Niven, First Lieutenant James G. Hamilton and Second Lieutenant Eli L. Baird.

Captain Niven resigned in April, 1863. Lieutenant Hamilton was appointed Regimental Quartermaster and Lieutenant Baird was promoted to First Lieutenant March 3d, 1863, and to Captain July 13th, 1864, and retained command of the company until its muster-out.

Peter Marnon was promoted to Second Lieutenant in November, 1864.

Company I had for its officers Captain W. W. Beatty, First Lieutenant Franklin Kendall, Second Lieutenant William H. Chandler.

Captain Beatty resigned before the regiment went into the field, and Lieutenant Kendall was promoted to Captain, Lieutenant Chandler to First Lieutenant, and George W. Cline to Second Lieutenant.

Captain Kendall was discharged for disability in August, 1863, and Lieutenant Chandler was promoted to the captaincy.

and remained in command until the muster out of the company.

Lieutenant Klein was promoted to First Lieutenant and appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

The regiment was mustered out of service at Mobile, Alabama, in July, 1865, at the close of the war.

The following is a list of the battles in which this regiment was engaged during the war:

Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss.; Arkansas Post, Ark.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Grand Cotan, La.; Sabine Cross Roads, La.; Monett's Bluff, La.; Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala.; Spanish Fort, Ala.; Fort Blakely, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; Wissler Station, Ala.

128TH OHIO.

This regiment was organized at Columbus, Johnson Island, and Camp Cleveland, from December, 1864, to January 8th, 1865, to serve three years. Colonel, Charles W. Hill.

Company H of this regiment was recruited in Logan county. It was commanded by Captain Samuel Starr, who had before been First Lieutenant of Company E, Fifty-fourth Ohio. Its First Lieutenant was Henry C. Reno, its Second Lieutenant Addison M. Bloom.

The 128th was engaged during its entire service on duty in guarding rebel prisoners at Johnson Island. It was mustered out of service at Camp Chase, July 17th, 1865.

132ND REGIMENT.

The 132nd Regiment, Colonel Joel Haines, a three-months regiment, was mustered into service at Camp Chase, May 15th, 1864.

Its officers were Colonel Joel Haines, who had originally gone out as Captain of the Seventeenth Ohio; Lieutenant Colonel John J. Patton, who had been Second Lieutenant in the First Ohio; Major Andrew F. Meng and Doctor William J. Sullivan—surgeons; seven of its ten companies were recruited in Logan county, and were officered as follows:

Company B—Captain William B. Nicvcm, who had been Captain in the Ninety-sixth Ohio, First Lieutenant E. R. Chamberlain, Second Lieutenant John Seaman.

Company C—Captain J. H. Harrod, First Lieutenant John L. Clark, Second Lieutenant J. A. Brown.

Company E—Captain Joseph M. Black, First Lieutenant J. W. Smith, Second Lieutenant Peter Dow.

Company F—Captain Joseph J. Shriver, First Lieutenant W. H. Huston, Second Lieutenant D. W. Coe.

Company G—Captain H. B. Patterson, First Lieutenant Levi M. Willetts, Second Lieutenant J. H. H. Gordon.

Company I—Captain Robert B. Porter, First Lieutenant W. L. Brown, Second Lieutenant James Easton.

Company K—Captain Spencer Garwood, First Lieutenant Enoch P. Williams, Second Lieutenant A. C. Humphreys.

The regiment was mustered out of service on the 10th day of December, 1864, having served 118 days.

THE 146TH OHIO.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, March 25th, 1865. Its Colonel was Robert P. Kennedy, of Logan county, appointed Brevet Brigadier General March 13, 1865. The companies were recruited in different parts of the state, and none of

them were raised in Logan county, so that there were in fact no recruits of the regiment, except its Colonel, belonging to Logan county. It was mustered out September 11th, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio, at the end of the war.

FIFTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Two regiments of colored troops, the Fifth and the Twenty-seventh, were sent from Ohio as complete organizations. They were both organized at Camp Delaware, in Delaware county. The Fifth Regiment had for its Colonel James W. Cook; Giles W. Shifely, its Lieutenant Colonel, was afterwards promoted to the Colonelcy; John B. Cook, Lieutenant Colonel, and Ira C. Terry, Major.

Company G of this regiment contained quite a number of Logan county soldiers. Its Captain was George B. Cook, its First Lieutenant Eugene F. Bates, and afterward First Lieutenant Robert S. Johnson, and Second Lieutenant James B. Johnson.

First Lieutenant Robert S. Johnson, was afterward transferred to Company B, and was killed June 15th, 1864, in the blowing up of the mines before Petersburg, Virginia. He was formerly a lawyer of Bellefontaine.

Company K of this regiment was partially made up of Logan county soldiers. Its officers were Captain Calvin Spear, First Lieutenant John A. Price, Second Lieutenant Benjamin D. Wilson. Lieutenant Price was discharged by order of the War Department upon being elected prosecuting attorney of Logan county in October, 1854.

The following is a list of the battles in which the regiment was engaged:

New Kent C. H., Va.; City Point, Va.; Fort Darling, Va.; Petersburg, Va.; New

Market Heights, Va.; Fair Oaks, Va.; Sugar Loaf Hill, N. C.; Federal Point, N. C.; Wilmington, N. C.

The regiment was mustered out of the United States service September 26th, 1865, at Carolina City, North Carolina.

27TH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment United States colored troops was organized at Camp Delaware, Ohio, August 6th, 1864, to serve for three years. Its officers were Colonel Albert M. Blackman, Lieutenant Colonel John W. Dolan, Major William G. Nealson.

Company H of this regiment was largely composed of Logan county soldiers. Its officers were Captain Alfred W. Pinney, First Lieutenant Archibald J. Sampson, Second Lieutenant James W. Shufleton, and its First Sergeant James W. Bray. The regiment was mustered out of service on September 21, 1865, at Smithville, North Carolina.

The following is a list of the battles in which the regiment was engaged: Petersburg, Va.; Weldon Railroad, Va.; Hatchers Run, Va.; Fort Fisher, Va.

OTHER COLORED TROOPS.

In addition to these troops quite a number enlisted at Camp Delaware who were afterwards assigned to different commands in the field, and some remained unassigned; these included quite a number of Logan County soldiers.

And still in addition to these a number of our colored soldiers were enlisted in the Fifth Massachusetts under Colonel Shaw, and served with distinction during the war.

ARTILLERY.

Ohio also contributed to the artillery service of the army, and Logan county made contribution of two companies for this service.

THE THIRTEENTH INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

This battery was mustered into service February 15th, 1862, for three years; its officers were Captain John B. Meyers, First Lieutenant John R. Bracken, Ezra Bennett, Second Lieutenants Edwin B. Lowe and Levi M. Willets. This battery was almost entirely raised in Logan county, and was a fine body of men.

It was ordered to the Army of the Tennessee, and on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, with less than thirty days' service, without drill or opportunity for discipline, it was sent into the very front of the battle of Shiloh, and unreasonably exposed on the front of the lines without protection or backing, with new and undrilled horses, and with new and undrilled men, and under such circumstances the battery broke and fell back.

General Hurlburt, an irascible and inconsiderate officer, being in command, without investigation, without trial or opportunity for hearing, on the 30th of April, mustered the officers out of service and distributed the men to the Seventh, Tenth and Fourteenth Independent Ohio batteries.

It was a brutal and unheard-of proceeding, an unwarranted and unjustifiable reflection upon brave men, who had with-out judgment or discretion been placed in an untenable position by a commanding general who would not himself have dared to go into the position into which he had sent this new and undisciplined battery.

The whole affair was an outrage upon decency, not warranted by military law, entirely unprecedented, and unfortunately cast an unnecessary and unjust reflection upon men who were as brave, loyal and patriotic as any who went into the service.

THE 20 OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The Second Ohio Heavy Artillery was mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in June, 1863, for three years.

Company I, of this regiment was almost entirely raised in Logan county. Its officers were Captain Lemuel Stilly Powell, First Lieutenant Apleus R. Rogers and Second Lieutenant Stephen D. Rockwell.

It served almost entirely as infantry during its enlistment. Captain Powell became major of the regiment, and Richard Burns was promoted to captain, and Walter G. Marmon was made second lieutenant. Of this company Solomon A. McCulloch was first sergeant and Walter S. Roebuck was musician.

It was on detached duty during almost its entire service, serving in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was finally mustered out at Nashville August 23, 1865.

So far as complete company organizations are concerned the foregoing includes all such organizations furnished by Logan county during the war.

In addition to these, however, there were many enlistments in other regiments and companies by Logan county men, and they were to be found in every army and army corps, and in every department throughout the entire army.

Captain John B. Miller took into the Thirteenth United States Regulars some

fifteen or twenty men from Logan county, county.

The Ninth and Twelfth Cavalry of the regular army drew their quotas from Logan county, as did several regiments of regular infantry, while the First and Second Regiments of heavy artillery did likewise.

Quite a number of Logan county men found their way into the army in different organizations, not only from Ohio, but from other states, where they were temporarily residing at the time of the breaking out of the war.

In addition to all these the navy also called upon Logan county and secured quite a number of recruits for the naval service.

General Abram S. Piatt, who had formerly commanded the Thirtieth Ohio Regiment in the three months' service, by authority of the War Department, began the enlistment of a brigade of Zouaves and raised some recruits in Logan county for this command. The Thirty-fourth Ohio, having drawn upon Logan county very largely for assistance in this organization.

General Piatt armed, equipped and clothed this regiment at his own expense and was proceeding to complete the brigade of which the Fifty-fourth Ohio was intended to be one, when he was appointed brigadier-general and was assigned to a command in the Army of the Potomac.

The government afterwards reimbursed General Piatt for his advances and expenditures in this behalf.

Captain Samuel Henderson, of Urbana, raised a company and took it into the Twenty-sixth Ohio, drawing upon the southern borders of Logan county for a number of his recruits. Besides all of

these, scores and scores of volunteers served in other commands and with distinction during the war with the troops of other states.

During the continuance of that great conflict Logan county sent into the field more than 2,000 soldiers in the regular arms of the service, and in addition to these sent its national guards and squirrel hunters upon special and urgent calls for assistance.

No county in the State in proportion to population sent more soldiers into the field from 1861 to 1865 than Logan county. It was a day of loyalty and patriotism, and its men and women were vying with each other in their devotion to the cause of liberty and humanity.

Its heroic sons were in every army and every army corps throughout the entire war. Not a single battle was fought, not a siege begun that some of Logan county's soldiers were not present to take part in it.

The cannon of Donelson, the siege of Vicksburg, the storming of Mission Ridge, the bloody angle at Gettysburg, the bridge at Antietam, the sunken road at South Mountain, the struggle at Chickamauga, the march to the sea, found the soldiers of Logan county in every army and upon every battle field.

The record of Logan county in the war of the rebellion is second to none of the State, and the record of the State itself was not behind any other in responding to the calls for defense.

Ohio furnished more great generals than any other State in the Union—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, that wonderful triumvirate of military leaders, were all sons of Ohio.

The men came from the ranks; the soldier of yesterday was the captain of today, and the general of tomorrow.

It was a time when the blood and spirit of the sons of the fathers were ready for great deeds, and they accomplished great things.

Never before in the world's history has there been such an outpouring of loyalty and devotion upon the call of a nation for its defense.

Every fireside sent a son, every household a brother, and every battle-scarred veteran that came back from the conflict found the welcome and greeting of a grateful, devoted and patriotic people.

The world saw the greatest armies of all history turn to peace with the same eagerness with which they sprang to arms.

The battle ended, they hung their muskets upon the antlers and took the plow and the reaper for the peaceful conflicts of life.

The conqueror and the conquered were alike victorious, for the peace which followed the conflict only gave to both the blessing of a reunited and beneficent country.

THE WILKEY FAMILY.

Logan county furnished the most conspicuous example of patriotism of the entire war. The family of Mr. Wilkey, consisting of himself, his wife, five sons and two daughters.

Of these the father and four sons enlisted in the Union army, the other son being too young to go. Of these the father and four sons died or were killed in battle. One son was wounded at Pittsburg Landing and one daughter went to bring him home. He died upon reaching

home and the daughter died of pneumonia contracted by reason of exposure incident to the trip; the fifth son, Thomas Jefferson Wilkey, suffering from his wounds, lost his mind and at last answered the final roll-call. We doubt if the story of the war can furnish any family history equal to this one. Where the father, five sons and one daughter gave their lives in behalf of the country. The tender memories of Decoration Day should cover these graves with flowers and keep them in loving remembrance forever.

THE WOMEN IN THE WAR.

The history of the military organization of Logan county would not be complete without a mention of the devoted and wondrous loyalty of the women of the county.

Ladies' aid societies were everywhere organized, and everywhere there was an outpouring of loving devotion to the cause of the country that was never before excelled on earth.

Mothers, wives, sister and daughters were ready and solicitous in contributing their aid in all matters necessary for the comfort and sustenance of the army in the field.

Bandages were prepared for the wounded, delicacies for the sick, clothing for the needy and every possible labor or assistance was given to the soldiers who were at the front battling for their homes and country.

The women of Logan county went to the post of danger in the field and administered in hospitals and in the camps, and with loving arms sustained the dying and closed the eyes of the dead.

With tearful eyes they waived a God-speed to the departing heroes, and with tender hands placed upon the graves of the fallen the tokens of grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Without the assistance and encouragement of the women of America it is doubtful if our armies could have gained their victories or won a substantial and lasting peace.

So long as the war is remembered the heroic devotion of the women of America will be held in the keeping and in the hearts of our countrymen.

THE WAR COMMITTEE.

At the beginning of the war of 1861 the Governor of the State appointed committees for the various counties to assist him in the labor of organization, enlistment and preparation for the prosecution of the work necessary to be done in putting the armies in the field and maintaining the quota of men necessarily expected of each county in the State.

Governor Dennison appointed a committee to take charge of the military affairs of Logan county. This committee was to act with and subordinate to the Governor of Ohio in all matters connected with the military affairs of the county. It had charge of enlistments and the draft, recommended suitable persons for various commands in the military service and looked after the comfort of the soldiers in the field.

The committee originally appointed by Governor Dennison consisted of General Isaac S. Gardner, James B. McLaughlin, William G. Kennedy, James Kernan and James Walker.

The committee organized by making

General Isaac S. Gardner chairman and James B. McLaughlin secretary.

This committee in time appointed local or township committees to assist them in the work.

The winter of 1861 and '62, being a very severe one, and our soldiers in the field being only moderately supplied with clothing and blankets, great suffering followed. Governor Dennison called upon the patriotic people to come forward with contributions for the relief of the soldiers in the camps and in the fields.

The people of Logan county came forward with most liberal supplies and blankets, underclothing, hose and all things necessary for their comfort were most liberally contributed.

The military committee selected from their number William G. Kennedy and James B. McLaughlin as a committee to take these articles and distribute them to the Logan county boys in the camps of Virginia and Kentucky. The goods were boxed and shipped and a careful distribution was made by them in both Virginia and Kentucky, and thus great relief and comfort was carried into the military camps of the Logan county soldiers on these outposts.

Mr. Kennedy took a severe cold by reason of exposure during the trip and upon his return home was taken with pneumonia and died as the result therefrom.

Mr. R. H. St. John was appointed by the Governor upon the committee instead of Mr. Kennedy, deceased.

Governor Todd afterwards added Ralph E. Runkle, John Underwood and Aaron Mitchell to the committee.

The committee continued to have charge

of all matters in Logan county connected with the war until the declaration of peace.

THE SQUIRREL HUNTERS.

To omit the distinguished services of the squirrel hunters from the war history, would be like playing Hamlet without the gloomy Dane.

In 1863, when the Rebellion was at its height, and the rebel forces most aggressive, there was a threatened invasion of our cities bordering upon the Ohio river, and the rebel forces under General Kirby Smith, one of the most distinguished of the confederate leaders, were supposed to be en route toward Cincinnati. There was a hurrying to and fro preparatory to defense.

As our boys were mostly at the front, and our available militia had long since become regular soldiers in the field, it became necessary to resort to extraordinary measures for the purpose of repelling the invasion.

The Governor of Ohio in this emergency called upon those who were at home, without reference to age, and appealed to them to come to the defense of the state, bringing such arms as they could procure and to rendezvous at Cincinnati.

To this call there was a most generous out-pouring of loyal and devoted citizens who were, because of the equipments and the arms they bore, called Squirrel Hunters.

Fortunately General Kirby Smith, either frightened by this rush of loyalty to the frontier, or by reason of having changed his plans, did not venture an attack upon our border cities and our patriotic citizens returned home with the assurance that they had in large measure been the means of defending the state from invasion.

A regular discharge was issued to them by Governor Todd, the central feature of which was a squirrel with tail curled up as if exultant over the comparatively easy and bloodless victory which had been won by these veterans of our homes and firesides.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

Another organization during the Rebellion was one of conspicuous disloyalty. It was called the Knights of the Golden Circle and had for its object the giving of aid and comfort to the enemy in the field, the discouragements of enlistments at home and the placing of all possible obstructions in the way of the prosecution of the war.

It was as much a part of the rebel army as it had the courage and the daring to be, and was ready to do anything possible for the defeat of the Union army. It held its meetings in secret and plotted and planned for the Government's destruction.

Fortunately there was a great brained and courageous man in the Governor's office at Columbus, and Governor John Brough at once took occasion to obtain all possible information concerning the Knights of the Golden Circle, and to enter into their counsels; and no single meeting was held of this organization in Logan county that was not attended by one of the Governor's chosen representatives, who was supposed to be a member of the organization; and every morning succeeding such meetings, Governor Brough at Columbus was given full information by reports from those meetings, containing full accounts of their proceedings, and a complete list of the members of these treasonable organizations.

No necessity was occasioned for arrests, and none were made, but the archives at

Columbus contain full accounts of these treasonable organizations.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The militia of Ohio had for some years been kept up on a substantial and regular basis, and was well officered, well uniformed and well drilled.

The Seventh Regiment had its headquarters in Bellefontaine for several years, with Colonel Frank S. Case as commander. Colonel Case had served throughout the war of 1861 to '65 as Captain of the Second Ohio Cavalry, and was one of the most competent and popular officers in the militia service.

One company of this regiment, "C" Company, had its headquarters in Bellefontaine, and for several years, Captain W. W. Kautzman served as its commanding officer. Captain Kautzman having been promoted to Major of the regiment, he was succeeded by Captain Lucius C. Bennett, a young man of marked ability. The lieutenants were Ransford Graham and Will C. Green.

This regiment, which had been originally the Seventh, had been renumbered the Second, and Company C, under the new organization, had become Company F, of the Second regiment. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war this company went into the field with its regiment, after filling up its ranks with recruits, being a most thoroughly equipped, well drilled and well disciplined organization.

It got no farther than the camps at Chattanooga, but had opportunity offered it would have proved its efficiency in the field.

Upon the recall and muster-out of the troops from Cuba and Porto Rico, the Gov-

ernment made another call for troops to serve in our new possessions, in the Philippines, and a number of men from Logan county volunteered for this service and went to the Philippines, but no company organizations were either tendered or received as the government organized the new regiments upon the same footing as the regular army.

In this new organization Logan county furnished two officers for service, Captain Worthington W. Kautzman and Captain Lucius C. Bennett, together with a number of recruits, all of whom served in the Philippines. These officers were recognized as most worthy and efficient.

Captain Kautzman not wishing to continue in the regular service returned to his home in Bellefontaine.

Captain Bennett was upon his muster-out of service tendered and accepted a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army, and is now connected with the Thirty-first United States Infantry.

CHAPTER XII.

EARLY AND MODERN TIMES COMPARED—STOVES—GAME AND WILD ANIMALS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS—CRADLES FOR CUTTING WHEAT—FIRST REAPER AND BINDER—FIRST THRESHING MACHINES—FIRST THRESHER AND SEPARATOR—MODERN IMPLEMENTS—TRAVELING TRAMPS AND SHOEMAKERS.

It is not only interesting, but instructing, to make comparisons of conditions surrounding the early settlers of Logan county with the conditions which surround the people of today.

It is also well to remember that while the people of early times had but little, their wants and necessities were also comparatively small.

Money was almost unknown, the continental currency had become worthless and silver coin was almost the only medium of money exchange. It was a day of trade and barter, neighbor exchanged his surplus for the surplus of his neighbor's production. The labor was exchanged for labor, and the end of all this exchange was a comfortable and very satisfactory condition of affairs in the community.

The prices which prevailed were depressingly low, if we compare them with prices of today. Wheat was not raised until 1808 or 1810, and the earlier crops were almost worthless, as the ground being new the wheat grew rank and was watery, of a poor quality, and of such condition as to produce sickness when used.

It was not until some years later when the country became more open and better cleared, that wheat became a marketable commodity. The nearest markets were the lake and the river, each distanced over a hundred miles. The roads in winter and spring were almost impassable. The market value of wheat at home was about twenty-five cents per bushel; a load of wheat over the early roads was about twenty-five bushels; the time consumed in making a round trip was never less than ten days; the load back was composed of salt and other necessities.

Salt was one of the prime necessities, and it was about ten dollars per barrel in the distant markets; you can readily estimate the purchasing power of wheat and the commanding power of salt.

Dry goods were comparatively high, calico from seventy-five cents to a dollar per

yard, cotton cloth (muslin) one dollar, and dress goods were proportionately expensive, silks and satins almost unknown.

I have frequently heard Mr. John Enoch say that Kitty McPherson was the first person in Logan county to wear a silk dress, and that the number of yards in the dress were not near so many as those required for a modern garment.

A day's wages for a workman on the farm was twenty-five cents, and this was generally paid in some of the farm productions, and the hours of labor were from sunrise to sunset.

Harvest hands received twenty-five cents and in pay for their day's labor were given a bushel of wheat.

Corn was a staple production then, as it is now, and probably ever will be, and it was worth twelve and one-half cents per bushel, while oats were worth six and one-quarter cents; pork was worth two dollars per hundred and beef about the same.

At one of the early meetings of the county commissioners the pay of a two-horse team and driver, for county work, was fixed by them at eighty-seven and one-half cents per day.

Broad-cloth, silks, satins and dress-goods were beyond the reach of the ordinary citizen, and linsey-woolsey and home-spun supplied the dames and their daughters with the finery for personal adornment.

The majority of articles used for apparel were manufactured at home.

Flax was one of the early crops grown and was manufactured into all kinds of goods for home consumption.

The flax was broken, beaten, and hackled, dressed and spun, and finally from the threads of linen, came the shirts, pants,

dresses, sheets and a hundred other articles necessary for the household.

The wool was clipped from the sheep, washed, sorted, carded and made into balls, and then the good wife or slaughter spun it into yarns of different kind from these again were woven the material for winter wear.

Gradually the stores came to be an important centers and to them were brought the articles of exchange. Butter, eggs, beeswax, ginseng, dried apples, venison, bacon, and such things as the industrious farmer and the careful housewife could command.

With the clearing up of the country came better health and better opportunity, and with these there came more independent and more opulent citizens.

Roads were cut from all important points, and efforts made to improve them, but winter time stopped and hindered all traffic until the snow brought sleighing. With the growth of the population and the improvement of the country came an increasing opportunity and greater luxury and independence; with railroads, canals and public highways, trade, commerce and travel were opened to other sections of the country.

With schools, churches and colleges, came a broader and better culture and refinement, and with them the progressive independence of a most intelligent people.

The great northwest, in which had been planted the seeds of a hardy and promising citizenship, had brought forth a rich harvest of the new world's best and bravest women.

STOVES.

Stoves for heating purposes were brought into the county as early as 1822 or 1823. These were mostly of the open

plate pattern, which were manufactured at May, Ann furnace in Licking county by Robert Patterson.

The first cook stove was brought into the county by Dr. John Elbert, of Zane township, in 1830. Before that time and for many years afterwards the cooking was done upon the open hearth or in Dutch ovens. These were deep skillets with legs about two and one-half or three inches long, and a top having a protecting edge about it some one and one-half or two inches high. The bread or other article to be cooked or baked was placed in this oven, the lid put on, some coals were drawn out of the hearth and the oven placed over these, and a shovelful or two of coals were placed on top of the lid. The baking done in these Dutch ovens as I remember them in my boyhood days could not be excelled by any other method.

It may be that hunger lends zest to a boy's appetite, but I can yet see these Dutch ovens of my grandmother, when the lid was removed and the smoking bread came forth to be broken and distributed, and I can think of nothing more appetizing and inviting than this.

A great iron crane hung over the fireplace, and from it swung hooks and chains, and to these were hung the pots and kettles in which were placed the vegetables and other articles for the family meals; and these steaming receptacles were an appetizing inducement to the visitor or traveler, accompanied, as they always were, by the hearty and wholesome invitation of the man of the house and his good wife to partake of the hospitality and good cheer of the household.

In the evening, with the crane swung

out of the way, and with a back-log in the great fireplace, filled with crackling sticks and hickory wood, the family and their neighbors gathered to find the comfort and the enjoyment of their hearty and handy companionship.

Apples and cider found a common means of feasting and entertainment, and the boys and girls of the neighborhood found in the spelling bees and corn-bushings plenty of opportunities for the courships which in due time bound families with the ties and blood of kinship.

It was a most healthy and cheerful condition of affairs which was in time to give way to a new order of things.

With the opening of communications to the outside world, the building of highways, the coming of steam and electricity and the bringing into easier and speedier communication the more distant markets and centers of trade and transit, the country began a rapid development which extended to all kinds of business and to all classes of industry.

It is almost impossible now in the very midst of the improvements of a single century to comprehend the wondrous strides which have been made since the early settlements upon this frontier.

The coming generations may look and wonder at the marvelous growth of America and speculate upon its future progress, but the cornerstone of its grandeur was laid upon the sturdy citizenship of its pioneers, and the men and women who settled the great northwest have added untold and uncounted millions to its wealth and have been the bone and sinew of the mighty citizenship of the republic.

GAME AND WILD ANIMALS.

In early times when the Indian occupied this frontier, game was abundant. Deer, bear, wild turkeys, pheasants, squirrel, mink, muskrat, foxes, coon and many other smaller animals were found to be in all parts of the country, while the snapping, snarling and dangerous but cowardly wolves were almost everywhere present. The Indians had found game so plentiful that it was a comparatively easy matter to supply their wants, and with the fish in the lakes and streams, there was but little to be saved and fish, with the cultivation of a small amount of "sawp" or corn, which was regarded as a luxury as well as a necessity.

The early settlers were compelled to depend very considerably upon the game for their living until they could clear away the forests and get their lands in condition for the raising of grain.

The wild game was depended upon for every-day use, and the pioneer was generally, by experience or from necessity, a fairly good shot.

Shooting, running, jumping, wrestling and many exercises were the sports indulged in on gala and festive occasions, and by reason of them these backwoodsmen became not only athletes, but marksmen as well.

Many of these frontiersmen were noted as great marksmen and hunters and were frequently useful for this especial purpose. Colonel William McCloud was a great hunter, and had great fame among the early settlers by reason of this accomplishment. He was engaged in the war of 1812 as the chief hunter for Hull's army and was charged with seeing that the army

of three thousand persons was supplied with game while on its march to Detroit. General Simon Kenton was a famous marksman and his quick eye and steady hand served him long and played upon many most adventurous and dangerous occasions.

Hunting, too, was a most profitable employment, for the skins of the bear, fox, deer, mink, coon, otter, muskrat and other animals were merchantable commodities, and generally commanded fair prices.

The wolves were a source of great annoyance as well as danger in the community. They were prowling thieves, robbing sheep pens, pig stys and carrying off anything that might furnish them food, and frequently, when driven to desperation by hunger, attacking persons going alone at night to place. The State finally offered a reward of five dollars per head for their destruction, but as they generally committed their depredations at night, it was difficult to kill or entrap them.

Moses Bell once told me that during the sugar making season he had frequently encamped alone in the woods for six weeks or two months at a time, cutting and hauling wood, gathering and boiling sugar water and giving attention to his sugar camp, and that every night the wolves would come about the encampment and frequently became so threatening that nothing but a brand prepared of hickory bark and red with flames and fire would hold them in check. They had a great fear of fire and the burning brand would drive them back into the darkness until the morning's light would come to make them slink away to their hiding places in woods or swamps.

Deer were plentiful, while the venison was especially palatable as a table luxury, the skins were most useful for shoes, moccasins and clothing, and for a hundred other purposes about the cabins and the camps.

Bear meat was regarded as a substantial table delicacy, and the skins brought a good price in the market.

I have never been able to discover that elk were at any time a part of the wild animals of this section of Ohio. The oldest inhabitant never saw any elk, and I have been informed by old inhabitants that the Indians did not remember to have seen elk in this section of the country. John Enoch, Jr., who came with his father as early as 1803 to Ohio, has informed me that he never heard of an elk, nor had he heard of anyone else who did. Notwithstanding these facts, there must have been a time when elk were either a part of this section or else in passing from one part of the country to another they left their bones to be a reminder of their passage.

I have in my hallway two pairs of antlers from the elk, both of which were taken from Silver lake some years since, and are in a good state of preservation. They were dragged up by fishermen whose lines caught and became entangled in the prongs of these splendid specimens of a species that, like the Indian, has gone to the far westward. Another pair of antlers was dragged from Braden's lake some years since.

How long these were under the waters of these lakes, how many years or centuries ago they were drawn down into the mud, and the animal gave his life in the attempt to quench his thirst or perhaps driven by wolves, he lost his life in the

attempt to save it, still leaves him as a query to speculate upon in generations to come and are matters which we have not been able to solve.

It is certain, however, that the bear and deer were the largest of wild animals found by the early settlers of this section of Ohio. A few years since the fairly well preserved bones of a mastodon were found in the mud at the outlet of Rushcreek lake, and another specimen was found upon an earlier occasion a little farther to the north. These bones, which evidently had been buried for centuries, were veritable relics of an animal which must have had a place in this section of the country many centuries ago. These bones were carefully preserved and I believe are now within the care of the Ohio State University at Columbus.

At a later day squirrel became very plentiful, and were frequently annoying as depredators upon the fields of corn. Within my time I have known them to be reasonably abundant. The "big woods," lying north of Bellefontaine and extending into the fallen timber of the northeast corner of the county, was for many years filled with gray and black squirrels by the thousands. Sometimes they migrated and great armies of them would travel like a marching column of soldiers from one section to another. They were an important element in the food of the early settlers and supplied a large part of the meat of the settlers' tables.

A BIG HUNT.

As late as 1860 they were fairly abundant in the "big woods." I now recall a hunt that was somewhat famous for that day; David Barringer, of Bellefontaine,

was a famous hunter in Logan county and James Mourne, of Kentucky, a nephew of the Taylors, who owned large bodies of land in this county, was somewhat noted as a sportsman. Mourne frequently came to this section to hunt and spend his vacations. He was an engineer by profession and took his outings in these back woods.

Mourne challenged Barringer to a squirrel hunt. The time was limited to a single day, from early morning to late at night, and the loser was to give a great squirrel supper to the winner and his friends. They were to hunt unassisted and alone. They both started from Bellefontaine before daylight, and long after dark Mourne came dragging into town about seventy-five black and gray squirrels, the result of the day's hunt in one section of the "big woods." He was very exultant and regarded his victory as assured. An hour or two later Barringer came into town, and with him a man whom he had hired to help carry his game, and swung from a long pole carried upon their shoulders were more than a hundred and twenty-five of the black and gray squirrels, which he had gathered from another section of the big woods.

Mourne was a grand good fellow and he swung his hat in cheering the quiet and unpretentious Barringer, who had so completely beaten the Kentuckian.

The feast which followed was a royal one, and no one seemed to enjoy it more than the Kentuckian himself, at whose expense it was given.

I distinctly recall the fact that one of the first public speeches I ever made was when standing in the middle of the table, after that banquet, at which there had

been not only a feast of squirrel, but all the good things possible to obtain.

The days of hunting are now on the wane, and with the exception of duck, quail and rabbits, there is little to attract the hunter, the time being limited and the game comparatively scarce.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

The first settlers brought with them from the east a small assortment of such articles of husbandry and tools as were afforded in these earlier times. An axe, a broad axe, a hoe, a grubbing hoe, a rude plow, a home-made nail, and an iron wedge for splitting all kinds of timber, were perhaps the most important of all the implements of the frontiersman. With these he felled the trees, split them into any desired form, built his cabin, made puncheon floors for it, formed and fashioned the doors and windows, made the clap-boards for the roof and rails for his fences, and cut the wood for his fire; and in short these did a thousand things for and about his clearing and his household. He brought with him also a few tools of the simplest character and a few agricultural implements necessary for the rude cultivation of the soil.

The first plows had wooden mold-boards and were tipped with iron points. The first plows of the country were sold by Robert Patterson as early as 1826 or 1828. They were made in Columbus, and had the wooden mold-boards and the cast iron share. About 1835 or '36 John Powers began the manufacture of wagons and plows in Bellefontaine, having in his employ Stewart Patterson and Josiah Shufleton, who became expert plow and wagon makers. These plows had cast iron mold-boards and wrought iron shares tipped with steel.

For many years this business was continued by Powers and McCune and was finally transferred to Charles Wilson and William Pollock, who conducted the business until Wilson went west, when the business was conducted by Mr. Pollock until his death.

As early as 1831 or '32, William Walker had a wagon-shop in Bellefontaine on the corner of Chillicothe and Mad River streets and conducted it until his death in the fifties.

Such things as cultivators and improved machinery were unknown. It was not until about 1834 or '35, that improved machinery of any kind began to appear.

Wheat was threshed out by the nail, an implement made of two pieces of wood four feet long, fastened together at the ends with thongs of raw hide, and the expert flailsman would swing it over his head and beat out with one of these about eight or ten bushels of wheat per day, or it was tramped out with horses, the sheaves of wheat being scattered over the barn floor and the horses were driven round and round until the wheat was tramped out of the straw, after which it was cleaned by winnowing through a mill or was tossed into the air with sheets and the wind blew away the dust and chaff. Both processes were slow and tedious, but in the early days were regarded as entirely sufficient for the purpose of the farmer.

Wheat was cut with a sickle or small circular instrument not unlike our present grass hooks, only much lighter and with teeth on the file order. An expert with one of these sickles could cut something like an acre per day. I never saw one of these in operation but once. In Maine, in the Acrostook country, settled by the Acadian French

where everything is done by hand, I saw a man cutting wheat with a sickle.

Some time about 1835 or 1836, one Joseph Nelson, who lived some four or five miles north of Bellefontaine, began making cradles for cutting wheat. It was a scythe with four wooden fingers above for cutting, catching and delivering the wheat, and it was a great step in advance of the old method of the sickle. With one of these a man could cut from six to eight acres of wheat per day. Nelson's cradles at once became quite famous and the demand for them continued until the death of Mr. Nelson only a few years since. Behind the cradler followed the binder who raked the wheat into bundles and bound it into sheaves. Sometimes an expert cradler would require two followers, one to rake and one to bind.

At a later day came the mower and the reaper, the first for cutting grass and the second for cutting wheat. The first cut the grass and left it on the ground. The reaper gathered the wheat and left it in winrows, as the cradler had done, to be followed by the binder on foot to rake and bind.

THE FIRST REAPER AND BINDER.

The first reaper and binder in Logan county was made by the McCormick Reaper and Mower Company, of Illinois. It was made and gotten ready for the harvest of 1879. Edward H. Knight, a patent expert, who had had years of experience in the Government patent office, owned and lived on the old farm of George Folsom, just north of Zanesfield, and Mr. Knight had a field of wheat in which it was proposed to try the new reaper and binder.

Mr. William M. Whitely, Mr. Asa S. Bushnell and a number of gentlemen from Springfield, who were interested in the man-

ufacture of the reaping and mowing machines were present by special invitation together with a number of persons, among whom was the writer, to see the trial of the new machine.

It was followed around the field and cut and bound the sheaves and delivered them from the machine, and was declared to be a success. It used wire instead of twine for binding.

With some minor changes it was manufactured and put on the market and with its improvements still continues to be one of the most perfect machines made for this purpose. It was certainly the first reaper and binder in Logan county and probably one of the very first in this western country. It was not until 1880 that Mr. William N. Wiley perfected the Champion Reaper and Binder, and in that year two of these machines were sold in Logan county, one to Mr. Amos Cherry, of Washington township and one to Mr. Oliver Corwin of Rush Creek township. These machines have a capacity of about twenty-five acres of wheat per day.

There was great opposition to their introduction, it being feared that they would seriously interfere with the labor of the country, and it was some time before this objection was put aside.

It would now be impossible to gather the great-wheat crop of the United States without these machines and on the immense wheat plains of the far west frequently as many as fifteen or twenty machines can be seen in a single field.

A word here as to Mr. Edward H. Knight. He was one of the most gifted men in the country, a man of marvelous ability and tremendous mental force. He had been engaged in the study of machinery and mechanics for many years, and

was recognized as an authority upon all these questions. He was the author of Knight's Mechanical Dictionary, was Secretary of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, and the compiler of the volume of poetry which is known as Bryant's.

He was for a number of years a resident of Logan county and died suddenly in 1881, being cut off in the very midst in some of his most important works.

FIRST THRASHING MACHINE.

The first thrashing machine came into the county about 1840, and was a crude affair at best, but like all new inventions created great interest. It beat out the wheat with flail-like wings, and was a cumbersome affair. It had to go through a long seasoning process before it became of any real service as it wasted the wheat and did not thresh the straw clean of its grain.

About 1842 Joseph Humphrey began the manufacture of threshing machines in a shop on Columbus street, where the Murdoch drug store is now located. These were of the earlier pattern, but unlike the wing-like threshers they had a drum cylinder made of wood, into which were driven iron spikes, which beat and pounded the grain from the wheat.

The present threshers all have the cylinder with teeth, but the cylinder and teeth are of steel.

Shortly after this Mr. Humphrey moved his shop across the railroad on Columbus street and continued to manufacture threshers for a number of years. About 1850 in company with Joseph Scott, and Solomon Casbeer he moved to the present location of Hennessey's foundry, where they opened a foundry and machine shop, and continued

the manufacture of threshers under the name and style of Humphreys, Scott and Company.

At the first county fair, held in the woods just south of the city, October 31, 1851, they were awarded the first premium for two horse threshers.

William Kerr and James Stevenson ran threshing machines as early as 1843 or 1844, and a man named Yoder in Union township in 1850. A threshing machine on the farm of Duncan Dow, father of Captain Peter Dow, while at work on his farm in Harrison township, west of Bellefontaine, in 1847, burst its cylinder, and Mr. Dow was killed.

In 1848 Thomas Baird brought a thrasher and separator from Martin's Ferry, Ohio, hauling it overland in wagons, and for a number of years was engaged in threshing in this part of the county. He was assisted by his brothers-in-law, John and Samuel Mays. Before that time the threshers had simply taken the grain from the straw, leaving it to be cleaned by some other method.

As compared with these early machines the modern and improved threshers of today are leviathans. The old threshers beat out one hundred bushels per day. The new and modern threshers have a capacity of fifteen hundred to two thousand bushels, cleaned, and sacked ready for market.

In the wake of these new machines followed the mechanical wonders which new mechanics were constantly turning out.

MODERN IMPLEMENTS.

The farmer now rides a sulky plow, and sits under the shade of an umbrella while he turns furrow after furrow in his fields. He plants his corn with a machine which

measures the rows with mechanical accuracy and drops it with exactness and precision. He rides a cultivator through the rows of his standing corn and sees it grow under his eyes as he turns the fresh earth about its roots. He gathers his hay with a patent rake, and rides a tedder to toss it in the air and cure it in the sun; he loads his hay with a loader and puts it into his barn with a lift. He cuts and binds his corn with a binder and shreds it for his cattle with a machine.

A prosperous farmer told me not long since that he had done all the work upon his farm without having any assistance, had planted, cultivated and gathered his crops, and had not walked across his farm a half a dozen times during the entire season.

What a contrast to the farming of early days and what a splendid tribute to the men and women who came into the wilderness to conquer it for this later civilization and whose sons and daughters have made the Great Northwest the proudest and the richest of all the countries of the earth.

TRAVELING TINKERS AND SHOEMAKERS.

One of the peculiar methods of conducting business in certain trades in early days was the traveling tinker and the shoemaker.

These people came about with some considerable regularity and were employed for the purpose of fitting out the household.

The tinker fixed the clock, repaired the kitchen utensils, and mended everything that required attention about the household and then passed on to the next family.

The shoemaker was a still more important person. The head of the household had taken his hides to the tannery and had them turned into leather for shoes or harness, and when the shoemaker came along he be-

gan at the top and came down along the line until he had shod the whole family. The farmer had his coarse cow-hide boots for work in the clearings or on the farm, and the wife something equally as strong, but with a better finish, and lighter touch for her household work, while the boys and girls were shod in the brogans which were intended to keep out cold and snow in the winter wear. Such a thing as blacking was unknown; it was the tallow of the same cow that polished these shoes for Sunday or for evening wear, and the boys and girls of the neighborhood who danced at the gatherings and "tripped the light fantastic," did so on as substantial an under-pinning as could be made out of the hides of leather cured in the old-fashioned method of early days.

It was not until a much later period that the shoemaker and the tinker found a local habitation and remained and became a necessary part of the business of the country.

CHAPTER XIII.

HORSES—OXEN—CATTLE—THE JERSEYS—SHEEP—
 HOGS—POULTRY—BUTTER AND EGGS—LAND VAL-
 UATIONS—WHEAT—CORN—OATS—HAY—MAP-
 PLE, SUGAR—ORCHARDS.

In the beginning of the century and in the early days of Logan county's experience the number of animals was limited, while the quality was the most ordinary kind. The Indians had from time immemorial been possessed of ponies which were used as beasts of burden, in the transportation of camps and plunder from place to place.

They rode them in many of their expeditions and used them for all purposes. As they were all small and of pony-like size it is more than probable that they were descendants of stock brought from Spain by the Spaniards, and which had as wild animals been scattered over the plains of North America. They were substantially of the same breed as the South American mustang and in the west these ponies are frequently called the mustang.

A better and larger stock of horses came with the new settlers, but the quality was none of the best. It was not until a much later day that there was much improvement in the stock of horses in Logan county.

About 1840 there was brought into the county some Morgan stock, which did much to improve the breed in this section of the country. The original Morgans came from Vermont, and it is doubtful if a more useful and profitable stock of horses, for general purposes, were ever raised anywhere than the Morgans. They had style, endurance, speed and good constitutions, and were much sought after for riding, driving and general use. A remnant of this blood is still found in the county, and wherever found it is an evidence that "blood will tell."

At a later day came the Percheron and Clydesdale draft horses, a most useful and profitable strain of horses for heavy work in any department. They mature quickly and bring good prices in the market and are always in demand in the city for heavy draft purposes.

The Kentucky blood became a favorite for driving purposes, and some fine stock of this blood was brought in by the Piatts, Wellwood, Foulk, Smith, Taylor and others. Wellwood's Harry Clay, a black stallion

of the Hambletonian stock, was for many years a favorite breeding stallion and did much to improve the stock of horses in this county. He lived to be some thirty years of age and made a fortune for his owner. Isaiah Shafer, of Huntsville, imported a Morgan, a handsome dark bay horse, which for style and beauty was greatly admired.

The Hamers were horsemen, and Mr. Arthur Hamer is now perhaps the most noted breeder in the county, with a fine strain of Kentucky thoroughbreds.

About 1882 Messrs. O. P. Taylor and Company, of West Liberty, entered quite extensively in the importation of heavy draft horses, and Mr. Taylor made several trips to Europe and brought back some fine Clydesdale, Norman French and Percherons, and sold them throughout the county. From this stock sprang a large and valuable strain of draft horses which is the foundation of our present supply.

The farmers of Logan county, especially the Dunkards and Amish, have for many years been very largely engaged in the raising of these splendid animals for market, and it is probable that as fine draft horses are found and shipped from Logan county as from any county in the State.

Of the Clydesdale, Percheron and Morgan as draft horses Mr. Trigg McAdams, H. H. Bell of the eastern part of the county, Mr. D. S. Deisom of DeGraff and Mr. John Brubaker of Lakeview, have all been extensively engaged in the breeding and improvement of this strain of horses. Mr. McAdams has also been breeding roadsters, as has Mr. E. C. Dally of West Mansfield.

Mr. Edward Flickinger, upon his farm west of Bellefontaine, and Mr. Henry

Timberman have for several years been largely engaged in raising horses, and brought in some fine blood, especially the coach horse.

Martin B. Rowand was another fancier of good stock, and for many years was engaged in raising good horses.

The county, however, as a whole is not up to the highest possible standard as a breeder and raiser of good horses and especially of roadsters and drivers. This class has been neglected, and there is fine opportunity for much greater improvement in the line of fine blooded drivers.

With the fine roads in Logan county there would apparently be no excuse for any lack of fine driving horses, and it would appear as if the time was ripe for the introduction of the highest standard of thoroughbred drivers.

In 1900 there were seven thousand and fifty-eight horses in Logan county, some of them high bred, and many of them valuable and useful in the larger class of draft horses.

OXEN.

A great deal of the early farm work and the heavy drudgery of clearing was done with oxen. They were quiet and of slower movement and better calculated to work amidst the brush and logs of the early clearings, and as the roads were in spring and fall deep in mud and mire, these patient animals were better able to do the work required than the lighter and less capable horse. About the mills and for the purposes of heavy hauling, for breaking the new ground and for general purposes of the new country it is doubtful if any better animals were ever known

than the patient, plodding and steady moving oxen of our grandfathers.

To be a good ox driver was an accomplishment of the early days, and to handle them with skill and celerity was one of the things to boast about at the firesides of the early settlers.

I have frequently heard it said of John Enoch, Jr., that he was one of the most skillful and successful ox drivers in the county. It is certain that he was a man of the most wonderful natural accomplishments, with the frame of a giant and the address of a Chesterfield, he had managed to work his way through all degrees and conditions from comparative poverty to wealth and independence. Ox teams were in use at almost every farm in the county, and for many years these patient and useful animals continued to be of service as beasts of burden to the early settlers.

Still later, within my day and generation, the ox team was quite a common means of transportation, and it was no unusual sight to see many of them engaged in the heavier work of the country.

Jonathan and William Ansley, when clearing up the lands north of Bellefontaine, and near the present cement works, used quite a number of ox teams in this work, and I distinctly recall a great political meeting at Bellefontaine when William Ansley came dragging into town a steam engine and hitched to it as a motive power of transportation were ten yoke of oxen.

CATTLE.

The cattle which the Indians had or the stock which the earlier settlers brought were of anything but desirable breeds.

It is perhaps doubtful if thoroughbreds

would have thrived on the rough treatment and exposure necessarily a part of the frontier. The winters were long and hard, and the cattle were frequently compelled to browse on brush and put up with very scanty fare, and they came out in the spring with anything but glossy coats and fat, sleek sides. The price of cattle was low, a cow being worth about ten dollars and a calf from fifty cents to one dollar. Stock, however, multiplied rapidly, and there was within a few years quite an amount of cattle in the country.

It was in a manner "the survival of the fittest," the hardier strains having weathered the storms and exposures, while the weaker and poorer went out before the blasts.

As soon as the country began to be cleared away, and the farms commenced to look something like the farms in the eastern country from which the settlers came, they began to look about for an improvement in their stock.

One of the first in Logan county to pay attention to the blood of the cattle was Robert Casebolt, of Harrison township. He had brought into the county some blooded stock of the short-horn strain and was particularly interested in improving the breed. At the very first fair held in Bellefontaine, just in the rear of the Rutan and Riddle block, about 1849, the stock was exhibited, and Robert Casebolt's display attracted much attention. William Boggs, in the western part of the county, also brought in some choice cattle and for many years was engaged in this business. John Enoch, Jr., was for many years the largest breeder and dealer in cattle in the county, and assisted very materially in improving the strains. The McKinnons, the Newells, Piatts, McCol-

locks, McBeths, Taylors, Thomas P. Miller, Luther Smith, Moores, Makemsons, Parrishes, Pools, Hendersons and Platts, were all largely interested in the breeding and raising of cattle and all materially assisted in raising the standard to the mark attained by the best.

The short horns were regarded as the best strain of cattle for beef, and this stock very largely prevailed and continues to this day. There are now quite a number of fine herds of Logan county, of different strains, some for beef and some for milk and butter. Mr. David Fuson, E. C. Shawver and W. R. Cordrey have some fine short-horn cattle, while Reel Brothers have a herd of Gallows, M. C. Bell has a choice herd of Red Polled Angus.

THE JERSEYS.

The Jersey is a breed which is comparatively of late introduction. It comes from the island of Jersey off the south coast of England, and is especially noted for its milk and butter qualities. It has become a most useful and important factor of the butter industry of the country.

It is small and generally of a dun or cream color, and is very docile and easily cared for. Its yield of butter fats is extraordinarily large and it is not infrequent for a choice Jersey to average two pounds or more of butter a day, while some reach a much higher average. For beef it is objectionable, on account of its size, but it is easily kept, and for purposes of milk and butter is not excelled by any other breed.

The McKinnons, the Moores, Doctor Blair, Doctor Richardson, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Charles Folsom, John R. Shawver and many others have some choice cattle of this strain, and Logan county has been pretty fairly sup-

plied with butter cows of this breed, and they have contributed largely to the output of butter in Logan county.

In the year 1901 there were sixteen thousand four hundred and sixty-six head of cattle in Logan county of all kinds, and while they are no longer so largely raised for beef as before, they are very profitable, and contribute no small amount to the wealth of the people.

SHEEP.

Logan county has for many years been largely engaged in the sheep and wool industry.

The earlier breeds were long, coarse-wooled sheep, and the wool product was generally used at home, there being no near market for the crop produced in the county. The early farmers all kept small flocks of sheep for the purpose of raising sufficient wool for family use. In the early days, the wolves were especially destructive of sheep and these prowling rangers were continually making depredations upon the sheep-folds carrying off lambs and killing the older sheep. In due time the wolves disappeared before the continued and vigorous attacks of the settlers and sheep began to be more profitable.

The wool was manufactured into all kinds of articles for home wear. The women wore woolen dresses in the winter time, and linsey-woolsey, a mixture of wool and cotton. The men wore the home-spun cloth which came from the looms of the good wives of the household, and the whole family wore woolen hose.

In 1837, Raphael Moore, of Union township, brought from Pennsylvania some Saxony Merinos, mixed them with the coarser

sheep and to a limited extent greatly improved the flocks in his neighborhood.

The price of sheep at this time was about fifty cents per head after shearing, with the lambs thrown in. Mr. Edward Patterson, who has been one of the foremost sheep-breeders, in 1839 or 1840, purchased of Peter Detrick, Sr., a flock of sheep which averaged him thirty-three and one-third cents a head. He had, in 1838, bought one of the improved ewes and a lamb of Mr. Raphael Moore for two dollars; the price of wool was twenty cents per pound and good sheep yielded about a three-pound fleece. In 1838 choice wethers were sixty-five cents each. It was not until away along in the '50s that the real improvement in the sheep and wool industry began.

About 1854 Solomon Cook, of Union county, brought into Logan county some Vermont Merinos, and sold to our sheep farmers. Mr. Thomas Mc Ara and Elijah Beal, of Harrison township, bought some of these as did Mr. Ellis Akey, Stephen Harriman, Joshua Dickinson, Resolve Critchfield, and William Fisher, of Perry township.

Samuel Johnson and William Pollock, of Richland township, came from Harrison county, and brought with them improved Merinos and thus added to the stock in Logan county.

In 1860 there were brought into the county from Vermont and New England the Spanish Merinos to be mixed with and improve the stock of our coarser breeds. The Merino was originally brought from Spain in the year 1803, by Colonel Humphryes, of Connecticut, the United States Minister to Spain. It was a small, hardy and fine-wooled sheep, and was especially adapted to our climates and soils. When mixed with the

coarse-wooled sheep of the west it produced not only a finer-wooled, but a harder and more desirable sheep, and one better adapted for all purposes.

The old breed of sheep was not fit for mutton and ready for slaughter until two or three years old, as it required time to fatten them after they had gone through the hardening process of the severe winters of the frontier.

The first importation of Vermont Merinos into Ohio came about 1850, and the prices they commanded were something wonderful. It was not an unusual thing for the owner of a good flock of sheep to pay from one hundred to five hundred dollars for a single buck, for the purpose of crossing with his flock. The product thus secured was a half blood Merino, a sheep of better form, and finer wool than his original stock. By selection and careful breeding the flock-master was soon enabled to bring his flock to a much higher standard of excellence, and his wool at once began to command a better price in the market. The coarser wools were light and three or four pounds were the usual weights of a fleece of wool from the old original stock. The Merino wool was closer and finer and the average fleece from a well selected and carefully-bred cross would weigh six or seven pounds, so that not only the quality but the quantity was largely improved.

It was also possible to prepare these sheep for the market and fatten them as yearlings, and thus they were in this respect alone far more profitable than the original stock.

The whole country soon found that it was more profitable to raise and keep good sheep than poor ones, and that the ex-

pense of the keeping was no greater in the one case than in the other.

Some of the sheep raisers who were first in the movement for the improvement of Logan county, were Edward Patterson, Abner Gregg, Elijah Beal, Josiah Dickinson, Ellis Akey, William Fisher, Thomas McAnis, Raphael Moore, John and Hugh Newell, Stephen Harriman, Luther Smith, and many others who made a specialty of sheep husbandry.

The coming of railways opened up an eastern market for wool and the surplus product of the west began to move eastward to Philadelphia, New York and Boston where it found a market in the woollen manufactures of the east.

The wool industry has always been a safe and generally profitable crop for the flock-master, but there have been times when the market has been depressed to such a point as to make it a very unprofitable and discouraging business. At such times the industry suffers by reason of the lowness of prices and the lack of demand for the product, and the flocks are given over to slaughter.

The competition of Australia and South America with their mild climate and cheaper labor has at times been so discouraging as to almost destroy the wool industry in Ohio.

It is no longer regarded as profitable to raise sheep and keep the flocks for the wool alone; the mutton has become a most important part of the industry, and our flock-masters are now crossing their flocks so as to raise a larger sheep, whose lambs will be ready for market at six or eight months old and weigh one hundred or more pounds. The wool of the new crosses are not so fine as the Merinos, but commands a good price

in the market, and frequently produces as high as nine to ten pounds per fleece.

One of the best and most profitable breeds and one for which Logan county is noted is the Delaine. This breed is simply a pure Merino bred from selected stock and so carefully chosen that by watchfulness and attention the old-fashioned Spanish Merino has lost its many folds and creases, and has become a smooth and rounded sheep of good size and proportion, with an especially fine and long-wooled fleece. Mr. George A. Henry was the first in Logan county, together with Mr. William Horn, to go into this experiment and improvement, and so successfully has this been carried forward, that the Delaine Association of Ohio, now has flocks numbering more than sixteen thousand which are continually growing in numbers. There are several fine flocks of Delaines in Logan county, and the product of these flocks is sold to all parts of the country and command good prices. George A. Henry, Robert and James Braden, William and John Hen are the leading breeders in this particular strain, and have found it profitable and satisfactory.

There are a number of other breeds in the county. Mr. J. G. Harris, of West Liberty, on the county line, has a fine flock of Ramboulet. William and Hugh Newell have a special fine strain of the Cotswold, which they are mixing with the Ramboulet which makes a strong, hearty and large sized sheep.

Mr. William Lyles has a fine flock of Cotswold, and S. V. and L. P. Taylor are breeders of pure Spanish Merinos.

The Delaines, the Ramboulet, the Lincoln and the Southdowns are all fine mutton sheep, of good carcass and most excellent

quality, and our Logan county flock-masters have found it profitable to keep them.

In 1893 there were about sixty thousand sheep in Logan county, and they produced over three hundred thousand pounds of wool. The low prices of wool which followed the reduction of the tariff, and the special exemptions in the wool duties so depressed the price of wool that it was no longer profitable for the flock-master, and the flocks were driven to the shambles; after this slaughter of the flocks, there were only twenty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-eight sheep in Logan county in the year 1900, and they produced one hundred and forty-eight thousand pounds of wool, less than one-half of the wool clipped off in 1893. This great shrinkage was a most substantial one of the most important of all our industries.

The sheep are valuable for many purposes on the farm, and are regarded as being especially useful in renewing and improving old and worn-out fields by their droppings, while in addition to their fleeces they contribute very largely by their mutton to the meat market and thus assist very materially in regulating the prices of meats to the consumer.

HOGS.

The stock of hogs which the early settlers found or brought into the country were of the breed known as "Ebm Pealers." They were long, lean, lank, and slab-sided specimens of the hog, and being slim as Kentucky thoroughbreds, were almost as swift of foot.

They were permitted to run at large and to care for themselves and in time became as wild as the deer of the woods. The meat from these hogs was not over-burdened with

fet, and the price of the smoked hams and sides, when properly cured, was about two cents per pound; as the hogs were permitted to run at large in the woods and feed upon acorns and nuts called "mast," the flesh of the hogs not infrequently had the flavor of the particular food upon which it had in a measure been fed and fattened.

Bacon was one of the staples of trade, and it was exchanged at the stores as were lutter, eggs, skins, ginseng and dried apples, for dry goods and necessities.

After the completion of the National Road in 1828 an opening to the eastern market was made by the teams which brought goods to the west and were loaded back with these staples of local trade, bacon being one of the most important.

Sometimes instead of killing and curing the meat, droves of these hogs were gathered up and driven the entire distance over the National road to Baltimore, where they were fed and slaughtered. In such trips the "thoroughbred" qualities of the hog came into good play.

With improvement in all other directions, also came improvement of the stock, and the hog became a most important part of the daily meat of the family. In time nearly every family attempted to provide for their own meat, and it was quite customary for each family to have from one to a half a dozen hogs in the pens fattening for the Christmas or early winter butchering. These butchering days were always great occasions for the boys and girls, and the labors of rendering, packing, curing and caring for the products of the slaughter were taken part in by the whole family, and most frequently by the neighbors, who came in to lend a hand for the day.

In time, however, the breed of hogs, like all other stock in the country, was improved by a mixture of blood and quality, and to-day Logan county ranks with the best in the State in the quality of its hog products. In late years great attention has been given to the improvement and breeding of the best of stock, and there are pens in Logan county as fine as can be found anywhere in the country. The exhibit at our county fairs during the last few years are not excelled anywhere, and we doubt if a finer exhibition can be found than has been seen at these annual contests.

The Poland Churn, the Berkshires, Chester Whites and Duroc Jersey Reds all have their admirers, and the pens of the Logan county fair held as fine specimens as one would wish to see.

Mr. W. H. Watkins, of Bloom Center, Richard Painter, of Middleburg, and J. F. Griffith, of Lewistown, are all breeders of the Poland China.

B. F. Wirick, of Middleburg, and William Newell, of Union township, have pens of the Berkshires.

G. F. Melhorn, of DeGraff, and Isaiah Huber, of Logansville, are breeders of the Chester Whites.

The Duroc or Jersey Reds are comparatively new in this section, but are becoming very popular with the breeder and feeder. They are red, and are of fine form and good keeping. The exhibition of pigs of this breed at the last county fair was certainly as fine as could be made anywhere. D. M. Stevenson, of Bellefontaine, Daniel Patrick and C. C. Johnson, of East Liberty, are breeders of Jersey Reds.

A comparison of the hogs of to-day

with the old-time "elm peelers" of our grandfathers is like putting a Garstang or Baldwin engine beside the old locomotives that first ran on the Camden and Amboy railroad seventy years ago.

POULTRY.

One of the most important industries of the farm is that of poultry.

It is only within a few years that the real importance and value of this product has come to be fully appreciated.

The butter, eggs and chickens of the farm, taking these three products of the housewives' care and attention, equal if not exceed the entire wheat crop, and when considered as a profitable product, after deducting the expense of cultivation and labor, are far more remunerative than the wheat crop of the farmer, and leaves a greater surplus of cash in the bank, and they should receive the attention they deserve.

The old fashioned, fringed and dominicos have given place to improved strains of fowls, many of which come from the far east, China being in a great measure the breeding place of the larger strains.

We well remember the first of the Shanghai or Light Brahmas which came into Logan county. James McGee Patterson and John W. Casad some time about 1852 purchased three of these fowls, two hens and a cock, and brought them from New York, just after their importation from China. They were magnificent specimens of fowls, and when placed with the native chickens of that day walked around like Gullivers among the Lilliputians. These three chickens cost twenty-five dollars in New York, and they were

most probably the progenitors of the entire Shanghai or Light Brahma strain in the county.

Since that time a great many strains have been added to the list, the Buff and and Partridge Cochins, both from China, are of this class. Many of the new classes are simply fancy breeds without any great value as an egg or table bird.

The Speckled Hamburgs, the Houdans, the Red Caps, the Polands and many other varieties have their friends and admirers. There are few strains, however, which hold their places and have continued to be regarded most favorably by all breeders and fanciers in all parts of the country, among these are the Leghorns, brown and white, the Black Langshans, the Light Brahmas and the Plymouth Rocks. It would be difficult to determine which of these birds have the most friends. They are all most valuable for certain purposes and are all most profitable as adjuncts of the farm or in the yards of the breeder.

The Leghorns have long been held to be great egg producers and they are especially valuable because they are hearty, easily kept and do not run to sitting. The Langshans are also great egg layers and like the Leghorns, do not have any great inclination for sitting. The Light Brahmas and the Plymouth Rocks are not only good egg producers, but they are especially fine table birds, which mature quickly, and they are of large size.

The Plymouth Rock, which is a cross of the Light Brahma with the old-fashioned Dominico, is the most profitable bird for all purposes. It is a good layer, matures quickly and is a round, plump and marketable chick at four or five months, and

is withal hearty and easily kept. It has become a great favorite of all persons raising birds for market on account of its size and the fact that it matures so quickly.

There are a number of breeders and fanciers in Logan county, most of whom have fine yards and good stock. Among these are E. P. Arambolser, D. G. Humphrey, J. S. Rea and Robert Roberts, raising Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Speckled Hamburgs, Houdans, and Plymouth Rocks.

Dr. J. S. Balir, Frank Dickinson and J. S. Rea are breeders of the Brown Leg-horn, and their stock is of the finest.

The egg product for Logan county for 1901 amounted to 801,000 dozen of eggs. There is no means of making an estimate of the value of the chickens sold, but it probably equals, if not exceeds, the egg product.

This would make the total value of the egg and chicken product of the county about equal to the wheat product, not counting the expense of the planting, harvesting, threshing and marketing of the wheat, and does not take into consideration the large amount of both chickens and eggs consumed at home by the producers.

BUTTER.

In connection with the chicken and egg product is the butter industry. It belongs to and is under the control of the women of the household.

In 1902 there was marketed in Logan county more than 600,000 pounds of butter. This amount does not include the product of the creameries, but simply the product of the farm and household. The butter manufactured in Logan county is

of the very highest standard, and commands a good price in the market. In addition to this there are a number of creameries in the county where large amounts of butter are manufactured and shipped to distant markets, as there is always a demand for the product.

LAND VALUATIONS.

The total number of acres under cultivation in Logan county is 285,050.

Total value of the same..	\$7,178,600 00
Total value of real estate in cities and villages	2,778,820 00
Total value of personal property	4,840,150 00

Grand total\$14,797,570 00

These valuations do not include banks, railroads and corporations.

The total indebtedness of the county, represented by bonds, is \$52,000.00.

This does not include the bonds issued for pikes, ditches and public improvements that are by law assessed against the land and property improved, and are not liens or claims upon the funds of the county, nor upon the lands or property of other citizens.

CROPS.

WHEAT.

In 1899 there was raised in Logan county 739,302 bushels of wheat, which is about an average crop. The wheat crop of the county is regarded as exceptionally good; almost the entire crop is manufactured into flour in the county and sent to distant markets. The Messrs. Colton Brothers, extensive millers, in Bellefont-

portable, ship three consignments of flour to England and Scotland.

CORN.

The corn crop of Logan county was planted on 55,340 acres of land and produced last year 2,421,450 bushels, an average of forty-three bushels to an acre.

Almost the entire corn crop is fed at home and only a small fraction of it shipped to other markets. Logan county is regarded as one of the banner counties of the State in the way of corn, wheat, oats, rye and other cereals. Its soil is rich and its higher lands are very productive. There is little or no waste land in the county, and almost every acre is susceptible of cultivation.

OATS.

Seventeen thousand acres were planted in oats and produced 643,000 bushels, an average of thirty-eight bushels to the acre.

HAY.

There was also produced 21,000 tons of timothy hay, 14,000 tons of clover hay and 8,000 bushels of cloverseed of a total value of \$275,000.00.

MAPLE SUGAR.

Logan county is the fifth county in the State in the production of maple sugar. There are 103,115 trees in the county and the product amounted to 63,650 pounds of sugar and 33,511 gallons of molasses. Logan county sugar and molasses took the first gold medal at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

ORCHARDS.

Logan county has 2,254 acres planted in orchards, and in 1901 produced 304,55 bushels of apples, 309 bushels of peaches,

540 bushels of pears, 524 bushels of cherries, 507 bushels of plums and 825 bushels of small fruit. This does not include the small berries which are now cultivated in extensive plantings and produce abundantly a fine and deliciously flavored berry.

The fruit industry has not proven a great success in the county for many years, and while new orchards are being planted every year, the fruit crop which some years since was so abundant, has been, by the reason of the severe winters or some other cause, permitted to go into decline.

We are compelled to go to the northern and western orchards for a large part of our supply of apples and other fruit, such as peaches and berries.

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILROADS—BANKS AND BANKING—THE FIRST BANK —BANK STATEMENTS—CEMENT FACTORIES.

There are 97.52 miles of railroad in Logan county, divided as follows:

	Valued for Taxation.
The C., C., C. & I. Railway (Big Four), 30.06 miles...	\$541,480 00
The C., S. & C. Railway, 21.44 miles	145,780 00
The Ohio Southern, 6.15 miles	43,380 00
The T. & O. C., 8.44 miles...	84,380 00
The T. & O. C. (St. Marys branch), 31.43 miles.....	106,100 00
Total valuation	\$921,030 00

Thus these railroads contribute by way of taxation to the county treasury taxes upon the valuation of nearly one million of dollars.

BANKS AND BANKING.

There were no banks or methods of exchange in Logan county prior to 1840; before that time it was necessary for the merchant or other person doing business to carry his money about his person and to take it with him when he went east, over the mountains, to buy goods for the home trade.

The wholesale merchants of the East, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, generally sent a representative of the house to the western country once a year to settle accounts and make collections. These representatives gathered up the money of the country and carried it back with them to be applied to their customers' credit in the West.

So difficult was it to secure exchange and to obtain payments upon checks or draft, that, instead of being mediums of convenient transmission of funds, as of the present day, they were more frequently only an additional burden and expense.

This was fully illustrated by a single transaction in connection with the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad during its construction. Being greatly in need of money to push the work upon the road, after some considerable negotiation an arrangement was made with the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company of Cincinnati for the loan of three thousand dollars, which sum was forwarded by letter in a certified check on that bank. In order to have this check cashed Robert Patterson,

the treasurer of the company, rode to Springfield, but could not find enough money in any of the banks to lift the check. He was then compelled to go on to Columbus, where after much difficulty, he succeeded in securing the funds from the banks at that place, and returned with the money in his saddlebags to Bellefontaine.

Such a transaction at the present day would be but a moment's business in any of the banks of this city or of the country.

The money of the country was only an improved shingle-bate, and frequently not even so valuable as that. The entire banking system was at loose ends, and the private and corporate banks which sprang up in some sections were in many cases only a systematic method of swindling and robbery. The paper money issued by them was without foundation or security of any kind, and only lasted so long as the projectors desired to continue their operations.

The volume of gold and silver was so small that it played but a small part in the business of the country, and the trade and commerce of the land was carried on upon a great credit system, founded upon barter and exchange, and upon such currency as was then a part and parcel of this outlying portion of the frontier.

The State of Ohio had one banking institution called the State Bank of Ohio, which issued a red-backed paper money, and which having behind it the credit of the State, passed upon a par with gold and silver and was everywhere regarded as good.

The wildcat system of banking soon came into vogue, and for a number of

years the whole country was flooded with bills of these so called banks.

The State of Indiana, then comparatively a new country, was flooded with them, and they found their way over into Ohio by the thousands.

These banks were in many instances only the plainest and most consummate frauds, and frequently had no existence whatever outside of the bills issued in the name of the bank.

A single instance of this will suffice. A large number of bills upon a bank of Indiana were issued in Bellefontaine by a banker named Durfee, who within a few days of their issue refused to receive them in payment for claims due his bank or on deposit. An investigation of the bank discovered it located in a saw-mill near to Murcie, in Indiana, and its only assets were a dilapidated carpet sack.

Whether Durfee was a part and parcel of the swindle or had simply been imposed upon was for some time a mooted question, but it destroyed his financial standing and he was compelled to go west, where the wildcat system had not been so quickly run to earth.

The country flooded with all kinds and denominations of money, some good and some bad, caused a most serious inconvenience and loss to the merchants and to the people, and it was difficult to determine the value or the worth of it in the market.

As an aid to the trader and the business man there was issued monthly a book called "The Detector," which found its way into every place of business and upon every counter in the country. This book gave a statement of the standing of every bank, the value of its bills of issue, and told how

much they were at discount at the beginning of the month. With this book the merchant and trader regulated his business and received the money at the value placed upon it in the Detector. Very frequently the bills received today, at a state of discount, as fixed by the Detector, would be of a far less value upon the receipt of the next issue of the Detector at the beginning of the following month.

This fast and loose system of finances was almost destructive of all kinds of trade.

Another great inconvenience was to the traveler; bills of some particular bank or banks, which passed current in his own neighborhood for his own state, when carried over the line into another state or neighborhood, were there found to be at a discount, and he was compelled to exchange his money for currency which he would most probably find again at a discount so soon as he crossed the border line of the next state. This occasioned great loss as well as most serious inconvenience, but it continued in some measure for a number of years, until the beginning of the war, when Salmon P. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of raising funds for the conduct of the war devised the present National Banking system.

This great system which for more than forty years has been the very corner stone of the great financial and industrial up-building of the country, remains today the most complete and perfect system of finance the world has ever seen. Instead of the old shin-plasters and wildcat issues, requiring change, redemption and discount at every cross-road, you can now travel to any portion of the civilized world and carry but a single kind of money, provided it be the currency of the United States, or of that

National Banking system which was founded and sustained upon the credit of the government bond.

THE FIRST BANK.

The first bank in Logan county was established in Bellefontaine in the year 1840, by a man named Durfee, formerly of Marion, Ohio, and was situated in the north room of Judge Lawrence's old building on Main street, now occupied by the Lawrence block.

He did business for some time, but as it appeared, with a limited capital. His unfortunate connection either intentionally or unintentionally with the wild-cat banking issues of Indiana, brought him into disrepute with our farmers and business men, and he soon after closed his bank and moved to the west.

A short time after this Abner Riddle, William Rutan and John Pollock began a private banking business in a room in the rear of the present People's Bank on Columbus street.

Soon afterwards Mr. Pollock withdrew from this bank and started a bank of his own. Messrs. Riddle and Rutan continued the business and Robert Lamb became the cashier.

Some time about 1859, William G. Kennedy became a partner, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Riddle, Rutan & Kennedy, but Mr. Kennedy withdrew from the bank in 1861, and Robert Lamb became a partner and the business was conducted under the firm name of Rutan, Riddle and Company, and took the name of the People's Bank.

In 1880 this bank was changed to a National Bank and has continued so until

this day under the name of the People's National Bank.

In 1850 General Isaac S. Gardner, Doctor William Thomas and Samuel Miller, who had but recently returned from Mexico, started a bank with a paid up capital of twenty thousand dollars, under the name and style of the Merchant's Bank, with William Thomas President and Silas Baldwin as cashier, and continued banking until 1862 when Mr. Baldwin went into the army, and the bank went into liquidation.

Mr. J. N. Allen also began a banking business with Milton Steen as cashier, but soon withdrew from the field.

Mr. Ralph E. Runkle began a banking business in West Liberty about 1857, and continued it until his death, when the bank was disposed of to Messrs. Taylor, Fisher and Company, who continued the bank until their failure in 1884.

Messrs. O. R. Pegg and Wilson McAdams opened a bank in Rushsylvania in June, 1872, and continued it until September, 1892, a period of twenty years and more.

The Bellefontaine National Bank was organized under the laws of the United States as a National Bank duly chartered and opened its doors for business April 1, 1871. William Lawrence became its president and remained such until shortly before his death.

The early banking in Logan county was beset with many disadvantages and inconveniences. The currency of the country was upon a very unstable and unsatisfactory basis, and exchange with the east was expensive and difficult to get, while the eastern banks were not so safe and reliable as at the present time, and local banks ran great

risks in keeping large balances in the east upon which to draw for exchange.

Considerable exchange was arranged for by shippers who took certificates of deposits for their sales of stocks in the eastern market, and brought them back to exchange with the local banks for currency, the local banks using the deposits thus made in the east for exchange.

The present system of banking and currency is upon a safe, economical and stable basis, and our banks in Logan county are regarded as being among the best in the country. We give a list of the banks in Logan county with their capital and deposits as returned by them, showing what a vast system has grown up within the half century of their existence.

These statements can give but a faint idea of the volume of business done during the year by these banking institutions, the aggregate amount of which counts up to many millions of dollars.

BANK STATEMENTS.

There are ten banks and banking institutions in Logan county, whose combined capital amounts to three hundred and eighty-seven thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars (\$387,567.00), and whose deposits amount to one million two hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$1,337,836.57).

The People's National Bank of Bellefontaine—

Capital	\$100,000 00
Surplus	25,000 00.
Undivided profits	17,110 00

Total\$142,110 00

With deposits of \$373,285.03.

The Bellefontaine National Bank—

Capital	\$100,000 00
Surplus	20,000 00
Undivided profits	6,051 00

Total\$126,051 00

With deposits of \$100,176.53.

The Commercial & Savings Bank, Bellefontaine—

Capital	\$50,000 00
Deposits, \$221,700.70.	

The Farmers' Bank of West Liberty—

Capital	\$15,000 00
Deposits, \$101,273.70.	

The Citizens' Bank of DeGraff—

Capital	\$20,000 00
Deposits, \$186,433.50	

The Bellecenter Bank—

Capital	\$20,000 00
Deposits, \$132,593.83.	

The Union Banking Company, West Mansfield—

Capital	\$8,500 00
Deposits, \$109,695.00.	

The Rushsylvania Bank, Rushsylvania—

Capital	\$5,000 00
Deposits, \$37,500.00.	

Hamilton's Bank, East Liberty—

Deposits, \$45,079.05.

The Liberty Bank—

Deposits, \$20,000.00.

CEMENT FACTORIES.

Among the most important industries within the county, and one which is destined to assume large proportions, is the manufacture of Portland cement.

This material is but coming into gen-

eral use. For years it has been used in the making of walls, foundations and concrete work of all kinds.

The United States government has long required that all government buildings should be laid upon sub-foundations of broken stone and cement, and upon this concrete base the huge structures of government work have been placed.

The Public Library and the Government Printing Office in Washington, together with the Washington Postoffice and government buildings in all parts of the country, are so constructed.

It is, however, but lately that the greater uses of cement have been determined upon. It is now used for the complete foundations of public buildings, and finally for the entire building, including all the walls and masonry.

For centuries this method of construction has prevailed in the Spanish countries of North and South America, and their buildings, sometimes called adobe, are, most of them, in fact, constructed of broken stone and cement and form walls as lasting as time.

The great forts about San Juan, Porto Rico, with four centuries of time covering their walls with age and tradition, are standing to-day as firm and untroubled as they were when the last plastic shovelful of concrete was put into place, and they were declared to be complete. At the great Columbian Exposition at Chicago France, Austria and Germany gave us examples of concrete construction which were marvels of excellence and beauty.

For walks, bridges, culverts, foundations, streets, roads and highways there is no better material, first, because of its

cheapness, and next, because of its durability.

It is, however, of late years that a marked advance has been made in its use, for the construction of large buildings complete from foundation to turren out of cement concrete, and it has proved a great success, not only on account of its great strength, but on account of its cheapness and its fireproof qualities.

It has been determined by competent and experienced engineers that it has more than four times the strength of steel structures, while it is not subject to the danger of destruction by fire, and it which so quickly and so completely destroys these massive steel frame buildings.

A building has lately been completed in Parkersburg, W. Va., of sixteen stories in height, which is constructed entirely of concrete and is regarded as one of the most complete structures in the country.

In Cincinnati Mr. H. E. Hunt, president of the C., O., C. & E. Railway, after thorough investigation, is constructing a building entirely of concrete sixteen stories in height.

The concrete has come to stay, and the little stone which was originally only under the foundation of the building, is to become the head of the corner.

Logan county has a great and constant supply of material ready for use in its manufacture, and has two large factories now running night and day.

PUCKEY PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

In the year 1886 George H. K. Lyon, a chemist of great ability and reputation, and a manufacturer of cement in Texas, and Mr. George W. Bartholomew, came to Logan county and began an inquiry

into the marl beds in the northern part of the county with a view to making cement of this deposit.

Experiments were made, the material taken to Germany by Mr. Kalyer, and it was found to be a perfect material for the manufacture of the highest grade of Portland cement.

They purchased cement machinery in Germany, bought a large number of acres of land and erected a factory which began operations in 1887. Since that time they have been turning out cement which for strength and tensile qualities, not only equaled, but excelled any cement manufactured in the world.

The usual tensile test of Portland cement, which is regarded as the German test standard, is less than seven hundred pounds. The Portland cement manufactured at this factory has been tested and standard of more than fifteen hundred pounds tensile strength and it is now admitted that in quality it is not excelled anywhere.

The original factory of the Buckeye Portland Cement Company has but recently been greatly enlarged and improved and is now turning out nearly five thousand barrels weekly, and is running continuously, summer and winter, night and day.

They have two hundred acres of land, all underlaid with marl and clay, with an investment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and employing fifty workmen.

THE ALTA CEMENT COMPANY.

Within the last three years the Alta Portland Cement Company has also constructed a factory near and is drawing upon these apparently inexhaustible beds for marl and is turning it into a cement of the highest standard of excellence. This com-

pany is organized and incorporated with a capital of one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars, and has lately enlarged its plant and has a capacity of five hundred barrels daily.

The cement industry is but in the beginning of its developments, and the buildings of the future in the great cities, with their towering structures reaching into the skies, are destined to be built of this indestructible material which neither fire nor water can destroy.

Logan county has become one of the great centers of its manufacture and thousands upon thousands of barrels will be required to supply the demand for this new material which is as old as the centuries.

CHAPTER XV.

BELLEFONTAINE INDUSTRIES—THE BIG FOUR RAILROAD SHOPS—LEO RICHARDS' AVIATION HOUSES—BIRDS' EYE FACTORY—VANDERBILT'S WORKS—BOYD TANKS—CUMMINGS' FACTORY—THE REEFER CAR—ALTA CEMENT CO.—ALTA CEMENT COMPANY—THE HAWK AND TOPEKA WORKS—MATHERS FACTORY—LEO RICHARDS' AVIATION HOUSES—PUBLIC WORKS—THE GAS WORKS—ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT—WATER WORKS—CUMMINGS' AVIATION HOUSE—PUMPS—ELECTRIC POWER—FAIRBANKS INDIAN LAKE—BEAM'S CAVE—RIVERSIDE PARK.

About 1890 the Big Four Railway company proposed for a consideration to locate their shops at Bellefontaine.

This being the middle point between Cleveland and Indianapolis, it was a most convenient location for the work to be done in the repair and improvement of their engines and cars, and such other work as is necessary in the running of a great railway

system. The citizens of Bellefontaine voted an assistance of \$100,000 and the shops were constructed upon an extensive scale, and are now employing something near four hundred hands, all of whom are expert mechanics and demand good wages.

In addition to those employed in the shops, quite a number of engineers, brake-men, conductors and other employes are residents of this city, brought by reason of the change of division to this point, and have added largely to the population and to the business of the city.

It may with all fairness be said of the railway men who are employed in the shops and upon the road, that they are a steady, industrious and most excellent body of men, and are a most desirable addition to Bellefontaine's population. They are useful and good citizens, and have greatly assisted in enlarging and extending the business of the city.

FLOURING MILLS.

The flouring mills of Messrs. Colton Brothers is a large and completely equipped institution with all the latest modern machinery and a capacity of five hundred barrels daily.

It makes a home market for the wheat of the county, and pays the highest price for that production.

The flour manufactured at this mill is not only in demand at home, but it also commands a large foreign trade, and large shipments of its products go to England and Scotland.

It has greatly added to the business of the community and the growth of the city.

WAREHOUSES.

There are two large warehouses in this city, Kerr Brothers, and Kellar and Dowell,

and these furnish the best home markets for all kinds of grain. The increase of production in the county has been continuous, and there is no county in the state that produces better quality of all kinds of grain.

THE BELLEFONTAINE BRIDGE AND IRON WORKS.

Logan county for a number of years was not noted for its manufacturing industries, and was somewhat behind her neighbors in this direction. Within the last few years, however, there has been a change in these matters and quite a number of most prosperous manufactures have added to her material development.

Among these may be mentioned the Bellefontaine Bridge and Iron Works, where nearly a hundred men are employed night and day in manufacturing bridges and all kinds of structural iron work.

This institution has been very successful and is in a most prosperous and healthy condition.

Its employes are all skilled mechanics and command good wages, and are rapidly building homes, and reflecting in every possible manner the prosperity of the institution by which they are employed. Bridges manufactured by this company are shipped as far westward as Oklahoma and Nevada and to all parts of the country, and its structural iron work has gone to far distant points. It is a growing and most prosperous institution and brings a great deal of money into the county.

BODY FACTORIES.

Bellefontaine has long been noted as being the central point for the manufacturing of buggy and carriage bodies.

This industry had its beginning in this

city, and for nearly thirty years it has continued to send out hundreds and thousands of bodies to all sections of the country and to foreign parts. There are now two factories in operation, the Buckeye Body Company and A. J. Miller and Company.

The Buckeye Company, employs one hundred men and builds and ships all kinds of bodies, from horses to pony carts. It makes a specialty of the construction of automobile bodies, large numbers of which are being manufactured in all seasons of the year in this institution.

Its employees are skilled workmen, and are mostly paid by the piece. The institution is on a good and substantial basis.

A. J. MILLER & COMPANY.

Messrs. A. J. Miller and Company have been brought up in the business and are most expert and skillful manufacturers of fine work. They are mostly engaged in only the finer and better work and have made a reputation in this direction second to none.

Of this institution it can be said that through good times and hard times it has kept its men employed and paid regular wages to a fine body of workmen.

Its manufacturing establishment is a model of neatness and cleanliness, thoroughly organized, and is one of the most complete in the country.

It employs something like seventy men, all of whom are expert workmen, and many of whom have been employed in this factory for many years. It brings a good deal of money from abroad to add to the wealth of the country.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES.

The first carriage factory was started in 1852 by Amos, David, Samuel and Ja-

cob Miller, who came from Wayne county, Ohio, and opened a factory in the shops formerly occupied by Matthew W. Pollock as a blacksmith.

Here for many years they continued to do a thriving and prosperous business and turned out great numbers of buggies and carriages for the home and foreign trade. They finally turned their factory into a body factory, and were the pioneers in this industry in Logan county.

Messrs. John, Peter and George Emery all came from Pennsylvania and began the manufacture of carriages and buggies as Emery Brothers, and for many years successfully carried on this business, but finally went into other branches of trade. Of those now engaged in the business are Mr. Joseph Johantgen, Kingsbury and Crockett, of Bellefontaine. These factories are extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of carriages and buggies and have the reputation of turning out the finest of work.

THE BELLEFONTAINE NOVELTY WORKS.

The Bellefontaine Novelty Works, an institution which manufactures specialties, has a prosperous business, and commands a large trade. It manufactures only for the wholesale trade, and its goods go into all the markets of the country. It employs a number of hands, and is continually growing in importance and volume of business.

THE BELL NOVELTY COMPANY.

The Bell Novelty Company deals entirely in advertising goods, and manufactures and sells to the general trade and business concerns throughout the country all kinds of advertising novelties.

It is a thriving and promising institution, employs only skilled workmen and does an extensive business.

THE HAME AND TOOL WORKS.

An institution which has grown from a small beginning to one of magnitude and importance is the Hame and Tool Works. This factory makes hames for harness and all kinds of tools necessarily used in the manufacture of harness.

It began, like the mustard seed, in very humble quarters, but it has become a vigorous and thrifty tree in its growth and development. It now employs something like seventy-five hands, and ships hames and harness tools to every part of the world. Its employes are paid good wages and are mostly paid by the piece. Its proprietors are vigorous and pushing business men, who have made a success in this department.

MATRESS FACTORY.

An institution which has grown up in our midst is the mattress factory. It is doing a thriving business, and is pushing its manufactured goods into the market in all directions. Its manager, Mr. Berlute, is a man of experience, and has put vim and vigor into the institution.

LIME AND STONE WORKS.

A thriving and successful business is carried on by the Bellefontaine Stone and Lime Company. This company has several acres of quarry and is largely engaged in furnishing building stone and also in crushing stone for all kinds of streets, road and concrete work.

It employs seventy-five or eighty hands and has been shipping stone in large

quantities by rail to distant points. It has two plants, one at Bellefontaine and one near East Liberty.

The macadam streets made of the crushed stone from these quarries are as fine as can be found anywhere; several streets in Bellefontaine have been constructed of this material, and they are as beautiful as asphalt and far more desirable as driveways.

PUBLIC WORKS.

.. Bellefontaine is most fortunate in being the owner of its own public works, including the gas works, water works and electric light plant. Perhaps no city in the state is better supplied with all the things necessary for the comfort and convenience of its citizens than Bellefontaine, and no city enjoys the use and benefit of these for so small an expenditure of public funds.

THE GAS WORKS.

Were constructed in 1872, and have been in operation for thirty years. They are self-sustaining, and have assisted greatly in adding to the comfort and good of the city.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The electric light plant was built in 1894 and is owned by the city and is run in connection with the gas works.

The system is a most complete one and no city in Ohio is better lighted and at comparatively so small an expense.

The two plants run in connection are entirely self-sustaining so that Bellefontaine is obtaining her heat, light and fuel without any annual expenditure, and these public works are gradually becoming sources of income for the city treasury.

WATER WORKS.

The Bellefontaine water works are noted far and wide. The water supply which comes through the rock some one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet below the surface is a pure white sulphur and has many medicinal qualities.

It is a most wholesome and desirable water and is supplied in greatest abundance through a series of pipes which reach furthest limits of the city in all directions.

Above the city, and upon an elevation some two hundred feet higher than the streets, there is a reservoir, which is constantly filled with pure white sulphur water pumped from the works.

Bellefontaine's fire protection is second to none in the west. With about seventy pounds pressure standing continually on the pipes, and an abundance of water for all possible emergencies, it is doubtful if in the whole country there is a better system of fire protection than in this city. It would be possible to attach fifty lines of hose to the plugs and run them continually for a month without diminishing the pressure.

There are seven wells at the works, and the water is forced from these wells by an air lift, which is a complete and continuous method of lifting the water from the deep well system and delivering it into a basin especially built to receive it, and from which it is delivered to the pump. The pumps are thus relieved of the additional duty of lifting the water from the wells, and are only required to force it into the pipes. The pumping system is a most complete and satisfactory one; there is one magnificent piece of machinery capable of lifting and forcing into the pipes two million gallons of water daily, and two other pumps, with a capacity

of one million two hundred thousand more. The entire system is without question one of the most complete and perfect in the whole country, and has added much to the health and comfort of the city.

STREET PAVING.

In the old days the streets of Bellefontaine, the county seat, in fall and spring time were simply oceans of mud and water, and it was almost impossible to get about from place to place without wading through and braving all possible conditions, and submitting to the inevitable. The improved condition of affairs is in striking contrast with the olden times. Today Bellefontaine's streets are as pure and clean as any in the state. Main, Columbus, Opera and Court streets, about the court house, are all paved with cement from the Buckeye factory in our county, and after nearly ten years' wear are substantially as good as when put down. This is another evidence of the quality of the cement manufactured in Logan county.

Main street from Court to Chillicothe, and from Columbus to Sandusky, and Columbus street from Mad River to Opera, and from Main to the railroad, are all paved with brick. Detroit street, from Sandusky to Powell, and Chillicothe street from Stanley to the railroad, and Mad River street from Auburn to Rush street, and Main from Sandusky to Rush, are all paved with broken and crushed macadam. These streets are all finished with concrete gutters and stone or concrete curbing. With the exception of one or two streets the whole city is complete in its street improvements, and makes a most presentable appearance.

There are few cities of its size in Ohio that can boast of better public improvements

of all kinds than Bellefontaine, noted as it is for public spirit.

The other towns in the county have exhibited a most commendable spirit of enterprise, and the growth and improvement has been marked and continued. Quincy, West Liberty, DeGraff, Bellecenter, West Mansfield, Rushsylvania, and Lakeview, all have either natural gas or electricity, and the continued increase and betterments of all characters have kept pace with the general increase and improvement of the county.

OPERA HOUSE.

Bellefontaine has one of the most complete and beautiful opera houses in the state. Its seating capacity is about twelve hundred. It is lighted by electricity, heated by hot air, and throughout is a model of its kind. Its entertainments are of the highest order, and its management in good hands. It was built in 1882, and is as fresh and clean as if only finished yesterday. It is a part of the Opera House Block, on the ground floor, and is easy of access, its entrance being on Court street.

PLEASURE RESORTS.

There are several pleasure resorts in the county, which are justly noted for the beauty and character of their surroundings. Every year these places are visited by hundreds and thousands of people, who come to enjoy an outing and to find temporary relief from the cares of daily business.

Long before the county was dreamed of, and the white man's foot was pressed upon the soil of this great northwest, the lakes in Logan county were the Indian fishing places, and in them they found food, and about them they shot or ensnared the

wild fowl, which came to feed upon the lakes and rivers of the country.

SILVER LAKE.

Just west of Bellefontaine there is a beautiful lake, upon the banks of which in the early days of the country there lived a curious character named George Blaylock. He was a blacksmith by trade, and settled upon or near Hull's Trace, so that he might be close to the passing and re-passing of the travel which went back and forth from Lake Erie to the Ohio, and the lake was called after him, Blaylock's lake.

Afterwards the lands went into the possession of Oliver Spencer, a wealthy resident of Cincinnati, and the lake changed its name with its proprietors, and became Spencer's lake.

Spencer built the present house upon the south side of the lake, and for many years lived there, and dispensed the gracious hospitality of the country gentlemen of the early day.

The lake again changed proprietors, and was for a time known as Ballard's lake, and it finally became known as Silver lake, and as such it is known today.

It covers about forty acres, and is a beautiful sheet of water, a most charming place in the summer time, and to it there is a constant travel of those who enjoy a relaxation from the cares of daily toil. There is a beautiful grove about it, and accommodations for those who enjoy boating and fishing.

INDIAN LAKE.

In the northwest part of the county, and within the boundaries of the reservation set aside for the Indians in this section of Ohio, there is a lake called Indian lake. It con-

tains three or four hundred acres of land, and was one of the famous fishing resorts of the Indians in early days. The Miami river runs through it, coming in at its northern, and passing out at its southern boundary.

Some time about 1851 the state of Ohio, for the purpose of supplying water to its canal system, built a great dam across the Miami river and the lowlands adjoining the southern boundary of the lake, and banked the waters thus held over some six or seven thousand acres of the land of Washington and Stokes townships. This great body of water is known as the Lewistown Reservoir, and it contains within its enclosure the original Indian lake.

About this there are several beautiful places, which are at all seasons of the year objective points for the sportsman and the fisherman.

The Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad runs near it, and carries thousands of visitors to these resorts every year.

On one side of the Indian lake is Lake Ridge, which contains a hotel of good proportions and all the accessories necessary to comfortably care for all visitors. It is situated on an island, and in summer time is a most charming place for recreation, the fishing being fine, and, in season, the hunting good.

Just opposite is Reed's Cottage, which has gained quite a reputation as a place of entertainment.

Lakeview, Russell's Point, and Prater's are all points of interest, and a visitor can hardly go amiss in looking for sport and entertainment at any of these resorts.

The Toledo & Ohio Central has lately become proprietors of Russell's Point, and extensive improvements are to be made.

There are a number of other lakes in the county, all of which are noted as places of interest, and to which the angler and the hunter are constantly drawn.

Rush Creek lake, Braden's, Newell's, McCracken's and Black's are all points of interest, and for many years have been objective points for those who were looking for a day's recreation.

REAMES CAVE, MOUNT TABOR.

There is a cave in the vicinity of Mount Tabor called Reames Cave; it was discovered a few years since by the caving in of the ground and rock, disclosing an opening in the rocks, which upon closer examination was found to be an opening into the rocks, extending under ground, and efforts were at once made to examine and explore it.

These explorations disclosed a passage extending for one-half or three-quarters of a mile through a rocky, cavernous formation, and reaching almost to Mount Tabor.

There are a number of small chambers in the cave and some stalactites and stalagmites. The passage has been cleared of earth and rocks and a comfortable foot passage has made it possible to examine so far as open.

Other side openings indicate that there are other passages leading in different directions, which may, when opened and cleared, lead to other important and interesting apartments.

There are no indications that it was ever before opened or had ever been entered until these recent explorations.

The stone formation through which it passes is of limestone, and the deposits of earth are mostly clay mixed with stone. It

is opened for visitors and during the summer time large numbers visit it.

RIVERSIDE PARK.

Near Quincy, on the Ohio Southern Railroad, is a resort on the Miami river, which within a few years has become quite a point for outings; it is called Riverside Park, and has been improved, and during the summer time it is the objective point for many thousands of people who come in railroad excursions and by land to enjoy a day's rest and sport.

Logan county has been well supplied by nature with many beautiful places, and the expenditure of labor and money has added to their beauty.

CHAPTER XVI.

COUNTY FAIR.—STATISTICAL.—CHILDREN'S HOME.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—CHILDREN'S HOME.—THE INFIRMARY.—BUTLER-DAVIS' PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—MEMORIAL HALL.—BROWN PARK.—POWELL PARK.—THE CEMETERY.

The first fair in Logan county was held in 1849. It was put under way by Luther Smith, J. M. Glover, Robert Casebolt, Elijah Beal, George Folsom, Raphael Moore, James Elliot, Mathew Anderson and quite a number of others.

No ground had been secured, nor was there any regular organization, either private or corporate.

It was simply the outgrowth of a desire to bring together the products of the county, that by so doing there might be an increased effort to improve our stock, agriculture and other industries.

The domestic displays, which were very meager, were shown in the old court house, and consisted of a few quilts and home-made articles peculiar to that early day. The live stock was exhibited in the open space just in the rear of the Metropolitan, on Main street, and the exhibitors were Robert Casebolt, Luther Smith, Raphael Moore, George Folsom, Elijah Beal, William Fisher, Samuel Johnson, William Boggs and others.

For that early day the showing was quite respectable. Messrs. Casebolt, Folsom, Smith, Glover, Boggs and others exhibited cattle, while Elijah Beal, William Fisher, Raphael Moore, Thomas McArr., Samuel Johnson and others exhibited sheep.

The interest taken in this first attempt to make exhibition of the products of the county was so encouraging, that a number of gentlemen, headed by Luther Smith, J. M. Glover, N. R. Usher, Mathew Anderson, Elijah Beal, George Folsom, William Boggs, Benjamin S. Brown, John Denny, John Horn and others to the number of forty or fifty determined to make it a permanent organization, and in 1850 were duly incorporated for that purpose as the Logan County Agricultural Society.

Upon the organization of the new association, Luther Smith was made president, N. R. Usher secretary, and Benjamin S. Brown treasurer. The directors elected were J. M. Glover, Liberty Jacob Smith, of Monroe; William Boggs, Miami; William Schryhart, Bokes; and Elijah Beal, Harrison. There is no record of any fair being held for the year 1850, and the first fair under this new association was held on the 29th and 30th days of October, 1851.

No grounds had been secured, but by an arrangement with the owners the exhibi-

tion was to be given in the grove just south of the town, on the lands of the old Samuel Newell farm, and below what is now Spring street, in Bellefontaine, in Sunnyside addition.

Unfortunately, it was very wet and disagreeable, and the first exhibition of the new society literally began its existence under a cloud. However, there was a very respectable showing of articles on exhibition. The domestic exhibits were carried to the court house, while such as could be exhibited on the ground remained in the grove.

Among the exhibitors at this first fair were John Denny, William Kiser, William Bogges, John Horn, J. M. Glover, Robert Casbolt, T. W. Baird, all of whom exhibited cattle; while Elijah Beal, William Fisher, Milligan and Wallace, Samuel Johnson and Raphael Moor exhibited sheep.

Quite an exhibit of horses was also offered, but I have not been able to get the names of the exhibitors.

There was a fair display of farm machinery and agricultural implements for that early day, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, it was regarded as a success, and succeeding fairs quickly grew into much greater proportions, and the association has continued to prosper until this time.

I have seen one of the diplomas awarded to Messrs. Humphrey, Scott & Co., for the best two-horse threshing machine, signed by Luther Smith, president, and N. R. Usher, secretary. This diploma itself is an evidence of the wondrous growth and prosperity of the country within half a century. In one corner is a railroad train of the old style of fifty years ago, with an engine possibly weighing seven or eight tons, and passenger cars of the small and diminutive pattern

then in use for railway traffic, and such as ran over the old strap rails of the railway construction of that early day. In another corner is a steamboat, which would be regarded with as much curiosity when placed beside the beamstubs which plow the deep as were the caravels of Columbus when compared to the mighty steamers that now cross the seas.

In another corner is an old-fashioned Genesee wagon, with its four horses, bearskin coverings and bells, which for so many years brought the goods and merchandise from the east over the mountains to exchange for the ginseng, beeswax and lead of the west.

There has been a marvelous growth since that day, and Joseph Humphrey's two-horse thresher has given way to steam and electricity, and the spirit of improvement and development which such exhibitions began has been extended throughout the whole country, and yet the world is but in the morning of its beginning, and the meridian will not be reached until the power of electricity has been fully developed, and the sweep of the pendulum has counted the centuries for the emancipation of the races and the enlightenment of all the people of the earth.

In 1852 the association purchased about seven acres of land just east of the city, on the pike leading to Zanesfield, and erected some buildings for the use and convenience of the exhibitors. The mustard seed which had been planted in the mud in the Newell grove had been productive of good results, and so prosperous was the association, and so rapid its growth, that in 1860 it sold the ground on the Zanesfield pike and purchased thirty-seven acres just south of Bellefontaine.

taine, where it has since continued its annual exhibits.

The coming year will be the fifty-third annual exhibition, and it is still increasing in growth and importance.

The Logan county fairs are noted all over Ohio, and it is doubtful if any other county in the state can compare with it in attendance and exhibits, and indeed, it is giving the state fair a trial for its speed, and pushing it for first place in the contest.

It is not an unusual thing in good weather and under favorable conditions for the attendance in a single day to reach more than fifteen thousand persons.

The exhibits of all kinds are commendable, and yearly they are growing larger and of greater value and importance. It is most admirably managed and conducted; its premiums are fairly awarded and promptly paid.

STATISTICS.

Logan county had a population of 30,420 in the census of 1900. It contains about 225,000 acres of land, of which 150,000 are under cultivation, 30,000 in pasture and 33,000 in woodland.

It is one of the richest and most productive counties in the state. Its soil is mostly of clay, with a limestone mixture, and is kept in a very high state of fertility.

In the eastern part of the county there are some valuable sugar groves, and about 115,000 trees, which produce annually some 60,000 pounds of sugar and 35,000 or 40,000 gallons of molasses.

In 1898 Logan county raised 1,606,600 bushels of corn, 700,000 bushels of wheat, 288,000 bushels of oats, 16,205 bushels of clover seed, 26,675 tons of clover hay, 20,000 tons of timothy hay, and 70,000 bush-

els of potatoes; 2,500 acres are in orchards of apples, pears, plums and peaches, which produce favorable crops of each.

Its horses, cattle and sheep are of a high standard of excellence, and command good prices in the market.

There are more than 8,000 horses, 17,000 cattle and 40,000 sheep in Logan county.

The butter industry of the county reaches 700,000 pounds, while more than 750,000 dozen of eggs find their way into the markets.

Wire fencing is now generally used, and the old and fences of the other generation are passing away. Splendid barns are being built or have already been constructed, and fine farm houses lead in air of comfort and neatness to the whole county.

More than six hundred bridges, mostly of iron, constructed by a company of our own, span the rivers, streams and culverts of the county. Nearly one hundred miles of railway run through the county, having more than a million dollars in value.

Two hundred thousand dollars worth of public buildings have been constructed at public expense, while 453.94 miles of free turnpike run to every part of the county, which cost an expenditure of \$1,119,674.98, or an average cost of \$2,773 per mile.

In the presidential election in 1900, 8,037 votes were cast in the county. When compared with the first election in 1821 it shows the political growth and increase of the population within the eighty years of the county's existence.

CHURCHES.

There are 118 church organizations of all denominations in the county, with 110

church edifices, erected at a cost of \$260,555.

These churches have a seating capacity of 33,080, while six halls are also used for church purposes, capable of seating 620 more.

There is a membership of 1,070 communicants belonging to these church organizations.

The little mustard seed, which was planted in the wilderness, has produced an hundred and a thousand fold, and the venerable pastors who broke the bread and served the wine, and who have long since gone to their last home, have left behind the evidences of the work done in their Master's service and the splendid harvest gathered in the vineyard of the Lord is rich in the abundance of its wealth and sure of its great reward.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the county number an attendance of 6,172 scholars, with 318 teachers, 235 school houses, constructed at a cost of \$391,900.00.

The entire annual cost of the public school system in Logan county is \$181,825.59.

More than one-half of all the taxes levied in the county, go to the support of the public schools.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Logan county constructed one of the first Children's Homes in the state. The lands were purchased of Daniel Hamer in 1885, but the home was not completed and ready for occupancy until 1886. The total cost of the buildings and ground was \$33,282.29.

The building is heated by steam and

lighted by electricity. There is a fine farm in connection, where a large part of the garden vegetables and farm supplies necessary for the home are produced. It shelters and cares 31 orphan children at an annual expense of \$2,100 per capita.

It has had only two superintendents, Joseph R. Smith and the present efficient manager Rev. Charles Farnsworth, since it was opened for the reception of children in 1886.

The trustees from the beginning were Doctor B. B. Leonard, J. B. Williams, J. M. Kauffman, Judge E. Bennett, L. T. Dorey, W. H. Chandler, John Plummer, John Brown, Niven Smith, Shepherd Fisher, Doctor R. W. Chelant, F. C. Hamilton and J. L. Longfellow.

THE INFIRMARY.

The infirmary furnishes a home for the poor, the aged and infirm of the county, and fifty-three persons are cared for at an expense of \$6,541.70 annually.

The Logan County Infirmary is situated four miles from Bellefontaine upon a fertile body of land, containing 120 acres. During the past year there were 107 inmates; of these 68 were male, and 39 females, 44 were discharged or died during the year, leaving 63 inmates. The cost of maintaining the poor of the county was \$5,554.94.

Besides the cost of assisting and keeping the poor, outside of the infirmary, amounted to \$6,541.00, making a total expenditure of poor fund \$12,095.94.

All this has been accomplished since the red man turned his face to the westward and since the coming of the white man to make the wilderness to bloom and blossom. A single century of progress

but the growth and development of ten centuries of the old world's medieval movements.

BELLEFONTAINE.

It is but just to the seat of justice, in which the whole county takes special pride, to speak of its many advantages and the more especially of its beauty and improvements.

It is situated upon one of the highest points in the state and commands from its outlook the blue ridges of the west, and the beautiful valleys of the Mad river, the Miami, and the Mauchuck.

It contains a population of nearly 10,000 souls, and like a young giant is just spreading out into the greater growth of a full and perfect development.

Just east of the city is a commanding point, Hoge's Hill, which rises 1540 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest point in the state, and which the state geologists have located as the crowning summit of Ohio.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The court house, constructed in 1870, at a cost of \$125,000.00, stands in the midst of the square in the center of the city.

It was one of the first of new generation of public buildings of the state and was a fore-runner in the architecture of the court houses of Ohio. The jail cost \$15,000.00.

MEMORIAL HALL.

Standing upon the corner of Opera and Court streets is a beautiful building, which was one of the first of its kind in Ohio.

It was erected in memory of the heroic

dead, and in justice to the heroic living of that great war which called forth from the homes of the people two millions of men for the preservation of the liberty of the people and the salvation of the country.

It is peculiarly the home of the old soldiers of Logan county, and was erected in 1891, its cornerstone being laid by the martyred president, William McKinley. It is the home of the Grand Army whose beautiful hall is not excelled by any in the state.

This tribute to the dead of the battle fields and the hospitals, and to the living soldiers of the Republic is from the people of Logan county, and this beautiful memorial was erected by funds paid by them into the treasury of the county.

Long after this generation has passed away, and the final roll call has been answered by the last of that Grand Army which marched with Sherman to the sea, or served with Grant in the wilderness, or stood with Thomas at Chickamauga, or followed Sheridan up the Shenandoah, this memorial will stand, as a loving tribute from the men and women of Logan county, to the valor and devotion of the heroes who gave their lives that this country might live and be transmitted to the generations to come.

BROWN PARK.

In the very center of the city is a beautiful piece of ground which was dedicated forever to the public by the gift of Rebecca Brown, the widow of Doctor Benjamin S. Brown, an old and honored citizen of the city.

It has been laid off and improved as a park and is called Brown Park in honor

of the donor, Mr. Rebecca Brown. Near the center of the park stands a marble statue of her distinguished husband, placed there by his generous widow; it was carved in Italy and is a masterpiece of sculpture.

There is nowhere a more beautiful piece of landscape than Crown Park. It is one of the charming places of the city, restful, healthful and delightful, and during the summer time it is the Mecca of the children, and offers rest and comfort to all.

POWELL PARK.

In the northwest corner of the city is Powell Park. It was originally in the extreme northwest corner of the village, and was for many years used as a burial ground. The opening and dedication of the new cemetery left this plot of ground, which has been turned into a park and has been handsomely improved with walks and seats and otherwise been made attractive.

Within its limits are still resting some of the older and early citizens who came into the wilderness and did much to make this one of the garden spots of the new State of Ohio; over them grow the grasses of nearly a hundred years and about them are evidences of a prosperity which they did so much to form and fashion.

They are resting, and about them will go on forever the hum of busy trade and commerce, a tribute to the warriors' temple, which they builded to the home, the fire-side and the liberty of the people.

THE CEMETERY.

Bellefontaine's cemetery, which followed the old cemetery, was purchased in 1852 and is situated in the northeast section of the city about one mile from the court house.

It is beautifully located on a high point overlooking the city and contains many very handsome monuments.

It is incorporated and under control of a board of trustees.

Within its enclosures now lie some of that younger generation who came to be a part and parcel of this frontier and who grew up in the midst of the privations and hardships of the early days, but who lived to see the wilderness give way before the progress and improvement of the after times.

Their labors are finished but the works which they did and the good they accomplished will long live to bear tribute to the worth of the men and women who laid the foundation for the substantial superstructure of this commonwealth.

THE CHURCHES.

The churches of Bellefontaine while not equaling the more costly structures of the great cities are very creditable additions to the city. The different denominations have comfortable houses of worship and the congregations are large and intelligent. As a church-going and God-fearing people the city of Bellefontaine has long enjoyed an enviable reputation.

For many years it was without saloons and the temperance element prevailed, largely due to the influence of the churches. At the present time there are thirty-one saloons in the county with a population of over 20,000 or about one saloon to every thousand people.

This restriction is very largely due to church influence and the check which is being given the traffic throughout the county may be readily traced to the church people.

SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the city are equal to any within the state. There are now five public school buildings, with an enrollment of 1,072 scholars, and thirty-eight teachers, all under a general superintendency. In addition to these there is a Catholic school under the charge of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, with four teachers and an average attendance of 100 pupils. The school buildings in the city represent a cost of \$125,000.00.

The growth of this most important of all the public institutions of the country has been large and continuous and the demands are great.

It is interesting to compare the present public school system with the school of our fathers. The early settlers first erected a cabin for the shelter of the household, cleared a little land for corn and vegetables, and then looked about for a location for the school house. So soon as a neighborhood mustered a few families they began the preparation for a school. Coming together they cleared a space large enough for the house and a patch of ground around it, cut the logs in the woods and dragged them with oxen to the place selected as a site, and calling in the neighbors to assist they raised the log house, covered it with clap-boards split from the trees, laid a puncheon floor, hewed from logs split in two, and made seats of puncheons with wooden pins for legs; covered the spaces left for windows with greased paper, swung the door on wooden hinges, filled all the cracks with mud and sticks; built a great fire-place in one end, and a stick chimney plastered with mud on the outside, put a wooden latch on

the door, with a string hanging on the outside of the house, and declared the school house complete.

The teacher was a person of great importance in the community and most generally a person of very general intelligence and information.

Into these school houses the children of those families, sometimes numbering a dozen, came and spent their winters and laid the foundation for the sturdy manhood and womanhood that were in after times to be great factors in the up building and enlightenment of these outposts of civilization.

Never in all the history of the founding and up building of nations was there a better sub structure put under the character, and a firmer and stronger superstructure builded upon the hardy and courageous manhood of a race than that which found in this wild and unbroken wilderness, the education and opportunity offered by these rude and uncouth school houses, whose very walls were in after times to reflect the strength and patriotism of the children of the Great Northwest.

From these came the men and women who were to bring the wilderness under subjection, and who were to make its homes and firesides the abiding places of loyalty and patriotism, and whose children were to take their places in the ranks of the greatest armies for the preservation of the liberties their fathers had battled so courageously to win, and which the sons were determined to forever maintain.

The school house of yesterday was the fore-runner of the school house of today as the prophet in the wilderness was the fore-runner of the Great Teacher whose

wisdom was to confound the wise men, and who "spoke as never man spoke."

CHAPTER XVII.

MEMBERS OF LOGAN COUNTY, OF MRS. HELLMAN, OF THOS. N. HALLAM, OF EDWARD L. ALLEN, OF STEPHEN GERR, OF DANIEL MARTIN, OF NATHAN HAWARD, OF SAMUEL NICHOLS, OF A CATHERINE PRINCE, OF MATTHEW H. GIBBELL, OF STEVE LANGFORD, OF WM. BRIDGES, OF MARYANN DOUGLASS, A DOUBT MURDER, THE WHITMORE CASE, OF CHAS. MARTIN, OF THOMAS WAGNER, OF GEORGE W. BOWEN, HILL, OF FRANK MUELLER, OF GEORGE L. FAYELL, OF WM. HAYES, JACOB G. OF S. A. G. OF L. C. OF WM. HILL, OF GEORGE JACKSON, THE DOUBT MURDER, OF MRS. PRATT, THE AUSTIN MURDER, OF AMOS BURT.

Every community has its criminal history, and Logan county is no exception to the rule.

I am not going to exploit the murders, whose deeds of violence have only detracted from the general good, and whose records are no encouragement to higher aims and better purposes; but the historian is compelled to deal with facts as he finds them and to make record of the incidents which go to make up and complete the whole of the history of the time of which he writes. In this view of the matter only do I make record of the unfortunate crimes which blacken the pages of Logan county history, and in great measure reflect upon its law-abiding people.

THE HELLMAN MURDER.

The first murder committed in Logan county was by Andrew Hellman, whose fearful crime has been a stain upon the early history of the county, and which, so far as

the measure of justice is concerned, was never punished by the due processes of law.

Andrew Hellman was a German by birth, and was born at Worms, on the river Rhine. He came to America in 1817, when twenty-five years old, and settled at Baltimore, Maryland. He was a tailor by trade, and pursued his occupation in that city and Washington. His son afterwards removed to Loudoun county, Virginia. He had so far conducted himself as to win the good opinion of his new acquaintances. Upon his arrival in Virginia he took up his residence with a respected German named George M. Abel, and worked as a farm laborer for the people in the near neighborhood.

Mr. Abel became very much attached to the young German, who was steady, sober, and industrious, and he became a suitor for the hand of Mr. Abel's daughter, Mary, a handsome and most attractive girl of twenty, and in December, 1821, they were married, with the approval and good wishes of the family. The promise of a happy married life was soon blasted by the insatiable and unbounded jealousy of Hellman. They kept house in Loudoun county for about eight years. The brothers of his wife had come to Ohio, and Hellman followed them, first to Carroll county, and later in the year 1836 to Logan county, where his two brothers-in-law, General John Abel and George Abel, had preceded him, and he purchased the farm adjoining General Abel's in McArthur township.

Some three years after their arrival in Logan county two of his children were taken suddenly sick and died, and by reason of after developments there was always a suspicion that for some reason Hellman had poisoned them.

On the morning of the 28th of September, 1830, Mrs. George Abel, his sister-in-law, went to Hellman's house and found Hellman in bed, covered with blood, his head and face tied up, he claiming that two evenings before two robbers, a negro and a white man, had entered his home and brutally assaulted him.

When asked as to his wife, he claimed to know nothing. Mrs. Abel went into an adjoining room and found the body of Mrs. Hellman in a pool of blood, mangled and beaten beyond description.

She quickly gave the alarm, and the neighbors gathered, and the coroner summoned a jury to hold an inquiry.

General John Abel, the brother of Mrs. Hellman, upon the beginning of the hearing, boldly charged Hellman with being the murderer of his wife, and a physician being present he was examined, the blood and stains being washed from his face he was found to be unhurt, and was at once arrested, charged with the awful crime.

He was committed to the jail of the county, charged with murder and indicted for murder in the first degree.

He employed as his attorneys Sampson Mason of Springfield and Hiram McCartney. He made choice to be tried by the Supreme Court, as under the old state constitution he had a right to do. There not being time to try his case at the first term of this court, it was continued until the next term of the court, which met but once a year.

He was confined in the old log jail at Bellefontaine, and being a tailor, there applied his trade for some time, until fourteen months after the murder, on the 13th day of November, 1840, he escaped. The horse of one of his attorneys, Hiram McCartney,

was found near East Liberty, at the home of a German named Conrad Harpole, and some suspicion was cast upon McCartney by reason of his escape.

It is more than likely that this suspicion was without foundation, and that Hellman simply helped himself to McCartney's horse without obtaining the consent of its owner.

He went back to Baltimore, and thence to Pennsylvania, finally returning to Baltimore.

As the distances were great, and there being little or no communication between the east and west at that early day, without telegraphs or railroads, Hellman was comparatively safe when he reached the distant city of Baltimore.

He assumed the name of Adam Horn and following his trade of a tailor, opened a shop. On August 17, 1842, he married Malinda Hinkle, and after living with her until the 22d of March, 1843, murdered her and cut her body to pieces and buried it in the gulley in the orchard on his place.

He was arrested, tried, convicted and executed for this murder on the 12th of January, 1844.

Before his execution he made full confession of the murder of his wife in Logan county.

Thus ended the career of a most brutal and cowardly murderer, and the first murderer of Logan county.

MURDER OF THOS. A. BALLARD.

In the year 1843, Thomas A. Ballard, and a man named Ford, both of whom had been drinking, got into a controversy in Perry township, and in the fight that followed, Ford drew a knife and stabbed Ballard. Ballard died within a few hours and Ford fled the country. Nothing was

ever done with Ford and he never returned.

After some considerable protest upon the part of the cemetery directors Ballard was buried in the northwest corner of the cemetery at East Liberty, and a board fence was put around his grave.

THE MURDER OF EDWARD T. ALLEN.

I have designated this case a murder for I shall show conclusively that the attempt to make it appear that Edward T. Allen committed suicide was only a part of the plan of the desperate and scheming crew who first robbed him of his life and then attempted to rob him of his good name and his property. Edward T. Allen was a prosperous merchant of West Middleburg. One morning in November, 1852, he started from his home in Middleburg to go to Cincinnati to purchase goods. He drove over the road leading from Middleburg to West Liberty and from that point towards Urbana. He was in the company of Benjamin Dillion, a man who kept a hotel on the corner opposite Allen's store in West Middleburg. On the way they stopped at the house of John A. Corwin, a lawyer, who lived in a house on the corner of the Governor Vance farm just north of Urbana. From this house they went to Urbana in company with Corwin and put up at the hotel kept by a Mrs. Blanchard. This was on Wednesday afternoon. They remained at this hotel all of Wednesday night, and Corwin, Allen and Dillion occupied the same room of the hotel, and according to the statements of one of the attendants slept together. It was understood by those in the hotel that they were engaged in

playing cards and did not retire until a very late hour.

On Thursday morning they came down and went to Corwin's office, where by an arrangement Allen transferred all of his property to Dillion, in consideration of notes for \$10,500.00. The notes and papers were drawn by Corwin, and the deeds to all of Allen's property were executed and delivered to Dillion. The property thus transferred amounted to more than \$10,000.00.

In return for these Allen received the three notes of Dillion for two thousand dollars each, at three, four and five years, and two notes for \$1,000.00 each at eighteen months and three years, and one note for \$1500.00, all without interest, and without security, and non-transferable.

Corwin afterwards stated that there was a verbal agreement that Dillion was to pay Allen's debts to be deducted from these notes.

Allen's property, when inventoried, amounted to \$40,750.00, and his debts to \$6,300.00, all for goods which he had but recently purchased in the eastern cities.

That same day the parties started to Cincinnati, accompanied by Corwin for the purpose of discounting Dillion's non-negotiable notes to Allen, so that Dillion might use the proceeds in the payment of Allen's debts. Upon arriving at Springfield, Corwin, as he claimed, had an opportunity to talk with Allen, and for the first time discovered him to be mentally unbalanced, and for some reason they returned to Urbana.

That same night of Thursday, they again remained at Mrs. Blanchard's Hotel, occupying a room together as before.

The following morning, Friday, Cor-

vin came down from the room, left the hotel and went to his home in the country. Shortly afterwards, Dillon came down stairs and engaged a private room for Allen, who he said would remain for several days. Dillon then went to West Middleburg, intending to return that same evening.

When Dillon arrived at West Middleburg the friends of Allen, greatly alarmed at his disappearance and his failure to return with Dillon, made inquiry of Dillon as to his whereabouts. To these inquiries Dillon refused to make answer. They finally closed the doors and told Dillon that he should not leave the room alive if he did not at once disclose Allen's whereabouts. He then informed them that Allen was at Mrs. Blanchard's hotel in Urbana. Four of these parties, including Doctor Adams and the two brothers-in-law of Allen, and Thomas Axtell, drove at once to Urbana, arriving at four o'clock on Saturday morning, and found that Allen had left the hotel Friday the day before, about noon. It afterwards appeared that Allen had gone to the house of John A. Corwin and so far as could be discovered had remained at this house on the night of Friday. At this time there were at this house, Corwin, Allen, Lester Ware, and a man named William Dickey, a lacky of Dillon's, whom Dillon had sent from Middleburg to Corwin immediately upon discovering the extent of the feeling and excitement at Middleburg concerning the disappearance of Allen.

Thomas Axtell and David Wilkins went to Corwin's house and found Corwin there with William Dickey, and learned from them that Allen had been there the day before, Friday, and had started for West

Middleburg on foot. Not satisfied with these statements, the parties began a systematic search for Allen and finally found his body in a small grove, or brush, just north of Urbana, and across Dugan Creek, hanging to a small tree suspended with his own hand a noose around his neck and his horse and buggy near by.

There had been a heavy rain during the night and all traces of foot-prints had been washed out, the buggy was covered with mud and so were the clothing of Allen, while Dugan creek was swollen with the flood.

Dillon, upon his arrival at West Middleburg, proceeded to take possession of the store, books, notes and property of Allen under what purported to be an assignment and sale of this property to Dillon by Allen, and dated but a day or two before. These papers, assignments and sales were all in the handwriting of John A. Corwin. Dillon claimed to have purchased the same or to have taken them upon an indebtedness due from Allen to him, and with a verbal agreement to pay Allen's obligations to the parties of whom he had purchased goods. As Allen's assets amounted to more than \$40,000.00 and his debts to but little more than \$6,000.00, it was not clear why such an assignment and contract should be made, especially as there was no indebtedness from Allen to Dillon. When the indebtedness was incurred from Allen to Dillon, or for what it was made, Dillon was never able to fully declare.

No sooner had Dillon taken possession of the store and property of Allen, than the indignant and outraged citizens protested against such proceedings, and called upon Dillon to show his authority and

declare upon what indebtedness or what payments he had secured the right to take possession of Allen's property. A public meeting was held at which several hundred citizens expressed their indignation, and proceedings were commenced by Allen's administration to set the whole transaction aside. So earnest and outspoken were these people and so determined to see that even-handed justice was done that Dillon, frightened by the unexpected storm which had broken over his head, and advised by his attorneys, suddenly released all claim to the property and fled the town.

That it was a piece of trickery, fraud and chicanery has never from that day to this been questioned.

By what means these papers were secured has remained a mystery; they were witnessed by the members of this company whose signatures were affixed and whose attestation was but a part of the systematic attempt to rob the family of Allen of their property.

What was done the night Allen was decoyed into Corwin's house between West Liberty and Urbana, may never be fully known, but enough is known to make it fully appear that these gamblers and robbers were there for the especial purpose of plucking Allen and getting into possession of his property by some systematic plan, devised before hand and duly carried into execution.

How Allen came to his death has in some measures remained a question for inquiry, but it is equally certain that he was dead and that his body was cold and lifeless before it was taken to the tree from which it was found suspended. An examination by physicians of the body

disclosed the fact that Allen was dead before the body was hanged to the tree, and that there had been no circulation at the time the body was hung to the tree, and that death had unquestionably preceded the suspension, and the discolorations which would necessarily have followed death by strangulation were not present.

His clothing was covered with mud as though he had been down in the mud or had been splashed by the swift running of his buggy. The limb to which he was hanged was but a short stub from the tree, and it could have been impossible for any man to have so suspended himself with his own handkerchief.

Edward Allen had no cause for suicide, unless the cause was given him and the means provided by those with whom he was associated, during his sojourn in Urbana.

The speedy surrender of Dillon to all title to property, which he had claimed was his, and which had been paid for by him, was an evidence that the conspirators had reckoned without counting the full cost of their attempted conspiracy, and that they had obtained it by trickery or fraud.

The character of these men at once put their claims within the field of suspicion, and their attempt to take possession of property which had been secured by murder, cheating and robbery was justly resented and repudiated by the people who had known Edward Allen and were familiar with his character and business methods.

One of our most distinguished lawyers some years after had a conversation with Honorable Frank Wright, who was a brother-in-law of Corwin, and who resided in Urbana, and in this conversation

Wright, in speaking of this unfortunate affair, said that there had always been a mystery in his mind about the matter and that the night before Allen's body was found John A. Corwin had come to his house, wet through and through, as though he had waded across a creek.

It will be remembered that it was in a small grove, or brush, just north of Urbana and on the other side of Dugan Creek where Allen's body was found suspended to the limb of a small tree, and that to return to town any one passing from that point to Urbana would have had to have waded Dugan creek.

This story which was told only long after Corwin's death may have turned upon the transaction a calcium light of truth.

If, as has been suspicioned by some, the death of Allen was accidental, and was produced by an over-dose of some narcotic which had been given him, and was only intended to benumb the sense and becloud the brain, so that he might be taken advantage of, and thus he cheated of his property and robbed of his own, then the murder was no less a murder and the men who perpetrated it were guilty of the crime which should have been punished by death.

One thing is certain—Edward Allen never hanged himself to the tree in the woods with the händlerchief which was found suspending him. It was an utter impossibility to have done such a thing. He was taken to the woods after death, and not one man, but several, assisted in placing him in a position to cast the suspicion of suicide upon him, and to let it be understood that he had taken his own life, instead of its being by others.

Another important circumstance in connection with this matter was the fact that the money with which Allen started to Cincinnati was not found upon his person. If his death was caused by suicide and he alone went to the woods and committed the deed there should have been found upon his person the sum of money with which he started from his home in Middleburg and with which he intended to make his purchases in the city.

The men who were present that night professed nothing by this infamous proceeding so far as financial gain was concerned, unless they secured the money with which Allen had intended to make purchases of goods in the city, but they lost the good opinion and received the condemnation of every class of people who became familiar with this unquestioned crime.

Another circumstance closely connected with this crime, and which sheds light upon it and its perpetrators, was the fact that Allen and Dillon had had dealings together in Middleburg, and Dillon was indebted to Allen in a considerable sum, witnessed by the notes of Dillon to Allen. These notes were never found, and the indebtedness of Dillon to Allen disappeared with Allen's death.

One most probable theory of this murder and one which is justified by all the circumstances of the case, and which is based upon facts which are hard to put away, is that Allen went to the home of Corwin on Friday, as Corwin himself has stated, and that instead of going forward to his home in Middleburg remained at Corwin's house that Friday afternoon and Friday night. No one ever saw Allen, after Corwin says he had come to his house on Friday, until he was found hang-

ing in the brush beyond Dugan creek, unless it was Corwin and his friends.

It is more than probable that these people who were playing a great game of robbery and fleeing a man whose mind they themselves declared to be unimpaired had for the purpose of accomplishing their aims administered some drug with a view to rendering their victim helpless and subject to their aims and purposes, and that they had administered an over-dose from which Allen had failed to recover and death had resulted therefrom.

It would further appear, from all the circumstances, that finding their victim helpless and unconscious they had attempted to revive him by driving him about in the buggy, in the mud and rain, until the buggy was covered with mud and Allen's clothing was also covered with it, and at last finding that life had departed, in a desperate attempt to conceal the crime, had conceived the idea of suicide and had hung Allen's body upon the stump of a tree, suspended with his own handkerchief.

This theory is strengthened by the story of Honorable Frank Wright, the brother-in-law of Corwin, who says that Corwin came to his house in Urbana, late Friday night or early Saturday morning, the day Allen's body was found, and that he was as wet and muddy as though he had waded through a creek; Dugan creek was swollen from the rains and Corwin must cross it to reach Wright's house in Urbana—from the point where Allen's body was found.

What was Corwin doing away from his home on such a night, and why did he go to Wright's instead of going to his own home?

Another fact worthy of especial mention is that Dillon had sent Dicky, his lackey, from Middleburg to Urbana to to see Corwin, and that Dickey, according to Corwin's own statement, was at Corwin's house that Friday night. Dillon afterwards left Middleburg and kept hotel in West Liberty and when this man Dicky was taken sick, unto death Dillon and Corwin were present, and remained with him until his eyes were closed and his lips were closed in death.

Why this solicitude about Dicky, if it was not for the fear of conscience stricken guilt which was driving these men in desperation to guard the secret which they feared Dickey might in his dying moments reveal?

There was never quite a sufficiency of evidence to bring these people to justice in the courts of law, although condemned almost without exception by the common judgment of the community, but there is a higher court to which the murderers of Edward T. Allen have gone to answer for their crime, and from whose findings and judgment there is no appeal.

Corwin was a judge upon the supreme bench of Ohio but the stigma of this drove him into private life and he resigned from the bench.

Another one of these conspirators was cut to pieces in a drunken brawl in a hotel in St. Louis. Benjamin Dillon left the country to escape the accusing and condemning suspicions of his fellow citizens and fell from a gang plank at Des Moines and was drowned in the river.

John A. Corwin, after a meteoric flight became a common drunkard and fell from the high estate which he had at one time occupied, and was dashed to earth as the

burned and blackened mass of stone and iron is thrown from the dashing meteor which shines with brilliancy for a moment and then goes out forever.

THE MURDER OF STEPHEN GLICK.

In 1854 Stephen Glick lived in Bloomfield township, and the elder brother of Glick and one Morgan McClarin were waiting upon a young lady in the neighborhood and there was a jealous rivalry between them.

One day in July, 1854, the Glick brothers were walking when in a field near McClarin came by with a gun. The Glick brothers were resting upon the fence near the road, and after some friendly conversation, between them McClarin pulled up his gun and shot at the elder Glick, but missed and killed the younger brother, Stephen.

McClarin was arrested but for some reason the case never came to trial.

THE DANIEL MARTIN MURDER.

Sometime in the year 1854 at the town of Logansville, Daniel Martin and Thomas and John Ellis got into a quarrel. The whole matter was imply a drunken brawl, and in the fight that ensued Martin was knocked down and kicked by the Ellis brothers until he was dead.

The two brothers were indicted, Thomas fled the country, but John was arrested and tried and sent to the penitentiary for manslaughter.

Afterwards Thomas returned, was arrested, tried and sent to the penitentiary for a like sentence. They served their terms and returned to Logansville.

MURDER OF MILTON HOWARD.

In the year 1865 Captain James Hall, of Pennsylvania, killed Milton Howard. Hall was an Irishman by birth and had been the captain of a vessel of the English service before coming to the United States.

Howard was employed by the railroad company. There had been some bad blood and misunderstanding between them. One morning when Howard was going to his work, by-passed Hall's house. Hall was in the front yard whittling a stick with his pocket knife and the controversy was there renewed. Howard passed on, but came back threatened to whip Hall and jumped over the fence into the yard. He struck Hall, who was quite an old man, while Howard was a much younger man. Howard was proceeding to put his threat to whip Hall into execution, and had Hall down, and was on top of him, when Hall stabbed Howard with the knife which he had in his hand. Howard fell and shortly afterwards expired.

Hall was indicted and convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. He died in the penitentiary before his term of service expired.

THE STILES NORVILLE MURDER.

In the year 1867 William Stiles Norville was killed in West Middleburg by Waller Marshall.

There had been some dispute between the parties over an account and a suit grew out of it. The parties went to the office of Squire Pool in West Middleburg upon the day of trial and proceeded to the hearing of the case. After the adjournment of the court Norville, with a rela-

tive, threatened to whip Marshall, and the two pitched into Marshall for the purpose of giving him the promised whipping. In the fight that followed Marshall drew a knife and stabbed Stiles Norville, who died shortly after, and badly injured the other Norville.

Marshall was indicted for manslaughter and after a sensational trial was acquitted, the defense having established the fact that Marshall had been temporarily imbalanced, and setting up the further ground of self-defense. The jury cleared Marshall and he was permitted to go free.

THE MURDER OF THE CATHOLIC PRIEST.

In 1861 the Catholic priest of St. Patrick's church, in Bellefontaine was Father John Coveney, a most estimable and faithful leader of his people.

John Powers was an Irishman and a Catholic, whose relatives lived in Bellefontaine, but his own home was somewhere in the East.

Powers came to Bellefontaine on a visit to his relatives. Some notice had been taken of his peculiar actions, but it was not considered seriously. Only a short time after his arrival Powers went to the priest's house and after asking for him and being invited in, deliberately pulled his pistol and shot the priest. He gave as an excuse that he had been commanded to kill off all the priests, and he was doing so.

He was indicted for murder, but on the trial it became evident that Powers was simply an insane person and the jury so found, and he was sent to the asylum.

Powers not being a citizen of the county, could not be admitted to the insane asylum of the State and the Hon-

orable John A. Price, our representative in the Legislature, secured the passage of a joint resolution by the Legislature in 1860 authorizing the confinement of Powers in the Dayton asylum.

He was so confined for many years as a hopeless lunatic and died only some ten years since.

THE MURDER OF MATTHEW HEMPHILL.

Some time in 1866 or 1870 Matthew Hemphill was killed by William Carder.

Hemphill had a saw-mill near Rushsylvania and Carder was employed by him in the mill. There had been some dispute between the parties concerning a settlement of wages.

Carder had been to Rushsylvania, and returned in the evening. Shortly after his return the dispute about the settlement was renewed and hot words passed. The parties were near the mill, and it was claimed that Hemphill, who was a large man, assaulted Carder, who was a small man. Carder drew a knife and stabbed Hemphill, killing him almost instantly. No one was present but the two men.

Carder was arrested and bound over to court for murder, but the grand jury failed to indict him. He went south and never returned.

THE MURDER OF ALLIE LAUGHLIN.

The murder of Miss Allie Laughlin in the fall of the year 1872 was one of the most sensational and cruel in the history of the county.

She was a young girl, only seventeen years of age, the daughter of a respected and prominent citizen of Richland township, and her unkindly taking off was a shock to the whole county, and resulted

in one of those unfortunate cases of mob law which are a humiliation and disgrace to every law abiding community.

James Schell was a tenant upon Mr. Laughlin's farm, and between him and his employer there was the best of feeling and personal friendship. Schell had had some trouble with the tenant upon the adjoining farm and in the controversy which followed Mr. Laughlin had sympathized with his tenant, Schell, and so far as known there had never been any ill feeling between Schell and his employer or his employer's family.

One morning in October, 1872, Schell, together with his wife and three small children, went to the reservoir to gather wild plums, taking with them Miss Allie Laughlin, with the consent and approval of Mr. Laughlin and his family.

They gathered plums during the forenoon, returning at noon to eat their dinner at the wagon.

In the afternoon Schell and Miss Laughlin started off in the same direction for more plums, leaving Mrs. Schell and her children near the wagon. About 4 o'clock Schell came back with a basket of plums, and not finding Miss Laughlin, inquired if she had returned, and upon being informed that she had not, he determined, as it was getting late, that he had better go and hunt for her. After hunting for a time and becoming alarmed, he went to a saw-mill near the bulkhead, and asked some of the hands there employed to assist him in the search. They declined because it was late, saying that it was more than likely that any one going into the brush at that time would become lost.

Not knowing what to do and having his wife and children with him, and it be-

coming late in the evening, he determined that it would be best for him to take his wife and children home, secure assistance and come back to hunt for Miss Laughlin.

He did so and going to the Laughlin home, awakened the family and in company with Mr. Laughlin, returned to the reservoir, arriving about daylight, and they began the search.

The alarm had gone abroad and they were quickly joined by a number of others who assisted in the search.

About 11 o'clock the body of Miss Laughlin was found in a small open space in the brush. About it were marks of a severe and desperate struggle.

It was very plain that Miss Laughlin had been murdered. There were some twenty-three stabs upon the face, arms, back, head and neck and the impress of a heel-mark upon her forehead, all indicating that the girl, who was large and strong for her age, had fought desperately for her life.

Schell was arrested and taken to jail in Bellefontaine and public sentiment ran strong against him.

He stoutly denied that he had in any manner been a party to the murder and asserted his innocence.

The coroner summoned a jury and heard the evidence, and at this hearing Mrs. Schell was a witness and made many sensational statements, saying, among other things, that Schell had killed the girl and had told her so, and that in addition to this he had also burned Mr. Laughlin's new residence, which had been destroyed by fire some time before, and further that he had killed James Torrence, a citizen of Belle Center, who had mysteriously disappeared some time before, and had put his body into an empty freight

ear and sent it away; and further, that Schell had been guilty of a number of other murders in the neighborhood from which he had come to Logan county.

These statements, together with the suspicions of the people, inflamed the population. Schell's clothing was examined, and a small spot upon his shirt front was pronounced to be blood.

The funeral of Miss Laughlin was held on Sunday and there was a very large attendance; the people were greatly moved by the appearance of the body and there was an expressed anxiety for speedy justice.

The following night a mob of some two hundred persons formed north of Bellefontaine and marched to the jail, and with a bar of railroad iron beat down the doors of the jail; taking Schell from his cell to a tree at the southwest corner of the court house square, hanged him to a limb until he was dead.

Schell stoutly denied his guilt, and upon the box from which he was swung into eternity coolly asked for Mr. Laughlin, the father of the girl, saying: "If Mr. Laughlin is in this crowd I would like to see him, and speak to him," adding: "I know that Mr. Laughlin will not say that I killed his daughter."

Mr. Laughlin was not in the crowd and some one cried out: "Your wife says that you killed her."

Schell coolly answered: "If she made such a statement she did it to shield herself."

The rope was pulled and James Schell was ushered into eternity. The next morning his body was cut down and was laid upon the court house steps. This was the first case of lynching in Logan county.

There are many who believed that James

Schell was not guilty of the murder for which he was lynched, and that his execution was without justification either in law or by reason of the evidence and circumstances in the case; the populace was excited and inflamed by the wanton murder and by the humanity of it, and Schell was the unfortunate victim of circumstances.

It is certain that his own statement was clear, straightforward and convincing, and that if opportunity had been given for a fair trial before a jury of his countrymen, after a sober, second judgment had asserted itself, it is doubtful if they could have found him guilty of the crime for which he suffered.

Some of the circumstances upon which he was tried, adjudged guilty, and hanged by his infuriated fellow citizens, were afterwards proven to be without foundation; for instance the blood stain on his shirt front was, upon closer inspection, found to be plum stain.

Schell was a large, muscular and powerful man, with the swing of an athlete, and in the controversies with his neighbor had always come out victorious, and had been justified by the courts in which complaint had been made against him.

The cuts upon the face, head, arms and back of Miss Laughlin, while numerous, did not penetrate more than an inch, and they had evidently been made with the end of a broad-bladed instrument, as with the end of a butcher knife.

In the hands of a man like Schell, with his strength and muscular force, such a knife would have been driven into the flesh and body of the helpless girl to the depths of many inches, and probably to the hilt, and the number of cuts would have been less, and the result would have been quick, conclusive and fatal.

In the hands of a man the Schell the struggle with a girl of seventeen would have been very brief, and there would have been less indication of the same in the neighborhood of the murder.

The story told by his wife was contradicted by several other circumstances, that it was afterwards found to be entirely false.

She stated in her evidence that Schell had killed James Torrence at Belle Center and put his dead body into an empty freight car and sent it away. Torrence afterwards returned to Belle Center alive and well and his going away proved only a little escapade with which Schell had nothing whatever to do.

The claim that Schell had burned Laughlin's house, as told by his wife, was unquestionably false, for Laughlin was Schell's firmest and most steadfast friend in his little controversy with the tenant upon the adjoining farm.

The other story she told about the numerous murders committed by Schell in the neighborhood from which he came, were never verified by any facts, the bodies of his victims were never discovered nor had any body been killed as she declared.

Another circumstance which was a most conclusive one was the discovery made by Doctor Cretcher. In one of the closed hands of the murdered girl, with some leaves and dirt, were found some hairs, so tightly wound around her thumb that the hand had to be carefully opened to secure them. These hairs were certainly secured during her last and most desperate struggle for life with the murderer; they either came from her own head or from the head of the person who was present at her murder and participated in it.

Three of these hairs when carefully measured by Doctor Cretcher were found to be ten and three-fourths and eleven and one-fourth inches in length and one-fourth of an inch long. The longest hair that could be taken from Schell's head after death, was less than seven inches in length. It was very evident that they could not have come from his head. Agnes Miss Laughlin's hair was of a dark auburn and when put under the microscope, magnifying a thousand times, was about the size and color of one of the dark red lead pencils. The other hairs were very fine and black in color and when put under the same glass and magnified a thousand times, were not so large as Miss Laughlin's by one-half, and when they were placed together with some hairs from Miss Laughlin's head under the glass, side by side, the difference was plain, distinct and pronounced. It was, therefore, very evident that these hairs did not come from Miss Laughlin's head, being neither of the proper color nor of the proper size, and it is equally clear that they must have come from the head of someone with whom she was in a last desperate struggle.

They did not come from Schell's head, for his hair was only a little more than one-half of the length, and it would have been impossible to find a hair in his head eleven and one-fourth inches long.

Mrs. Schell was arrested upon a warrant sworn out by the prosecuting attorney, and charged with the murder of Miss Laughlin. Upon taking hairs from her head and placing them under the same microscope, they corresponded in color, size and length, with the hairs taken from Miss Laughlin's clasped hand.

Unfortunately these hairs which had been taken from the hand of Miss Laugh-

him by Doctor Cretcher had been permitted to pass through several hands, and at the hearing against Mrs. Schell no person could positively identify them as the hairs taken from the head of the dead girl, and this failure to trace them permitted Mrs. Schell to escape.

The wounds made with the butcher knife, or the end of a blunt knife of some kind, were made by an instrument in the hands of some one not powerful enough to drive it deeply and fatally into the body with a few blows. The heel print on the forehead did not fit Schell's boot, but it did fit Mrs. Schell's shoe, while a long and desperate struggle as evidenced by the condition of the ground and the brush about the scene of the murder, had been with some one not much more powerful than the murdered girl herself.

Taking all of these facts and circumstances into consideration, the remark which James Schell made when standing upon the box just before being swung into eternity, in answer to the assertion that his wife had testified that he had murdered Allie Laughlin, that "if she made such a statement she did it to shield herself," may have a significance which points as conclusively to some one else than James Schell as the murderer of Allie Laughlin.

I give these for what they are worth, and with the belief that when the mob executed James Schell for the murder of Allie Laughlin it is more than possible that another mistake was made, as too frequently occurs, when an excited populace takes the laws into its own hands.

THE MURDER OF WILLIAM BROOKS.

One very hot day in August, 1874, there was committed a murder on the streets of

Bellefontaine, when Harry Marts, a colored man, killed another colored man named William Brooks.

Marts was living with a woman whom he called his wife, and Brooks had interfered between them, and it was claimed was endeavoring to entice the woman away from Marts.

They met near the Boyd ware house, and the quarrel between them was renewed and Marts, gathering up a stone from the gutter, threw it at Brooks, striking him upon the head and crushing his skull; Brooks was felled, and later a friend of Brooks' took him into a wagon and started to take him to his home in Northwood, but finding Brooks to be in extremis returned to Bellefontaine for medical assistance.

Doctor Cretcher being called, found the man in a dying condition and he shortly afterwards expired. The day was extremely hot and the exposure of Brooks in the sun and heat, in the open wagon, most probably hastened his death. A post mortem showed that Brooks' skull had been crushed by the stone and that it had caused his death.

Marts was indicted and, after a trial, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced for three years in the penitentiary. His case was carried to the Supreme Court by his attorneys, Judges Lawrence and Price, and the Supreme Court set aside the verdict because of an error in the charge of the trial judge.

Marts afterwards plead guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, the court giving him the benefit of the time he had served in jail.

THE MURDER OF MATTHEW POLLOCK.

One of the most wanton, cold-blooded, and unjustifiable murders within the history

of crime in the state was the murder of Mathew Pollock by James Barr in the year 1878.

The two had been boon companions and associates and had been accustomed to drinking and carousing together.

Upon the night of the murder they had, as usual been drinking heavily and both were intoxicated, in this condition they went to a house of a Mrs. Stratton, a frail, but harmless old woman, who lived near the railroad and where such people were accustomed to visit. While in this house they engaged in a drunken controversy but not of a serious nature; after drinking again and furnishing the woman with drink Pollock went from the front room into the kitchen; Barr followed, pulling a revolver and pointing it at Pollock and in his drunken frenzy threatened to shoot. The old woman was begging him not to shoot and Pollock was trying to get away, begging Barr not to shoot him.

In spite of all this the drunken and liquor-crazed Barr shot Pollock in the head while Pollock was going away from him, begging for his life. Pollock fell and instantly expired. Barr, sobered by the awful crime he had committed, at once threatened to shoot the woman if she should tell on him, and with an ugly bulldog, which was following him, left the house. He stayed that night at Wilder's and the next morning went out on the C., S. & C. railway track and disappeared.

The weather was intensely cold, and snow some six or eight inches deep was on the ground.

Barr was not found for several days and was hiding in the houses of friends in the northern part of the county. He was finally arrested and tried for murder. He

was defended by a great array of counsel, Judges West and Lawrence, McLaughlin and Dow, Kernan and Kernan and Judge Price. He was prosecuted by George W. Emerson, the county prosecutor, assisted by Robert P. Kennedy.

The trial was a most notable one and attracted the attention and attendance of a large body of the people.

The prosecution followed Barr from point to point and clearly fixed upon him the guilt of Matt Pollock's murder.

Barr explained his absence and flight by claiming that he had slept in the corn shocks in the open fields for several nights with the thermometer at 10 below zero, because he had had a quarrel with a man from Sidney near the railroad; and finally that on the night of the murder, and at the hour it was committed, he was sleeping upon the open ground in the snow upon the vacant lot near the railroad with the thermometer about 10 degrees below zero.

In spite of all the evidence, which was overwhelming and conclusive against him, and his own testimony, which required no contradiction, the jury under the leadership of a relative of Barr's, who had in some manner gotten into the jury box, acquitted him.

So indignant were the people at this outrage upon justice that the jury fled from the town, and the attorneys for the defense were effigied by great signs upon the front of the court house tower, which hung from the hands of the statue of Justice, who begged to be taken down because of this travesty upon justice itself.

Barr himself fled the town and quickly went to Canada to escape the indignant threats of the people, where he remained

until he was assured that it would be safe for him to return. In the meanwhile he had been indicted for perjury in the testimony given in his own case, and upon his return from Canada he was arrested and brought back, tried and convicted for perjury and sent to the penitentiary for five years. It is perhaps the only case where a man acquitted of a crime has been arrested for perjury and convicted for giving false testimony in a murder case where he was the defendant, and where the proof of his guilt as a perjurer rested upon the question of his guilt as a murderer.

He served his time and still lives to suffer the pangs of a guilty and remorseful conscience.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

In the year 1882 a man named George Parmenter and his wife Carrie lived on the edge of North Green Field.

Parmenter had been sick and had not fully recovered, and having become jealous of his wife, after a quarrel with her, suddenly drew a revolver and shot her dead. He then turned the revolver upon himself and completed the double murder by shooting himself. There was apparently no reason for his conduct, and it was generally understood that his sickness had weakened his mind.

THE WHITMORE MURDER CASE.

Early in the year 1884 Jacob Whitmore was married to Orrie Short, a daughter of a widow living in McArthur township.

Whitmore's father and family lived on the Cat Swamp road, just a mile north of the road upon which the Short family resided.

The young couple were without means, but were planning to go to house-keeping in a small house on the farm of Benjamin F. Howard, and had been looking for household articles necessary to that end. Whitmore expecting to get work as a farm hand and do farm work in the neighborhood. In the meantime Whitmore was staying at home and his wife, Orrie, was at her mother's.

Some time after their marriage Whitmore went to Bellefontaine, passing Short's, and came back in the afternoon about 1 or 2 o'clock. His trip had been made on foot. He stopped at the Short home and got some overalls and working clothes for cutting corn the next day, and a little later in the afternoon, in company with his wife and two of the Short children, went to an adjoining woods to gather wood and hickory nuts. The children gathered wood in their little wagon, while Short and his wife gathered and ate hickory nuts, sitting at the foot of a tree.

A teamster loading and hauling wood from the same woods saw them, but neither heard nor saw any trouble. Persons passing along the road a short distance away, saw them, but heard no outcry. The children with them neither saw any difficulty nor heard any complaint.

Near to dark Short assisted the children over the fence with their wagon load of wood and they started, accompanied by his young wife, down the road to the Short home, while he took the road north to his father's house on the Cat Swamp road.

Some time after reaching home, Orrie, Jacob's wife, went up-stairs and was taken sick. She was brought down stairs and when asked what she had eaten, said that she had eaten only hickory nuts.

She continued to grow worse and went into convulsions. A doctor was sent for, but before he arrived she was beyond assistance.

It was claimed by some of those present that during intervals between her convulsions she exclaimed, "Take poison of me; catch him; kill him." Others did not understand her to make any intelligible statement. Her husband, who had been sent for, came to the house and assisted during her last moments. He was arrested and charged with her murder, and the court assigned Honorable Duncan Dow and Robert P. Kennedy to defend him. Judge W. H. West assisted the prosecuting attorney. The trial lasted a week and was in many respects highly sensational.

The evidence was purely circumstantial and tended to show that Whitmore had purchased strichnia in Huntsville to poison dogs, only getting about as much as would cover the bottom of a bottle, while a white paper found near the tree where they had been eating hickory nuts was claimed to have contained poison.

Upon the examination of her stomach by Doctor Cretcher a white paper of the kind and quality used in drug stores to wrap up medicines and containing strichnia, rolled into a wad as large as a good-sized hazelnut, was found in her stomach, with a large part of the strichnia still undissolved. There was a sufficient quantity to have killed half a dozen persons, estimated by Doctor Cretcher to be about nine grains.

The defendant told a plain story and positively denied having poisoned his wife, and upon cross-examination his story was unshaken. He admitted having bought

poison for the purpose of killing dogs, and said that he had had no opportunity of using it, and had left the bottle at home without having used any of the poison. His sister, a most intelligent young woman, who was the housekeeper for her widowed father, testified to finding the bottle of poison, after Jacob's arrest, in the bureau drawer of his room, and produced it in court.

The person from whom it was purchased recognized the bottle and said that it contained about the quantity he had sold to Jake, and when weighed in the presence of the jury by Colonel Case it was found to be a little more than one grain, only about one-eighth as much as had been found in the stomach of the dead wife, and when tested before the jury by Colonel Case it was proven to be strichnia.

The defense produced the evidence of neighbors showing how troublesome dogs had been in the vicinity, and further to show that there had been no trouble or difficulty between the two, and that there was absolutely no motive to commit such a crime, and that the defendant was a kind, mild-mannered and affectionate young man, without any bad habits. Notwithstanding all this, the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree.

The defense interposed a motion for a new trial upon the ground that there was not sufficient evidence for conviction, and of undue prejudice and excitement, and for the reason that there were at that time four persons in jail charged with murder, and the people were greatly moved by reason of this unparallel condition of affairs.

The court set the verdict aside and granted a new trial, and after some considerable delay it was agreed between the sister of

the defendant and his attorneys that the conditions surrounding the case by reason of the extraordinary number of murder trials before the court, and the great excitement attending this unusual and extraordinary condition of affairs rendered it difficult to obtain a fair and impartial trial of the case, and they advised that he enter a plea of guilty of manslaughter which the prosecution offered to accept.

To this advice and proposition the defendant gave a positive refusal, and insisted that he had committed no crime and that he would rather hang than to make such a confession, and so the matter ended for a time.

The sister, however, exhausted by the efforts already made in his behalf and without means, and alarmed by the unexpected verdict of the former trial, insisted that it would be better and that time would bring to light the conclusive evidence of his innocence, and under her persuasion and appeals, he finally agreed to come into court and so plead, and did so, being sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

He had no sooner left the court-room than he rebelled at what he termed the infamous lie of his admission and insisted that the plea was false, that he had never been guilty of such a crime and that his wife's death was not on his head, and was determined to go back into the court room and withdraw the plea, and was only restrained from so doing by the tears and pleas of the sister, who had in reality been a mother to him, having had the care of him from childhood.

It was one of the most touching and pathetic scenes I ever witnessed, and that morning's experience had persuaded me that there is absolutely nothing so unreliable and

so unsatisfactory as circumstantial evidence. Whitmore remained in the penitentiary until his death from consumption. Some time after his imprisonment an appeal was made to Governor Headley for his pardon. The Governor visited the prison and had a personal interview with Whitmore, and the story he told so impressed the Governor that he determined to pardon him, and, in the presence of Judge Dennis Dow and myself, Governor Headley said to him: "Now, Jake, I am persuaded that you are not intentionally guilty of murder, and that your wife's death came from some accidental or mistaken use of poison. If you will tell me exactly how it was done, I promise you on my honor that I will pardon you."

Whitmore looked steadily at the Governor for a moment and answered with great deliberation: "I told one lie about this when I plead guilty in court, and I will not tell another to save my life." He was led back to prison and Governor Headley went out of office the following week without acting in the matter.

Having defended Whitmore and being familiar with every fact connected with the case, I am now, and have always been, of the opinion that a great wrong was done an innocent man, and that Mrs. Whitmore's death came from poison taken by herself, for some purpose other than with the idea of producing death, and that being unfamiliar with poisons, and not understanding their power and effect, she had taken a far larger portion than she had intended, and far more than was necessary for the purpose desired.

No other possible theory is tenable, she never swallowed so large a wad of paper under threats or duress, and she had every opportunity to make outcry and give an

alarm had she so desired; and even after getting home and being taken sick she repeatedly insisted that she had eaten nothing but hickory nuts.

These taken with all the other circumstances surrounding the case make the statement which Jacob Whitmore made to Governor Hoadley stand out as a startling and unanswerable fact.

THE MARTIN MURDER.

Charles Martin was a colored man in Bellefontaine. He was conspicuous as of fine form and athletic build, and prided himself somewhat upon his ability to box, and his strength and skill as an athlete. When not drinking he was a model of propriety and particularly kind and accommodating. When in his cups he was like most others, inclined to be a little contentious and quarrelsome.

Albert Hoge, a white man, had been employed in Washington and was in Bellefontaine on a visit. Like Martin he was a young Hercules, a fine boxer and when not drinking was a most gentlemanly young fellow. Unfortunately, these two had both been drinking, and meeting in a saloon there was some question as to their superiority as boxers, which was settled by a little fistic encounter intended to be in a friendly way. Martin knocked the hat off of Hoge, which in a manner incensed him and words followed, but nothing serious resulted. Shortly afterwards they separated, Hoge going with a companion who told him that Martin was a dangerous man and that he must be on his guard against him or he would do him harm. Hoge then borrowed a pistol of his companion and some time afterwards met Martin coming out of another saloon. Some words followed and almost without notice

Hoge drew this pistol and fired at Martin. The ball entered his breast and passed around and imbedded itself in the right side and Martin fell mortally wounded, dying that night.

The murder was the outgrowth of the unfortunate condition in which the men were by reason of their drinking, and might with propriety be traced to the door and bar of the saloon.

The arrest and trial of Hoge followed, and he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Some time afterwards he was pardoned by the governor and so far as is known has ever since conducted himself as a good citizen.

Some effort was made to make it appear that this was a conflict of races and that Martin was shot because he was a colored man, and the colored people of the county were to some considerable extent inclined to protest in the matter.

There was no foundation whatever for this new view of the matter. Both of these parties were ardent Republicans. Hoge's family was originally from Virginia, and the father of young Hoge, and all of his relatives were original and most determined abolitionists, and had long been the friends and sympathizers of the blacks.

Upon the other hand it was simply the outgrowth of the saloon, and the hot and hasty words which brought about the encounter, could be traced to the bar where the young men had bartered their reason and blinded their cooler judgments by drink.

It is most unfortunate that this was not an exception to the general rule, that "when drink is in, reason is out."

Thus another murder was added to the

list which has made the criminal annals of Logan county most unfortunately long.

THE MURDER OF FRED WAGNER

In 1884, Fred Wagner, was a wagon-maker at Belle Center and for many years had conducted a careful and successful business. He was a German and was regarded as a good citizen.

Needing assistance in his shop he advertised, and another German named Kuntzel, from Newark, Ohio, answered and was employed to do the blacksmithing, while Wagner did the wood work.

Some time afterwards there being some dissatisfaction, Wagner discharged Kuntzel and paid him off and he returned to Newark. After having been gone three or four weeks Kuntzel returned and early one morning went to Wagner's shop and found Wagner alone, some dispute arose between them, when Kuntzel struck Wagner with some tool he picked up in the shop and killed him. Kuntzel was indicted and tried, but acquitted.

THE MURDER OF GEORGE W. ROCKHILL.

The family to which Amos Inskeep belonged was one of the oldest and most distinguished in the county. He was the son of John Inskeep, who had married a daughter of John Garwood.

Amos Inskeep was a bachelor and lived on a farm near West Middleburg. He was a most peculiar man and in many respects was regarded by his neighbors as being mentally unbalanced. At the same time he was most intelligent and highly educated. He was quite a student and particularly delighted in studying and reading scientific works. His unfortunate disposition made him quarrelsome, and contentious with his neighbors,

and his giving way to these fits of anger and revenge finally brought him to the bar of justice as a murderer.

For many years he had from time to time been engaged in controversy and litigation, and had kept others in hot water, and himself in most uncomfortable surroundings. These finally resulted in a wanton and unprovoked murder. In a suit for damages a judgment had been rendered against him, after a fair trial in the common pleas court, and execution was issued for the amount of the judgment and costs, and placed in the hands of Sheriff McCracken, who, taking his deputy, Mr. George W. Rockhill, proceeded to levy on some stock and drive it away.

Inskeep watched the parties until they had reached the gate of his farm-yard and were about to pass through it, when he took his rifle and deliberately taking aim shot Rockhill, killing him almost instantly.

He was arrested, indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree, after a long and impartial trial, in which he was defended by able counsel, the jury failed to agree.

Asking for a change of venue from Logan county by reason of existing prejudice, the case was transferred to Union county, where, after a second trial, he was convicted of murder in the second degree, the jury giving him the benefit of the doubt as to sanity.

He was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and after serving for some seven years was pardoned by the governor upon the condition that he should not return to his former home.

He left the state and died shortly afterwards at a sisters in Illinois.

MURDER OF FRANK MILLER.

In West Liberty, about 1884, Frank Miller was killed by Willie Scott, a colored man. There had been some kind of a quarrel or dispute between them near the depot and Scott went up town, got his revolver, bought some cartridges for it and came back towards the depot. He met Miller near the news, just east of the depot, and the quarrel was resumed. Miller caught up a rock and struck Scott and Scott drew his revolver and killed Miller.

Scott was tried and acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

THE MURDER OF CHRISTIE LARUE.

Mrs. Christie LaRue was a young widow, living at West Mansfield, and with a family named Law.

Samuel Law, one of the sons, had been quite attentive to Mrs. LaRue and had been going with her for some time. On the day of the murder young Law and Mrs. LaRue drove to Bellefontaine together, where Mrs. LaRue collected about \$600.00 in money. Law had been drinking and in the afternoon they drove back home together, arriving at the Law homestead about supper time. On the way home Law amused himself by shooting with his revolver at various marks along the road. It was quite cool and Mrs. LaRue, after removing her bonnet, sat down to the supper table with her wraps on.

Law had his pistol out and claimed to have been engaged in taking out the empty loads. The pistol was discharged and Mrs. LaRue was shot in the back of the head, killing her instantly. Law was indicted for murder in the first degree, and on the trial attempted to explain away the murder as an accident.

The course of the ball, the attendant circumstances and the temporary disappearance of the money all cast a strong suspicion of foul play over the matter, and the jury convicted him of murder in the second degree and the court sentenced him to fifteen years in the penitentiary. He served his entire term, having lost all of his good time by attempting to escape from the prison.

THE EYELET MURDER.

In the spring of 1861 William Elyet, a blacksmith, a large and powerful man, lived at Pickerelltown and Andrew J. Battan was the storekeeper.

There had been a slight controversy between the two about the settlement of a store bill and Elyet had made threats against Battan, who was no match for the powerful Elyet.

One morning Elyet went into the store and assaulted Battan, having followed him into the back part of the store-room, knocking him down and getting him between a barrel of meat and a pile of grindstones, and was in the act of striking and beating him when Battan reached up to a shelf near at hand and taking a pistol from it, shot Elyet, who died shortly afterwards.

The grand jury investigated the shooting and refused to indict Battan, who had merely acted in self-defense.

THE EVERHART MURDER.

In the fall of 1892 one James Burress, who lived in McArthur township and raised melons, gave a watermelon social and invited in the people of the neighborhood.

During the entertainment William

Everhart appeared upon the scene. He had been drinking and began a quarrel with Burriss. After some considerable controversy Everhart went away, threatening to return.

Burriss was indicted at the October patch, where he had a guard watching his melons, and got a gun from the guard. He brought this gun to the town. Shortly afterward Everhart came back, and the quarrel was resumed, when Burriss got the gun and Everhart, catching it by the barrel, attempted to take it away from Burriss, and in the scuffle it was discharged, the charge entering Everhart's breast and passing through his body. He was killed instantly.

Burriss was indicted at the October term, 1892, was tried and acquitted by the jury upon the ground of self-defense.

THE LYNCHING OF SEYMOUR NEWLIN.

Among the tragedies that have been enacted within the county was the hanging of Seymour Newlin, a colored man, by a mob in Rushsylvania on the 15th of April, 1894.

Newlin was charged with entering the home of an old and very highly respected lady named Eliza Knowles and assaulting her.

There was no positive evidence against him and he stoutly denied his guilt. The sheriff of the county was called upon to take charge of him and see that he was protected from the hands of angry and excited citizens. The sheriff called to his assistance the company of the national guard stationed in Bellefontaine, and with this company repaired to Rushsylvania.

The citizens resented this implication upon them as law-abiding people and

called upon the sheriff to send the military company home, assuring him that the law should not be violated and that it would be permitted to take its course. Acting upon this pledge, the sheriff sent the company back to Bellefontaine.

No sooner had the company gone than there was a determined purpose to lynch the colored man and the mob was incited to violence by a number of persons not residents of that village.

The attempt, however, was held in check for a time by the determined resistance of the village marshal, Thomas Kautzman, who single-handed and alone defied the mob and protected his prisoner from violence.

Unfortunately he had no assistance and was finally overpowered and the prisoner was taken to a corner of a street and hanged.

This for a second time the laws of the country were defied in Logan county and lynch law prevailed.

One good and determined man, with the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, could have prevented this most unfortunate occurrence.

In this instance the man had a bad reputation and was not a man of standing and worth in the community, it is true, but the danger of mob law is far greater than any other danger that besets the citizen.

It is the wisdom of centuries, justified by all jurisprudence, that there is no danger which is so great as that which overturns and destroys the laws themselves and robs the people of their safeguard and the defense and security of their protection.

It is so easy to rush into madness, to overturn and destroy the great safeguards

of the home, the family and the person, but it is not so easy to make restitution when wrong has been perpetrated, nor is it so easy to re-establish good government and to wipe out the stain of broken and violated statutes.

Seymour Newlin may have been guilty of a crime, but his crime was one which the laws of the land especially provide a punishment for, and it did not justify the violation of the laws and the commission of other crimes.

He was entitled under the very law which it is claimed he had violated to a fair and impartial trial before a jury of his countrymen.

I am not defending the crime with which he was charged, I am only pointing out the danger which threatens every citizen when envy, prejudice, malice or fear, shall be permitted to sweep away all law and to bring to speedy and untried punishment every suspected offender.

THE MURDER OF WILLIAM HALL.

Some time in 1894, a quiet and inoffensive old colored man who was called Colonel Greene lived in Belle Center, and did odd chores for the people generally. At the same time there was a man named William Hall, who in his sober moment was fairly conducted, but during his drunken spree was most offensive and quarrelsome.

For some reason he had taken a dislike to Greene, and in one of his drunken frenzies was following Greene around town threatening to kill him. He finally pursued Greene to the office of Joseph Briggs, an attorney, for whom Greene occasionally did odd jobs, and upon Hall's appearing at the office with his threats, Greene seized an Indian club in the office and struck Hall over

the head. Hall fell into the street and Greene, crouching down, told the city marshal what he had done and offered to surrender himself. Hall, upon being picked up, was found to be dead.

Greene was arrested, hauled over to court and sent to the Bellefontaine jail, where he did odd jobs for the sheriff until the grand jury met and refused to indict him and he was discharged. He had originally come from near Lexington, Kentucky, and some of his friends raised a purse and sent him back to his old home.

THE MURDER OF GRANT JACKSON.

In 1894 Abraham Piatt, a young man of West Liberty, killed Grant Jackson, a colored man, on the streets of that village.

There had been some bad blood between the parties and both had been drinking. Some time after dark, Jackson, in going down the street, met Piatt and the difficulty was renewed, and during the quarrel which followed Piatt caught a stone from the street and struck Jackson on the head crushing his skull. He was carried home but died shortly after.

A post mortem examination showed that Jackson's skull was as thin as paper and that a small blow would have crushed his skull.

Piatt was indicted and convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary. The circuit court reversed this because of the weight of evidence stating that the evidence before them sustained a case of self-defense. Piatt was brought back from the penitentiary and released on bond, and a nolle prosequi was soon afterwards entered in his case.

THE DETRICK MURDER.

A most distasteful and cruel murder was the taking off of David Detrick and his wife in Union township in 1897.

These two good people lived alone in a comfortable farm house some four miles from Bellefontaine, where they had resided for many years. David Detrick was about seventy-four years of age, and his good wife a few years his junior, and they had lived together as man and wife for half a century, and so far as known were without enemies.

One October morning their daughter, Mrs. Watson, who lived near Bellefontaine, came to visit them, in company with her young daughter. Upon going to the front door and finding it fastened, the daughter went around the house to the rear, looking in a window, saw her grandfather lying on the floor of the room. She ran flying back to her mother, who, being alarmed, sent the girl for a neighbor nearby, who came, and upon entering the house by the back door, which was unlocked, they found Mr. Detrick dead upon the floor of the back room and his wife dead upon the floor of the bed-room adjoining. They had been fatally murdered.

The appearances of the premises and the condition and position of the bodies indicated that Mr. Detrick had been called from his bed and going to the back door, without dressing, had opened it to some one with whose voice and call he must have been familiar, and that he had been struck upon the head with some weapon or blunt instrument and knocked senseless into the corner of the room.

The appearance and size of the wounds indicated that they had been made with the poll of a hatchet. The first blow which

fell Mr. Detrick had been in front, just above the forehead, and after his fall two or three blows had crushed the skull and the back of his head.

It was very evident that he had been taken entirely by surprise, for the cane which he held in his hand by the crook was still clasped in the hand and he had fallen upon it.

A large pool of blood was near his head, and the blood had spouted upon the wall in the corner and had run down through the floor upon the foundation on the outside of the house.

Mrs. Detrick was lying on the floor of the bed-room, with her body partly in the door leading into the bed-chamber in front.

It was certain that they had been in bed as their clothing was on chairs on either side of the bed undisturbed, and the condition of things indicated that Mrs. Detrick having heard the fall of her husband had risen from the bed and started to go to him and had been met by the assassin and murdered at the door of the room, and been struck in the face with the same weapon that had first killed her husband, the difference being that Mrs. Detrick had been struck with the blade instead of the poll of the hatchet, for there was long, deep gash on the left side of her face near the nose, cutting through the bone, and she had fallen in the bed-room and partly through the door of the bed-chamber in front, and after falling she had again been given two blows on the back of the head with the poll of the hatchet almost exactly as her husband had been struck with the same instrument.

Mr. Detrick's coat had been spread over him and a comfort from the bed had been thrown over her.

They had apparently been dead two or

three days for they had not been seen, and their bodies were in a state of decomposition.

No clue to this awful murder has ever been discovered, not the purpose of it. If it was robbery and plunder the murderer must have been frightened away, for there was no indication of anything being disturbed about the house. If it was for any other purpose, no cause was ever known either before or since, for so heinous, brutal and startling a crime.

Efforts were made to discover the murderer but without avail. Some suspicions were awakened, but they were never of such a character as to warrant any conclusion or justify arrest.

This murder will now most probably remain forever a mystery, and the criminal or criminals remain unpunished.

THE MURDER OF ALICE PRALL

In 1898, James A. Prall was a farmer living near Middleburg with his wife, Alice. Owing to some family difficulty, Mrs. Prall left her husband and went to live at Middleburg with her friends, and filed a suit for divorce in the Logan Common Pleas Court. This was in June, 1898.

A short time after this, Prall went to Middleburg and calling his wife to the door attempted to persuade her to return and live with him, but Mrs. Prall, refusing to go back with him, he drew a revolver from his pocket and shot her, killing her instantly.

Prall then fled from the town and went across the fields towards his home. He was followed and the officers and others who were pursuing him, found him lying upon the floor of his home dead. He had shot himself and death had apparently been instantaneous.

Prall had up to within a very short time before this unfortunate occurrence been regarded as a good man of the community and had been since, felt as a farmer.

The impression generally prevails that Prall's mind was unbalanced and many little matters are recalled to confirm these conclusions.

THE AUSTIN MURDER.

Another horrible murder was the one committed by Forrest Austin, a young man of some twenty-four or five years of age, when on the 21st of May, 1890, he murdered his brother William Austin, and his old mother, Mrs. Rachel Ann Austin.

Upon that morning Austin came crawling up to a neighbor's house only partially clothed with a bullet wound in his body and claimed that thieves had attempted to rob them, and had killed, or attempted to kill the family and had fired the house. The blazing house, but a short distance away, evidenced the fire.

Austin was in a critical condition, but he told so many conflicting stories and attempted to implicate some neighbors that suspicion quickly pointed to him as the murderer and attempted self-destroyer; he was placed under arrest and as soon as he was able to travel was removed to the county jail.

Austin had been a soldier in the Spanish-American war and had acquitted himself with credit.

In the burning embers of the house was found the remains of the mother and her son, William Austin, and both bodies, although charred and burned bore marks of foul play inflicted before the fire.

Many theories were offered but none seemed to be satisfactory and conclusive.

The family was a quarrelsome and hot-tempered family and their contentions were notorious.

The general drift of opinion was in the direction of pointing out Finck as the murderer of his mother and brother, and he was indicted, tried and convicted, being found guilty of murder in the first degree, and recommended by the jury to mercy.

Such a verdict carried with it under the law a life sentence, without the right to pardon or parole.

The case was carried to the circuit and supreme courts, but the verdict of the court below was sustained by both of these courts.

Austin is now serving his sentence in the Ohio penitentiary and paying the penalty of his awful crime.

THE MURDER OF ARON BURT.

In December, 1902, Aaron Burt, a very respectable man of considerable means, having come to this county from Bowersville, Green county, Ohio, was found murdered in Lake View.

One morning his house was discovered to be on fire and the neighbors going in quickly, put out the flames, but found the house saturated with coal oil and Burt's body lying upon the floor, his body also saturated with coal oil. He was dead from a bullet wound in the head.

The coroner carefully examined the body, and having thoroughly inquired into the case, determined that it could not have been a suicide, as there were none of the marks usually found in such cases to indicate that Burt had taken his own life, but that he had been murdered by some person unknown. A considerable sum of money which Burt was known to have in his possession had disappeared.

In the examination of the case it was discovered that two bullets had been found in the house; one struck Burt and the other imbedded itself in the wall. Burt's pistol was found with two chambers empty, but the bullet in Burt's body and the one in the wall were not of the same size as the one in Burt's revolver, being considerably larger. Burt was lying in the middle of the floor and coal oil had been poured over his body and over the floor, walls and curtains of the house. It was clearly a case of murder and not suicide, but no clue has been obtained to the murderers.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LORENZO DOW—HENRY CLAY—THOS. CORWIN—ERIEBROOK DOUGLASS—COL. JOHN B. COUCH—CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Among the interesting characters who visited Logan county in an early day was Lorenzo Dow. He was born in Connecticut and early became a minister. He was one of the most peculiar men that ever preached the gospel and at the same time a most eloquent and persuasive orator. He affected to despise forms and methods of worship and went from place to place as an itinerant missionary. He was a most independent and unassuming man, and yet it is not infrequently the case that these same persons make a study of eccentricity in order to obtain consideration and command attention. However this may be in Dow's case, he was a most interesting and peculiar character, and his ser-

mons, although marked with less of polish than many of his ministerial associates, had a direct manner of appealing to his hearers that was especially effective.

At times he was personally entertaining and made himself agreeable to all with whom he came in contact, and again he was distant and even rude in his treatment of those who attempted to befriend him.

He not infrequently would make appointments for meetings away ahead, sometimes as far off as a year or more, naming the month, day and hour, and then most punctually appear at the very moment and begin preaching.

In 1826 he came to Bellefleur and preached in the court-house square. He came from Kenton in a wagon and went away the same day to Champaign county. He also preached one time at Mt. Tabor. He was plain in his dress and peculiar, if not crazed. It is doubtful if Dow at this day would be regarded as little more than an itinerant crank, endowed, however, with a great gift of oratory and a persuasive eloquence.

It is even possible, if not altogether probable, that he could have accomplished as much if not more in his Master's service by laying aside his own peculiarities and going about like Paul preaching the gospel.

However this may be, it is certain that Dow's peculiarities made him famous throughout the whole country and great flocks gathered to hear him preach wherever he went. He generally declined the invitation of the rich and took shelter with the poorer classes. He went to England and Ireland and attracted great attention abroad and finally died in 1824, having been an itinerant for forty years.

HENRY CLAY.

In one of the blank pages of a copy of the Life of Henry Clay, belonging to the late William Hubbard, he wrote the following description of Henry Clay's visit to Logan county, and it is the only mention of the great commoner's visit to this county that we have been able to find: "It was my good fortune to see Henry Clay. In 1838 he visited Zanesfield, as he then owned land in Logan county. He came in a plain carriage, accompanied by his son, a youth of eighteen or twenty. Of those present I remember Samuel Newell and Mr. Folsom conversed with him. Mr. Newell related the incident of the Dutch woman who embraced him in the court-room when he acquitted her son. I was a boy at the period of this visit, and so much did I stand in awe of him that I feared to approach and shake hands. He looked then like a hale man of fifty-five. He wore a linen round about or jacket, had white pants strapped under his boots. I remember his delicate white hands, long and slender."

THOMAS CORWIN.

Perhaps no man ever led the political lists in Ohio, and enjoyed so enviable a reputation as Thomas Corwin, the wagon boy of 1840. He was at that time the greatest orator Ohio had produced, and his inimitable stories, his fascinating manner and his marvelous eloquence had swept all before him. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1845. He was a man of most marked ability and both in Congress as a member of the cabinet and minister to Mexico he became equally distinguished. I remember him speaking in the public square of Bellefon-

taine in the great Brough and Vailantlingham campaign of 1893.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

About 1852 or '54, Frederick Douglass, the great colored orator, delivered an address in the Methodist church in Bellefontaine. The church was crowded to its utmost and his address was a protest against human slavery. Mr. Douglass was one of the most polished and accomplished orators this country ever produced. He was born a slave and managed to secure his freedom by purchase of his master long before the days of emancipation and became a very distinguished leader of his race.

I remember afterwards, of hearing Frederick Douglass in the Masonic Temple at Washington upon the occasion of the reception of Dillon and Redmund, the great Irish leaders, and on the platform were some of the most distinguished of the representative men of the United States. When Frederick Douglass took the floor, Judge Stanley Matthews, of the supreme court of the United States, sitting beside me on the platform, remarked to me: "You are now listening to the greatest master of the English language."

JOHN B. GOUGH.

About the year 1850 or '51, John B. Gough, at that time recognized as the greatest temperance orator, visited Bellefontaine and delivered a temperance speech in Nelson and Robinson's Grove just opposite the Hullard residence on Columbus avenue.

At that time he was unquestionably one of the most eloquent men in the country and his addresses were listened to by the thousands.

He was comparatively a young man, per-

haps thirty five or forty years of age and with a fluency of speech and aptness of illustration that were most effective. His speech was larded with good stories and among them I distinctly recall the one about Betty and the bear.

The crowd that gathered to hear him was at that day regarded as very large. Once afterwards he lectured in the opera house but it was after he had grown old and lost his power and forcefulness.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

In his day, Cassius M. Clay, was in Kentucky, little less celebrated than his distinguished relative, Henry Clay. He was a bold and fearless advocate of human freedom, and in the very midst of slavery was an ardent and outspoken abolitionist. Many stories are told of his encounters with the slave power and its defenders. He carried his life and bowie knife in his hands at the same time, and his bloody personal encounters would fill volumes. He still lives at an advanced age with a mind shattered by age and infirmity. He once visited in Bellefontaine and spoke at a large political meeting. He stopped with Judge Lawrence who had been an ardent admirer and had named a young son after the Kentuckian.

CHAPTER XIX.

POETS AND POETRY—COATES, LINNEY—GEN. ABRAHAM S. PLATT—WILLIAM HUBBARD—MISS FILLER PROCTOR—THOS. HUBBARD—COL. DONN PLATT—JAMES WHITE OVERTURE.

Logan county cannot boast of a long list of those inspired by the muse, but still can

count among the number of those who have given something worth preserving, a number of her native as well as of her adopted sons and daughters.

Poets are born, not made, and there is no school of poetry to instill into the minds and hearts of men and women that touch of fancy and measure of rhyme and rhythm that appeals to the senses with its sweetness, or finds a deeper and more lasting place in the hearts of men.

Some of the sublimest, as well as the tenderest thoughts in all the language, have been conveyed through the poet's pen.

The blind Milton wrote with the power of inspiration and his marvelous flights of fancy and his wonderful genius have neither been excelled nor equaled in all the ranks of men.

Whittier and Longfellow told the stories of life, home and country, with that tender pathos that found a resting place in every heart. Eugene Field sung the secrets of the loving little cherub fingers and his wingless seraphs are bringing the home and its fire-light nearer to Heaven.

James Whitcomb Riley has given to the world some of its most beautiful thoughts, and his songs are weaving themselves into the web and finding a place in the lamp-light and the fire-light of every loving home.

Logan county has produced, or at one time been the home of some of the literati, and there are some gems of thought which found their ways into the early publications of the county press which are destined to live long after their authors have passed to the great beyond.

They are like the pebbles upon the beach, which, being cast hither and thither by the tides for a time are at last discovered to be

the truest and purest gems, and become the setting of the choicest jewels within our gift.

COATES KINNEY.

Among those who at one time were residents of Bellefontaine, was Coates Kinney. He came here, if my memory serve me right, with a man named Gould, taught school in what was at that time the old Seceder church. I knew that when a boy I went to school to Coates Kinney and Gould. This must have been as early as 1848 or '50. Kinney was a man of education and fine literary attainments, and in some measure a dreamer.

He afterwards for a short time, in company with William Barringer, edited a paper in West Liberty, but finally drifted away, and for many years has been a resident of Greene county, and has been prominent as a literature and editorial writer.

While in Bellefontaine he boarded at the old Union House, at that time kept by Walter Slicer. It is said that it was while in this house that he wrote the poem which has since become so famous, and has made his name a household word.

It is not always the long and tedious labor of the workman that brings fame and fortune, but it is some inspiration from out of which spring great words or the tender touching pathos that finds its place forever in the hearts of men.

So John Howard Payne, in the cold and cheerless streets of the great city, looking through the windows at the fire, warmth and comfort within, from the depths of his heart-aches and tender recollections of the past, sent that wondrous melody to forever float among the streams of time, and touch the hearts of generations yet un-

born, when he gave to the world its tenderest and its sweetest song, "Home, Sweet Home."

Thomas Buchanan Reed has added an inspiration to the record and "Sheridan's Ride" will go down the valley long after all those who served with Sheridan have been called to muster on the fields beyond.

In the old Union House, under the roof, listening to the patter upon the shingles, Coates Kinney has given to the world a poem scarcely less pathetic and touching than Payne's, and has put his name within the niche upon fame's gilded temple, where it will remain for all the ages.

This poem must have been written prior to 1849. We give it as the work of one who was for a time identified with the early education and literature of the county.

RAIN ON THE ROOF.

When the humid shadows hover
Over all the starry spheres—
And the melancholy darkness

Gently weeps in rainy tears;
What a joy to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed,
And to listen to the patter
Of the soft rain over-head.

Every tinkle on the shingles
Has an echo in the heart;
And a thousand dreamy fancies
Into busy beings start,
And a thousand recollections

Weave their bright hues into woof,
As I listen to the patter
Of the rain upon the roof.

Now in fancy comes my mother,
As she used to, years ago,
To survey her darling dreamers.
Ere she left them till the dawn;
O! I see her bending o'er me,
As I list to this refrain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister,

With her wings and waving hair,
And her bright-eyed cherub brother
A serene, angelic pair,

Glide around my wonderful pillow,

With their presence could reproof
As I listen to the murmur

Of the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me,

With her eye's delicious blue;
And forget I dream on her,

That her heart was all untrue:

I remember but to love her,

With a rapture kin to pain

And my heart's quick pulses vibrate
To the patter of the rain.

There is nought in arts bravuras,

That can work with such a spell

In the spirit's pure, deep fountain.

Whence the holy passions well,

As that melody of nature,

That subdued, soothing strain

Which is played upon the shingles,

By the patter of the rain.

GENERAL ABRAHAM S. PIATT.

The Piatts seems to have been especially gifted, and there are a number of distinguished writers within its family.

John James Piatt, while never a resident of Logan county is closely identified with the family in this county, and has spent much of his time in the valley of the Macachack, and it is here that some of his sweetest songs have been inspired.

General Abraham S. Piatt has spent almost his entire life in the valley of the Macachack, coming when a boy to a home which was then within the wilderness but is now in the very midst of the gardens of the west.

His life has been one of busy activity and although his occupation is that of a farmer he has always been devoted to

literature and has from time to time sent out from his home poems inspired by the beauty of his surroundings.

His loyalty and devotion to his country asserted itself in 1861, when he materially assisted in the raising of a brigade for the Union armies; advancing from his own purse large amounts for arms and equipments. He rose to the rank of a General officer and served with distinction throughout the war.

The following poem is from his pen.

DAISY.

Could you but hit the waterfall,
Its laughing whirl and
How your notes come its tones recall
While gushing swift along!
It tells thy name its voice repeat
(The past lives o'er in this)
The quickening of thy heart's soft beat,
When parted from my kiss.

Ah, daisy! know the birds yet sing,
Above the water's flow;
They warble blithely, on the wing,
Of times now long ago.
While flitting there, sweet Daisy dear,
They stole thy heart's songiest,
To me 'tis left but to revere
The birds and streams so blest.

Another love has won thy heart,
But not thy gentle ways;
They live within these scenes apart,
The theme of other days.
Ah, it is mine; the birds and stream
Yet tell it o'er to me;
How sweet it is! though but a dream
Within my heart to be.

WILLIAM HUBBARD.

William Hubbard was born in West Liberty, Logan county, in 1821. In 1832, at the age of eleven years, he went to learn the printers' trade with Hiram B. Strother,

in the old Logan Gazette office, in Bellefontaine, and served here until 1837, when he became publisher of the Gazette. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar and for two terms was Prosecuting Attorney of Logan county, but his tastes were literary, and in 1846 he returned to the Gazette, in 1847 he became its owner. He continued in the newspaper business until his death at Napoleon, Ohio, where he was editor of The Northwest. Mr. Hubbard was a most gifted and polished writer, of an exceedingly modest and retiring disposition, and many of his best writings, by reason of this, never found their way beyond the local newspapers.

He contributed from time to time to his own paper and occasionally to other periodicals, and some of the poetical writings which fell from his pen were gems, which should have been gathered into book form, and preserved for other generations. We give but a single poem from his pen which evidences the tenderness and sympathy of his nature, and which as a pastoral deserves place among the choicest of the land.

THE OLD ROAD.

I stroll once more in the well known way
Where the path to school in my childhood lay,
And a thousand objects arise to view
Which my boyhood loved, when my life was new.

Still the river winds in the vale below,
Where the willows droop and the lilies grow,
And the black-bird sings on the hawthorne tree
The song which of yore he sung to me.

The green old hills rear their summits high,
Till they seem to blend with azure sky,
And rivers and hills, and sky are the same
Which they were when of old by this road I came.

See! Here is the oak, whose branches spread,
 Their shadows o'er my youthful head;
 And the mossy stone, where I sat at noon,
 When the sun shone fair in the top of June.

A gentle of years have passed away
 Since I went to school on the dusty day;
 Since I gazed on the river, and trees and fall,
 Which gladdened the scene with their autumnal

I see the school house old and lone,
 With its clap-board roof, and its chimney of
 stone.
 Lo! The children run from the door to play
 On the roughen stone on this sunny day.

They frolic and romp in riotous show;
 They whom but e'er, but not to go;
 Nor do they mean that years ago
 I played with my fellows, as they do now.

Playmates of mine; you're scattered and gone;
 Our teacher sleeps in the churchyard lone.
 Yet I love to stroll on the well known way,
 Where the path to school in my boyhood lay.

MISS EFFIE K. PRICE.

One of the finished writers of Logan county is Miss Effie K. Price, the daughter of Judge John A. Price.

She was for many years engaged in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association, and was its Secretary. She was born and raised in Bellefontaine, but is now a resident of New York state.

We give a single poem from her pen.

THE AFTERGLOW.

The sun has fled, before the stars of coming night,
 And the tall trees their purple shadows throw;
 But still the sky is tinged with mellow light—
 The tender radiance of the afterglow.

Oh love, my life, my sun, thy warmth has fled,
 And I along the purple shadows of my heart
 may know;
 But in life's twilight I am comforted,
 For still there shine to me sweet memories
 afterglow.

THOMAS HUBBARD.

Mr. Thomas Hubbard was for many years connected with the public press, and his going in and coming out, was as familiar to the people of Logan county as that of any man within its history.

He was born and reared in Logan county, and the seventy eight years of his life were almost entirely spent within it.

During all of that time, from boyhood to manhood, and from manhood to age, he was engaged in editorial work. He had seen the country come from its earlier and ruder beginnings until it was clothed in the richer raiment of a splendid and prosperous civilization. He had tasted of the hardships of a semi-frontier, and had been enabled by reason of his own experience to know the difference between the cabin of the back-woodsman and the more palatial residences of a later day generation.

Gifted as a writer, with a tinge of pathos, and a true understanding of the meter and measure of the real poetry of human life, Thomas Hubbard might have added his name to the list of those whom the world has placed in the niches of enduring fame, had he but given over to it the deep intensity which burns and emblazons the poets' lines into the hearts of the ages. Now and then the poetic temperament, which was hidden like a crystal in the depths of the sea, would come floating to the surface, or like some fleecy cloud, passing in the midst of a summer's day, and we catch him touching "the harp that hung in Tara's hall" or telling in poetic strains the story of the hope that inspired his belief, and left us wondering that he did not give himself over to the enchantress whose songs are tender as the

touch of morning, and whose wings are
sweeping the chords that are forever echo-
ing down the centuries.

We give a couple of gems from his
pen.

"FORGET-ME-NOT."

"Forget—forget me not!"

Vain, pitiable human prayer!
We all are doomed to be forgot;
It is, ah! the saddest lot
Of mortals everywhere.

'Tis everywhere the same,
Over the ocean's foam
That haunts the shore our fond ones' name,
Whom love and tears could not restrain,
The willow weeps alone!

There is no sadder thought
Of death and its sweet rest
Than that we are so soon forgot—
E'en in those hearts remembered not,
That we have loved the best.

It hath been so, and must
So be for aye and aye;
And though it seemeth hardly just,
Affection will not cling to dust,
Nor linger with decay.

Where'er above the dead
The gentle willow waves,
The warmest tears are ever shed,
The freshest flowers ever spread,
Over the freshest graves!
Thomas Hubbard in *Belford's*.

THE HAUNT OF NEVERMORE.

I was musing of emotions,
That may thrill me ne'er again—
Sweet emotions of the glances
Of beguiled, blissed, again,
I was calling back a morning
Of a long vanished day,
When I strayed along the river
In the glory of the May.

I was sitting in my dreamings
On the grassy river side,
Hearing once again the music
Of the murmur of its tide.

While its fringe of flags and willows,
And the orchards fragrant bloom,
Wood my senses with their beauty,
And the joy of their perfume.

'Twas a morning, calm and peaceful
With the haunt of the bird,
Brother only by the world,
Of the red-wing, and the thrush,
While the sun came out, the crimson
Of the eastern sky serene,
Flushed the beauty of the valley
With the glory of his sheen.

I was giving room to fancy
Dreaming back the joy of yore
With the cloud upon my spirit
Of the haunt of nevermore;
I was singing for the gladness
Which the years had borne away
Since I strayed along the river
In the glory of the May.

COLONEL DOAN PIATT.

Colonel Doan Piatt was born in Cin-
cinnati, but came with his father to the
Macachack when the Indians were still
plentiful and were occupying large por-
tions of this frontier. He was a young
man of fine attainments having been for-
tunate in his surroundings and liberally
educated in the best schools of the time.
He studied law and for a time devoted
himself to that profession becoming by
appointment a judge upon the bench.

His inclinations, however, were literary
rather than of a legal character, and for
many years he devoted himself to literary
pursuits. He was for several years attache
of the United States Legation in Paris,
and at different times edited journals and
magazines.

He resides in a beautiful home on the
Macachack, where he delighted in receiv-
ing his friends and where he entertained
some of the most distinguished men of the
country.

He was a charming conversationalist and a man of unquestioned literary ability.

The poem which we give has had a wide and extended publication and has become as familiar to the reading and literary public as any of the elder gems in the language.

THE BLOOM WAS ON THE ALDER AND THE TASSEL ON THE CORN.

I heard the bobolinks whistle in the daisy-breath
of morn.

The bloom was on the alder and the tassel on
the corn.

I stood with beating heart beside the budding
Maccachos.

To see my love come down the glen, to keep
her trust with me.

I saw her pass, with quiet grace, the shaded path
along.

And paused to pluck a flower, or hear the
thrushes song.

Denied by her proud father as a suitor to be soon,
She came to me, with loving trust, my gracious
little queen.

Above my station, Heaven knows, that gentle
maiden shone.

For she was gentle and wisdom-loved, and I a
youth unknown.

The rich and clear about her throat, and
sought on bended knee.

For love this gracious princess gave with all her
heart to me.

So like a startled fawn, before my longing eye
she stood,

With all the freshness of a girl in flush of
womanhood.

I trembled as I put my arm about her form di-
vine.

And stammered as, in awkward speech, I har-
gued her to be mine.

'Tis sweet to hear the pattering rain that hushes a
dim-lit dream;

'Tis sweet to hear the song of birds, and sweet
the rippling stream.

'Tis sweet amid the mountain pine to hear the
south wind sigh—

More sweet than these and all besides was the
loving, low reply.

The little hand I held in mine, held all I had in
life.

To mold its better destiny, and soothe to sleep
its strife.

'Tis said that angels watch our men, commission-
ed from above.

My angel walked with me on earth and gave
to me her love.

Ah! Dearest, when my heart is stirred, my eyes
are dimmed with tears;

I think upon the loving faith of all these by-
gone years;

For now we stand upon this spot, as in that daisy
morn.

With the bloom upon the alder and the tassel
on the corn.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Perhaps no man that ever handled a pen, or dipped it into the streams that flow under the leafy branches that are overhanging the shady brooks, which are rippling and singing in the cloudless skies of June, ever so sweetly touched the heart and trembled on the lips of humanity as that Hoosier poet, who has told us the story of the loving home life, and the sweetly tender sympathies which gather about the farm and the fireside. There is about him so much that appeals to all and which recalls the days of boyhood and girlhood and leaves us dreaming over again the happy days which are gone.

James Whitcomb Riley is an Indianan by birth and breeding, but he belongs now to humanity, and because he has delighted to spend some of his time on the Maccachos and the Mad river, drinking in the beauties which nature has been spreading so bountifully along the banks of these streams, and has been finding in these old haunts of the Indian and the deer, rest and recreation while enjoying the hospitality of that prince of entertainers, Colonel Donn Platt, at his castle of the Mac-

chee, I considered it appropriate to give a little poem from the pen of Riley.

It was written just after his last visit to and shortly before the death of Colonel Piatt:

DONN PIATT OF MAC-O-CHEE

Donn Piatt of Mac-o-chee—
Not the one of history,
Who with flaming tenure and pen
Scatters the verities of man;
Not the one whose banner say,
Cries pretence and echoes say,
On the banner upon that wears;
Fillet the laurel that it wears;
Not the Donn Piatt whose praise
Echoes in the rocky valleys
Of the faction onward led
By the state-man, but instead
Give the simple man to me,
Donn Piatt of Mac-o-chee.

Donn Piatt of Mac-o-chee!
Branches of the old oak tree,
Drape him royally in fine
Purple shade and golden shine,
Emerald plush of sloping lawn
Be the throne he sits upon;
And Oh! Summer sunset, then
Be his crown and gild a brow
Softly smoothed and soothed and calmed
By the breezes, melow-palmed,
As Erasmus' white bird a dream
On the forehead of a dream;
So forever, rule o'er me
Donn Piatt of Mac-o-chee.

Donn Piatt of Mac-o-chee,
Through a lilled memory
Plays the wayward little creek
'Round your home at hide and seek;
And I see and hear it still,
Romping round the wooded hill,
'Till its laugh and babble blends
With the silence, while it sends
Glances back to kiss the sight
In its babyish delight,
Ere it strays amid the gloom,
Of the glens that burst in bloom,
Of the rarest rhyme for thee,
Donn Piatt of Mac-o-chee.

Donn Piatt of Mac-o-chee!
What a darling I am
He 'been rated' to me I am there
Lolling in an easy chair,
On the terrace where I told
Romantic tales of old
Letting my chair be out
Heard, poems passed about,
And continued to let him say
Gentle things of Thackeray,
Dickens, Hawthorne and the rest,
Known to him as he to me,
Known to him as he to me,
Donn Piatt of Mac-o-chee.

There are a number of others who have from time to time contributed to the poetic writings of the country from Logan county, but space does not permit me to present them all, and I have only chosen a few whose poems have become more than local and whose names are national.

CHAPTER XX.

NEWSPAPERS—LOGAN COUNTY GAZETTE—BELLFON-
TAINE REGISTER—WEST LIBERTY PAPERS—DE-
GRAFF BUCKEYE—DE GRAFF JOURNAL—FAIRMONT
VANGUARD—BUSHYVANKA RECORD—PUEBLO CENTER
HERALD—RURAL MAIL DELIVERY

Perhaps there is nothing so difficult to hunt up and discover as records. The misty tones upon which our grandfathers put the pages of history are scattered and difficult to obtain, and when obtained are in many instances unsatisfactory and incomplete. It is equally true of the newspapers, themselves the record of the weekly occurrences of the former generation, they are in many instances only tra-

ditions, and we are compelled to gather our information from the scattering data to be found in the lore and legends of early times.

There has been so much of an advancement in the publishing and news-gathering methods of a generation or two that it is curious to look over the old news-papers of fifty or sixty years ago and see what a wonderful change has taken place, and what progress has been made in this particular department of the printer and the news-gatherer.

Sixty years ago the type was all set by hand, and the forms locked in the chases with wooden galleys, shooting stick and wooden mallet and were carefully placed upon the bed of an old-fashioned Washington press.

The printer's devil, a boy just being initiated into the mysteries of firemaker, office sweeper, typesetter, printer and editor, took a dauber covered with sheepskin and putting it into the ink, carefully patted the type with it until they were all covered with ink, and then the pressman having placed the white sheet of paper in the frisket, folded and put it down on the type, with his good right arm and a swing peculiar to the trade, pulled the arm or handlebar of the press until it brought the weight of the platen down upon the type, and letting it fall back into its place again, lifted the paper from the type, and taking it off, laid it carefully on the slowly increasing pile of printed sheets at his side.

This process only printed one side, and the same operation had to be gone through to print the other side. It was a slow and laborious business and required strength and muscle and good right arm

to print off a hundred impressions in an hour.

It was fortunate that the circulation of the papers was not large, and four or five hundred impressions were enough to furnish the subscribers their papers once a week.

In the National Museum at Washington is the old printing press which Benjamin Franklin used in getting out his paper in Philadelphia and which was but a rough model of the improved Franklin or Washington press of a later date, and it serves to show the wonderful progress of little more than a century's growth.

When a boy I had a great fondness for these new letter offices and frequently assisted the devil and helped the printer in running off his weekly edition when William Blocher, Seth and Park Snyder and Thomas Hubbard were getting out the old Logan County Gazette.

What a marvelous change since then! Now the Hoe or Babcock presses, with their intricate machinery and wonderful speed, assisted by typesetting machines, after getting together the news from every section of the world and having it transferred from the type to the plates which fit the cylinders, editions inked in half a dozen different colors and printed on both sides at the same time, are thrown from the press into the receiver, folded, counted and ready for delivery at the rate of fifty thousand per hour. When compared with one of these old-fashioned Washington presses of the Gazette office it is like comparing the Conestoga wagon of our fathers with the locomotive, palace car and parlor coaches of the railroad trains of the present day.

THE LOGAN COUNTY GAZETTE.

The Logan County Gazette was established in 1830 by David Robb. It soon thereafter passed into the hands of Hiram B. Strother. Strother was in his day the most astute political manager in the county. He was an ardent Whig and his paper was the mouthpiece of that party. His manner was personal and confidential, and many stories are told of his methods of wire-pulling.

The death of William Penn Clark at his home in Washington City, on the 7th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-six years, removed the last surviving editor of the old Logan County Gazette, and so much has been printed in the newspapers of the country in regard to Mr. Clark and his connection with the Gazette, that we think it appropriate at this time to publish the authentic history of the Gazette, written by the late William Hubbard, and published by him in the last issue before the paper passed into the hands of William H. West & Company, October 20, 1854. His connection with the Gazette as printer's apprentice, editor, publisher and proprietor and his personal acquaintance with its founder and all who succeeded him, enabled Mr. Hubbard to give what is perhaps the only correct history of the paper. It is as follows:

"By a resolution of the Editorial Convention assembled last winter in Cincinnati—the editors of Ohio were requested to furnish the Secretary, Mr. Coggshall, with a brief history of their respective journals. As the present number terminates our editorial career, and extinguishes even the name of the Gazette, the time is appropriate for the publication of our little sketch.

This paper was established in 1830, un-

der the name of the Bellefontaine Republican, by David Robb, Sr., now a resident of Union county, in this state. It supported the administration of General Jackson. After a brief period, it was purchased by H. B. Strother, still of this place, and Thomas M. Robb, now one of the editors of the *Argus*, published in Lima, Ohio, by whom the title was changed to *The Gazette*. Mr. Robb, after a connection of a few months, retired, and Mr. Strother became sole editor and proprietor. The presidential election of 1832 was now imminent, and Mr. Strother gave to Henry Clay not only the efficient aid of his paper, but also wielded, in the same behalf, a personal influence which few men in this region of the country have ever attained.

To these causes are attributable, in a very great degree, the decided and long-continued ascendancy of Whigism in Logan county. In 1835 Robert R. Stuart, now, we believe, in Indianapolis, Ind., became a partner of Mr. Strother, but the association was brief and Mr. Stuart retired, leaving Mr. Strother again sole proprietor.

It was about this period that the Gazette suggested General Harrison as the Whig candidate for president in 1836, and thereby won the honor of first nominating the candidate whose popularity, in after time, swept the land with the overwhelming force of a tornado.

Up to this time the Gazette was of superroyal size, (about one-third its present dimensions) was printed on a ramage press. A new iron press was now obtained, and some long primer type, and the sheet was enlarged to an imperial, (six columns to the page). A slight change was also made in the title. Brand new German text letters were obtained, and the Gazette was ushered

into the world as the *Bellefontaine*, (Ohio) Gazette, and Logan County Advertiser. To our old friend, Nicholas Sullivan, of Dayton, then a journeyman in the office, belongs the doubtful honor of changing its designation. The elongation and interpolation were indispensable, as he imagined, to typographical beauty.

In the Fall of 1830, Mr. Strother retired finally from the Gazette. For a few months Benjamin Stanton, in intervals of professional leisure, contributed many articles to its editorial columns.

Early in the spring of 1840, William Pier Clark, now a distinguished lawyer of Iowa City, purchased the establishment. By him the name was changed to the new style being *The Logan Gazette*. Mr. Clark, as a writer was possessed of a good deal of vigor, and a great deal of ardor. He fought the campaigns of 1840 bravely and well. In the spring of 1844 he disposed of the establishment to Dr. C. B. Large.

Dr. Large conducted the paper until declining years compelled a sale, when the office was purchased in the spring of 1845 by William Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence edited the paper with distinguished ability for a few months, until increasing professional duties compelled him to abandon it. The writer hereof was engaged as editor and subsequently as publisher, under the proprietorship of Mr. Lawrence, until September, 1847. By the kindness and liberal indulgence of Mr. Lawrence, we were then able to purchase the establishment. We immediately took Mr. Thomas Hubbard in partnership, and from that time to the present last issue of the Gazette, it has been published under the name of Hubbard and Brother.

* * * *

William H. West and Company changed the name of the paper to *The Bellefontaine Republican*, and in March, 1855, sold the office back to Hubbard and Brother, who resumed the publication of the *Logan Gazette* until 1863. In 1866 Thomas Hubbard revived the Gazette and published it until 1866, when he sold it to Wm. P. Cotter, but in a short time he took the paper back, changing the name to *The Bellefontaine Examiner*. Thomas Hubbard published the *Weekly Examiner* until his death in April last.

The *Daily Examiner* was established in connection with the *Weekly Examiner* in 1866.

It is curious to look over the old issues of *The Gazette*, scrupulously neat in its printing and type-setting, but without illustration or display of any kind.

The merchant's advertisements were set up about in the style that sheriff's sales are today, and with about as much display. The most important items of news and most startling events, are simply announced with a single head-line in the same style as the most unimportant event was placed on record. It was evidently a day when sensational newspapers were not in vogue and yellow journals were not known; and is in strange contrast with the newspapers of this day and generation, when the most unimportant events are heralded with a display of headlines that would do honor to an old-time circus poster.

THE PEOPLE'S PALLADIUM AND ADVERTISER.

In the year 1836 the Rev. Arthur Criffield began the publication of a newspaper in West Middleburg called the *People's Palladium and Advertiser*.

Criffield did all the work, set all the type,

doubled the mfr. printed the paper, and circulated it. It was intended for circulation in the counties of Union, Allen, Logan and Har- din.

The subscription price of the Palladium was two dollars per year in advance; two dollars could be paid when six months, and three dollars if not paid until the end of the year.

West Middletown was at that day as good a business town as Bellefontaine, and was quite a thriving and promising village, containing some half a dozen stores and two hotels.

Shortly after Criffield changed the name of the paper to the Heretic Detector.

"Detectors" were such useful articles in those days when shin-plasters, rag money, and wild-cat issues prevailed, that Criffield probably got his name and inspiration from that source; at any rate it was not long until he moved his type and press to Cincinnati, and there continued the issue of the Detector.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

In 1840, R. B. Warden, then a young man, came from Cincinnati to West Liberty and established a Democratic paper called The Democratic Club. It was printed on a ramage press, and as the press was too small to print all of one side at a time it required four impressions to print the entire paper.

Warden has an assistant and co-laborer, Donn Piatt, then a young man of some eighteen or twenty.

The Club proved a financial failure, and finally suspended. Warden afterwards became quite prominent in the politics of the state.

THE BELLEFONTAINE REPUBLICAN.

The transfer of the Logan County Gazette from the Whig to the Democratic column came at a time when the political parties were going through the experience of a marked and substantial change of policies.

The old Whig party, which had been the conservative and moderate party without any expressed enmity upon the question of human slavery, and content to let it remain, so long as it did not disturb the business and financial affairs of the country, had been losing its hold upon the more progressive men, who had positive opinions and convictions upon the question of slavery, and who were impatient at the continuance of the incubus which was bringing the nation into disrepute, and were restless under the continued aggressiveness of the slave power of the South.

This was again emphasized when the fugitive slave law attempted to turn every northern man into a bloodhound and put him upon the track of the flying fugitive that he might be returned to bondage.

The old-time abolitionists who had lived in an atmosphere of disrepute for so many years, became more tolerable and the free soilers, who believed that every acre of this territory had been dedicated by a higher law to liberty and humanity, began to assert themselves and to be aggressive and independent. The attempted occupation of the new territories of the West by the slave power instead of gaining for slavery an ascendancy, only provoked the opponents of slavery to more determined opposition.

The burning words of Philips, Garrison and Lowell in the East and the won-

drous speeches of Crittenden, Corwin, and Lincoln in the West had brought about a new order of things, and from chaos and disorder came the new party organization which was in after time to become the most powerful and commanding the country had ever known; and in 1850 the first convention of that party formed its permanent organization in the city of Philadelphia and nominated for its leader John C. Fremont, of California, and entered the contest.

So successful had been its gathering together of forces, and so promising its future, that although defeated in the elections of '50, there was an enthusiasm everywhere manifest that presaged a final victory.

In these conventions some of our Logan county citizens were prominent, and William H. West, James Walker, William Lawrence, Benjamin Stanton, Anthony Casad, William G. Kennedy, Robert Canby, Abner Riddle, Nathaniel Knox, Edward Patterson and many others were conspicuous and enrolled themselves in the ranks of the new Republican party.

Then followed the great campaign of Lincoln and Douglass in Illinois in 1858, and the heaven which had been working since the campaign of 1856, raised up as the leader of the Republican party, that wonderful embodiment of human wisdom and justice, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

Since that day a wondrous growth and development has enveloped the whole country; the mighty conflict of arms which drenched the land with blood and covered it with glory; the sweeping away of every vestige of human slavery, the final triumph of the doctrine of equal and exact justice to all men, and a nation where every man

stands before the law in the full measure and the perfect stature of a freeman.

It was in such times as these that the *Bellefontaine Republican* was brought forth to be the champion of the new doctrine of civil and liberty, and William H. West, James Walker, and Lemuel S. Powell were its founders. Since that day the sacred principles and the doubtful free soilers have been vindicated, and not only the great West, but the whole country has been redeemed and dedicated forever to human liberty.

The first issue of the Republican was in 1851, and it was the only spoken defender of the new world. It passed from time to time into other editorial hands; L. D. Reynolds succeeded to its ownership and control during the early part of 1859, and was vigorous and aggressive in the cause of the party; David R. Locks succeeded and gained a name and fame as *Petroleum V. Nasby*.

Samuel T. Walker soon thereafter became owner and proprietor and remained in control until after the war, when it passed into the hands of J. Q. A. Campbell, who has since been its proprietor.

THE INDEX.

The Logan county Index was originally the *Bellefontaine Press*.

It was first established in West Liberty as the *West Liberty Press* by W. H. Gribble and Dona Piatt, and was afterwards removed by Gribble to Bellefontaine, and its name changed to the *Bellefontaine Press*.

After editing the paper for some time Gribble disposed of the paper to P. S. Hooper, who became editor and proprietor and for some three or four years conducted it with marked ability.

He afterwards disposed of his interest

in the paper to Martin Barringer, who at that time was proprietor of a job printing office in Bellefontaine. Barringer conducted it for a short time and having secured an appointment in the Government Printing Office at Washington, sold the paper to J. H. Fluhart, who became its sole proprietor.

Fluhart changed its name to the Logan County Index, and continued the publication of it in the second story of the old Bellefontaine National Bank building.

Fluhart disposed of the paper to J. H. Bowman and Bowman in 1870 sold a half interest to W. S. Roebuck, and the office was removed in 1882 to the Opera House.

In 1885 Mr. J. C. Brand bought the interest of Mr. Bowman and the paper went into the possession of Roebuck and Brand.

In 1894 the paper was incorporated under the Ohio laws as the Index Printing and Publishing Company and still continues its publication. It has grown with the growth of the county and its business has been greatly enlarged and extended. It has the most complete printing plant in the county and its county circulation is three or four times as great as that of any other paper in the county.

WEST LIBERTY PAPERS.

The list of West Liberty newspapers is too long to give them in detail with a historical review. They broke out now and then like the measles, and went out, leaving behind only the memory of their having lived.

The West Liberty Budget followed the Banner in 1860, with J. W. Houx as editor and proprietor, and was independent in politics.

The Macachack Press, published by Gribble and Donn Platt, succeeded.

Platt had a happy faculty of keeping things warm, and he did not let the Press get cold in its personalities or its politics.

Gribble finally removed it to Bellefontaine and changed its name to the Bellefontaine Press.

The Weekly Enterprise was started by B. S. Leonard and H. S. Taylor and they advertised it as a home production, with out "patent imitations."

J. H. Fluhart and W. P. Marlon started the West Liberty Independent and it was not so particular as to its "insides" as the Enterprise, and was composed mostly of "plate." The West Liberty Press succeeded the Independent, published by W. P. Marlon and Charles Davis, but soon died.

In 1870 W. H. Gribble started another paper, the Weekly News; its editorial work was done by Clarence Hilderbrand, and was very creditable, long quite spicy and newsy. It lived only about eighteen months.

In 1878 the West Liberty Gazette, with Harry W. Hamilton began its course and was a successful venture. D. C. Bailey and Professor P. W. Search joined him and added to the importance of the paper.

Hamilton finally secured an appointment under Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, at Washington, and died there quite suddenly.

The Gazette went into the hands of Mr. Donn C. Bailey who some time after changed its name to the West Liberty Banner, and it continues to this day under the editorial control and management of Mr. Bailey and is one of the most prominent publications in the county.

DEGRAFF BUCKEYE.

Daniel Spellman established in De Graff the Buckeye and remained in editorial pos-

session until his death, after which it was conducted by his sons.

It has always been a carefully edited paper and is still a most useful and valuable addition of the press to the county.

THE DE GRANT JOURNAL.

Was established by Perry S. Bond, and has remained its proprietor and editor ever since. It is well-fitted up and has a good newspaper equipment.

THE LAKEVIEW VANGUARD.

The village of Lakeview has made a great growth since the building of the T. & O. C. railway through that place, and its increase in population and business has been very marked. The Vanguard, its weekly paper, has a good circulation in that part of the county; is edited in a sprightly and interesting way and contains many able articles.

No part of the county has improved so rapidly as the part about Lake View within the past few years.

RUSHSYLVANIA RECORD.

The Rushsylvania Record is a weekly and has quite an extensive circulation in the northern part of the county. It is well conducted and deserves the patronage of the people of the county.

BELLECENTER HERALD.

The Herald, like other local papers, depends largely for its circulation and patronage upon the section of the country surrounding the town.

It is in the midst of a most prosperous part of the county, in a thriving and grow-

ing village and is conducted in a business and successful manner.

THE WEST LIBERTY BANNER.

The West Liberty Banner was first issued in 1850 by Coates Kinney and William Barringer; Kinney soon withdrew, leaving Barringer in control.

It was a literary paper and contained some choice gems from the pen of Kinney and others, but soon suspended publication.

Sydeham Shaffer and W. H. Gribble resumed its publication in 1856 and published it for a short time, when it again suspended.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Within the past few years the post-office department has established rural mail delivery routes for the delivery of mail to the people living in the country districts and it is now possible for people living at the distance of several miles from the postoffice to have their mail delivered daily at their homes and to have their letters taken by the route agent to the post-office. By virtue of this great accommodation persons living in the country districts can have daily papers delivered at their homes and equal accommodations with those living in the towns and cities.

These routes are being extended, and within a few years all the roads will be traversed with the mail routes and every resident of the country districts be supplied with daily mail facilities.

By reason of these the papers are increasing their circulation and the homes of the country are brought into closer daily touch with all parts of the world.

CHAPTER XXI.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—RICHARD S. CANBY, TEN-
MIN. STANTON, WM. LAWRENCE—ROBERT P. KUN-
NATH—A. VICTORY, CENTRAL OF OHIO, W. H. WEST—
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, A. H. WEST—
LETTICE COLE, JUDGE OF COURT, J. BENJAMIN STANTON,
ROBERT P. KUNNATH, WM. A. STANTON—MEMBERS
OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, BENJAMIN STANTON,
W. H. WEST.

Since the organization of the county in 1810 Logan county has sent four representatives to the Congress of the United States.

During that time Logan county has been districted at different times with the adjoining counties of Champaign, Clarke, Union, Delaware, Madison, Pickaway, Hancock, Hardin, Shelby, Darke, Miami and Marion, the districts being changed from time to time by reason of new apportionments and occasionally for political purposes.

RICHARD S. CANBY.

The first representative chosen to the Congress of the United States from Logan county was Richard S. Canby. He was a lawyer of Bellefontaine and had for many years enjoyed the reputation of being a most able and scholarly man.

He was born near Winesville in the southern part of Ohio, in Warren county, of Quaker stock, and came to Logan county with his father's family, Doctor Joseph Canby, in the year 1829. He had been especially favored when a young man and had been given every opportunity for a finished education. He first became a merchant and opened a store for business in Bellefontaine in 1830, on the

corner now occupied by the Lawrence block. He built the brick house which was torn away to make room for the Lawrence block. A short time after this he opened a store in Chenoice and conducted it for 5 or 6 years.

Although prosperous as a merchant, he studied law with Benjamin Stanton, and in 1830 was admitted to the bar and began the practice in Bellefontaine. He was successful in this, as he had been in merchandising. Shortly after he was chosen prosecuting attorney of the county and so distinguished himself in this office that he was chosen to the Legislature in 1845, serving one term and declining a reelection.

In 1846 he was chosen to represent the district in Congress, including Logan county, and served one term, declining a reelection.

His tastes were literary and he returned to a farm east of Bellefontaine and lived there for a number of years. In 1860 he removed to Illinois and was there elected a circuit judge and served on the bench until his death, some ten years since, being distinguished for his learning and ability.

BENJAMIN STANTON.

Benjamin Stanton was born on Short creek, near Steubenville, in 1800, and came to Logan county in 1834. He was a Quaker by birth and was raised in that faith. He was a cousin of the great war secretary, Edwin M. Stanton.

When a youth he was bound to a tailor and served his time on the bench, and while so engaged employed his nights and spare hours in reading law and was admitted to the bar in October, 1833. In

the succeeding April Mr. Stanton came to Logan county and began the practice of the law, and for many years was the leading lawyer at the Logan county bar.

Shortly after coming to the county he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1841 was elected to the State Senate. An extra session of the Legislature was called for the purpose of gerrymandering the congressional districts, the Democrats being in power. Most of the Whig members of the Legislature, including Mr. Stanton, resigned in order to break a quorum and prevent the gerrymander, which they did.

Mr. Stanton was again renominated to the Senate in 1842 and re-elected by a largely increased majority. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Ohio constitutional convention, which framed the constitution of 1851, and in October, 1852, he was chosen a member of Congress and was re-elected in 1854, '56 and '58, having served eight years in Congress. In 1862 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio on the ticket with David Tod, and in 1866 he removed to West Virginia and settled at Wheeling, where with Daniel Lamb and other distinguished lawyers, he was regarded as one of the leading lights of the West Virginia bar.

Mr. Stanton was a born orator. His command of language was good and his manner very impressive. He was engaged in all of the important cases at the Logan county bar for many years and was always forceful and eloquent.

During the war Clement L. Vallandigham made a speech in Bellefontaine and Mr. Stanton took occasion to listen with a view to making a reply. Vallandigham stood on the steps of Mr. Edward Patterson's residence on Court street and Stan-

ton sat inside of the house near a window, taking notes. When Vallandigham had finished, Mr. Stanton came out on the steps and made one of the greatest speeches of his life. It was a magnificent effort and so completely overshadowed Vallandigham that the crowd was completely carried away by the magnetism and eloquence of Stanton and Vallandigham quietly left the town.

It was my fortune to hear Governor Stanton upon one of his last visits to Ohio. He spoke in the court house and during his address took occasion to defend his adopted State of West Virginia, against which some one had made reflections. It was a masterful and eloquent defense and he was roused to the height of magnetic eloquence and poured forth a wonderful and powerful plea for the State "of the mountain and the storm."

He died in Wheeling some fifteen years since.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Was born in McConnellsville, Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1819, and was educated at Franklin College, Ohio.

He studied law and in 1841 came to Bellefontaine and began practice at the bar of Logan county. For many years he was a most successful lawyer, always being a hard worker and a close student. Like most of his predecessors, he was elected prosecuting attorney and served two terms.

He was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court and one volume of the court reports was made by him.

He was a member of the Ohio Legislature and served with distinction on the judiciary and other committees. He was

for nine years on the common pleas bench in Logan, Hardin, Marion and Union counties, and was an able and up-right judge. During his term as judge he served as colonel of an Ohio regiment, the Eighty-fourth, having taken a leave for this purpose.

He was elected to Congress and served for twelve years, being known as a public-spirited and a hard working member of that body.

In 1878 he was appointed by the President first comptroller of the treasury, and occupied that office until the election of President Cleveland, in 1881.

Judge Lawrence was a man of great force of character, a most untiring worker and one who did not spare himself any labor necessary to accomplish a purpose. As a lawyer he stood high, as a judge he was just and impartial, and as a legislator he ranked among the distinguished representatives of the people.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

Was born in Bellefontaine January 23, 1840, and was educated in the public schools and in the east.

In 1861 he entered the army, joining the Twenty-third Ohio as second lieutenant of Company F, was promoted to first lieutenant of Company A, and after the battle of Antietam was made captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers; afterwards promoted to major, brevet lieutenant-colonel, colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio, and brevet brigadier general of volunteers, and mustered out September 22d, 1865 serving four years, five months and seven days.

He read law in the office of Judge West and James Walker, and was admitted

to the bar in 1867, forming a law partnership with judges West and Walker, with whom he remained in practice until 1878 when he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Hayes, and in 1885 was nominated and elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, resigning March 4th, 1887, to take his seat as a member of the Fifty-first congress to which he had been elected in the fall of 1886. He was re-elected to the Fifty-first congress and served four years.

In 1899 he was appointed a member of the Insular Commission to visit the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico and made, in company with his associates, an extended report thereon; and assisted in formulating a code of laws for Porto Rico.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OHIO.

In 1865 William H. West was elected Attorney General of Ohio and served with distinction in that office, and is the only person from Logan county so honored.

One act of Judge West's, while attorney general, won for him the good opinions of all people: William H. Gibson, had, some years before, been elected treasurer of Ohio, and by no fault of his own was in some measure personally injured by reason of the default of the treasurer who preceded him.

A jury of the opposite party indicted Gibson for this supposed offense. He was not, however, brought to trial and went to war as Colonel of the Forty-ninth Ohio Regiment, where he greatly distinguished himself and served to the end of the contest.

When Judge West became attorney general he nollied the indictments against General Gibson, saying that he thought

in high time when the Government of the United States was forgiving its enemies for the State of Ohio to forgive its friends and loyal defenders.

This one act of justice has always been regarded as a most wise and proper conclusion of an unjust and upright prosecution of an honest, upright, loyal and patriotic soldier.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. WEST.

Was born in Millersburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1824, and came with his father's family to Knox county, Ohio, in 1830. He graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and after teaching school and acting as a professor in Jefferson College came to Logan county, and in 1850 began the study of law with Judge Lawrence in Bellefontaine, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar and immediately began the practice of law in company with Judge Lawrence. In 1854 he formed a partnership with James Walker, and in 1867 this partnership became West, Walker and Kennedy by the admission into it of Robert P. Kennedy, who had returned from the war and studied law with the old firm of Walker & West.

From 1859 and to 1861 Judge West was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, and in 1863 was elected to the Ohio Senate. In 1865 he was elected attorney general and in 1871 was chosen to the Supreme Bench of Ohio. In 1872 he resigned from the Supreme Bench and was elected a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention. In 1877 he was nominated for the office of Governor by the Republicans but was defeated.

Judge West is everywhere recognized as one of the ablest and most learned of

the legal profession in Ohio. He has been engaged in some of the most important suits in the Supreme Court, and has at all times stood before the people as a distinguished lawyer, an able jurist and one of the commanding figures in the political arena of the state.

With a marvelous and retentive memory, notwithstanding his loss of sight, he has so held the attention of the court, and the consideration of the people as to at all times command the admiration of those who listen to his able addresses.

With nearly eighty years crowning an enfeebled physical manhood he still retains all of his faculties and is passing into the serene and yellow leaf of an honored old age.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

BENJAMIN STANTON.

The first Lieutenant Governor chosen from Logan county was Benjamin Stanton, who was elected during the war of the Rebellion on the ticket with David Tod as Governor.

He served his term of two years, at the end of which he removed from the state, locating in Wheeling, West Virginia, where he became a leading member of the bar of that state and was a candidate for United States Senator, but failed of an election because the Democratic party carried the legislature.

Under the head of congressional representatives from Logan county, we give a more extended notice of Governor Stanton.

ROBERT P. KENNEDY.

In 1885 Robert P. Kennedy was a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket before the convention which met in Springfield, Ohio, but was defeated for the nomination by Joseph B. Foraker. The convention then by acclamation nominated him for lieutenant-governor and he was elected with the entire Republican ticket.

During his occupancy of the office of lieutenant-governor the exciting contest over the election of the Cincinnati Senators took place. The Senate which convened a week before his inauguration being Democratic by a majority of three, by reason of the Cincinnati frauds upon the ballot boxes of that city, attempted to so tie the hands of the lieutenant-governor and rob him of his power, as to make it impossible for him to be more than a figure-head in the Senate. Against this illegal and unconstitutional assumption of authority the lieutenant-governor upon taking his seat, addressed the Senate and said:

"Senators—In assuming the duties of the office to which the people of Ohio have elected me, I am conscious of the fact that I come without the parliamentary experience of many within this chamber, but I come with a firm determination to discharge, to the best of my judgment and ability, the duties devolving upon me. Ready to recognize at all times the wisdom of experience, I shall be glad to avail myself of that knowledge which comes only by long continued practice and usage, and of the counsel of those whose judgment and wisdom have been indorsed by the people of Ohio. Therefore I ask the cordial co-operation of the members of this Assembly, so that our joint labors may be for the general good of all.

Recognizing the individual right of every member of this Assembly, I shall at all times aim to deal fairly and impartially and when with exact justice, so that the representatives of the people may have opportunity for the presentation of the wishes and demands of the different constituencies they represent, and for such measures as may in their judgment be necessary for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the state. According to every member fair and just treatment, I shall at the same time ask of every member the respect and support to which the presiding officer of this Assembly should be entitled.

It has been said that the place I am now to occupy is the end of all earthly ambition. To me this does not demand the consideration of the weight of a single feather; having accepted the trust, I will fulfill it with the best skill and ability of which I am possessed. Desiring neither to abridge nor to deny the right of any member of this Assembly, I shall at all times and under all circumstances, without regarding the consequences to myself, maintain without abridgement or curtailment all the rights and prerogatives of the office to which I have been elected by the votes of a majority of the 3,000,000 of people of the State of Ohio. If I should do more I would wrongfully abuse the trust reposed in me. If I should do less I would be unworthy of your confidence and would cowardly abandon the trust handed over to me by the people. Ready to yield implicit obedience to the laws and the Constitution, I shall expect of every member of this Assembly his submission to the laws and the Constitution. Being by the law and the Constitution the pre-

siding officer of this Assembly, and determined to preserve and defend its character and dignity, regardless of all personal consequences, no one shall in any manner usurp any of the authority or exercise any of the duties of this office, save only as these duties may be legally and constitutionally abridged. Charged by my election and my oath with the discharge of duties clearly defined, I shall deny the right of either branch of the Assembly, singly and alone, to repeal the Statutes of the State, or of the two branches jointly to ignore or destroy the Constitution adopted by the people.

Having been chosen by the people to represent them in this high office, I shall preserve all its rights, dignities, privileges and prerogatives, save as abridged by the laws and the Constitution, to be by me again surrendered into the hands of the people. If I did less I would be an unworthy representative of the people of this great State.

Trusting that I may have the cordial co-operation and assistance of every member of this Assembly, and that the result of our labors may be such as to meet the indorsement and approval of the people, whose representatives we are, and that at the end of our labors we shall merit and receive the encomiums of good and faithful servants from the people, I now enter upon the discharge of my duties as President of the Senate.

The Ohio Senate consisted of thirty-seven members, seventeen of them Republican and twenty of them Democratic, but four of the Democrats returned from Cincinnati were, as it was claimed, elected by gross and willful frauds upon the ballot

boxes, and especially in two or three wards of that city.

These frauds consisted in the most open and notorious practices, and it was admitted that in at least one of these wards the boxes were stolen and stuffed, and large gains made for the Democratic candidates. So flagrant had been these frauds that at least two of these Senators refused to uphold and justify them, but party fealty required their acquiescence in the claims for seats so unfairly and unjustly won.

The Cincinnati Senators had all been elected upon the same ticket, and the frauds and illegal voting which had been openly and notoriously practiced in several of the wards of the city applied with equal force to each and all of them, they having been elected by the same ballots and having been chosen by means of the same frauds. The contest was made especially interesting from the fact, that if these four senators should be permitted to join the other sixteen Democrats, and vote upon their own cases, the twenty Democrats so voting would out-vote the seventeen Republicans, and soon settle the question of their right to seats, no matter how bold the frauds nor how flagrant the outrage. Upon the other hand, if these four Senators should not be permitted to vote upon the settlement of the question as to the frauds perpetrated, and their own rights to seats secured by virtue of these frauds, then the seventeen Republicans could out-vote the sixteen Democrats remaining, and could determine the question which should grow out of these frauds and the outrages so perpetrated upon the ballot boxes of Cincinnati.

It therefore became a matter of vital importance as to the right of these four Cin-

cincinnati Senators to vote upon questions which might affect their rights to seats in the Senate of Ohio, and hence the attempt to tie the hands of the incoming Lieutenant Governor and the adoption of a rule which would give to these Senators the right to vote in their own cases.

It was necessary, however, to go still farther in order to carry out this usurpation of authority, and to do this it was provided by a rule, adopted for this special purpose, that the clerk of the Senate, and not the Lieutenant Governor, should receive and announce all votes cast by that body.

This rule was a clear violation of all parliamentary law, and the usurpation of powers which the constitution of the State vested in the Lieutenant Governor, as the presiding officer of the Senate; and it was against these unlawful, unconstitutional and unparliamentary rules that the Lieutenant Governor declared in his opening address to the Senate the purpose to ignore and override them.

The contest over the Cincinnati seats was a long-continued one, and in several instances almost developed into a riot, the Democrats being determined to hold their advantage at all hazards. Only the cool and determined purpose of the Republican leaders averted a political, and perhaps a personal calamity.

The plain laws of parliamentary procedure will not permit a person to vote in a case in the outcome of which he is personally interested. The Democratic majority of the Senate, well knowing this plain parliamentary rule, attempted to so amend the rules of the Senate as to permit three of these Senators to vote in the case of the fourth man.

This would have in fact given each of

them the right to vote in his own case, for the fraud, if it applied to one, applied with equal force to all four of the Cincinnati Senators, and if this new rule were to be permitted to remain in force, it would seat these Senators, one by one, so that in the end all four of them would be seated by their own votes.

It was, in fact, applying a new parliamentary rule in violation of all precedent and outraging all parliamentary law, and was as though four persons jointly indicted for an offense should be permitted to sit in judgment upon their associates, while their associates in turn did the same favor for them.

The Lieutenant-Governor decided that this rule was not and could not be enforced. That it was in violation of all parliamentary law and that these senators could not vote upon any question, no matter how indirect or immaterial, while their cases were under consideration, for if they could do so in any single instance they could hinder, delay and defeat the hearing of the cases altogether; and could by their votes on the final hearing substantially determine their own cases, a thing that would be a complete overturning of the rules of law and a substantial denial of a just and impartial hearing.

The rules so adopted were denied and ignored and the cases proceeded upon their merits without the right being admitted of these contestants voting in their own cases. An attempt was made by threats, force and intimidation to over-ride the presiding officer and to compel a submission to these unfair, unjust and unconstitutional rules; and threats of violence and the purpose to seize the Senate Chamber were openly made.

Notwithstanding all this, the cases were proceeding to the hearing and determina-

tion, when suddenly the Democratic members, for the purpose of breaking a quorum and defeating the final hearing of these cases, left the Senate Chamber and fled the state, going to Kentucky and Tennessee, leaving one of their number to challenge a quorum should any business be attempted to be done in their absence, there being only seventeen members beside the one Democratic member present, while a quorum which consisted of nineteen members, or a majority of thirty-seven could do business.

This one member temporarily absented himself from the chamber when the senators present proceeded to hear and determine the Cincinnati contest, the vote being taken viva voce and without question or challenge, and the four fraudulent senators were unseated and the contestants were duly seated and sworn in, and business proceeded with twenty-one members, being two more than were necessary to count a quorum of all the members. During this controversy, and for the purpose of defeating this proceeding, the journal of the Senate was stolen, but the clerk under the direction of the presiding officer, made a new and complete journal, which was reported and approved by the Senate.

These questions were all carried to the Supreme Court and the action of the Senate upon all points was sustained by that body. The record and proceedings being found in all respects regular and complete.

The fleeing Democratic members came back one by one, but took little or no part in the further proceedings of the Senate during the session.

Thus a long and bitter contest was ended which at one time threatened to result in bloodshed and to be concluded only after personal encounter and the rougher and

more dangerous methods of appeal to force rather than to justice and reason.

Thus ended one of the most important and exciting contests ever known in Ohio and the firmness and determination of the Republicans averted a possible calamity or disaster; and at the same time settled for all the time important constitutional and parliamentary questions which were involved.

In 1886 Lieutenant-Governor Kennedy, having been elected to the fiftieth Congress, on the 3d day of March following, his resignation of the lieutenant-governorship was tendered to the Governor and he ceased to occupy that office.

WILLIAM V. MARQUIS.

William V. Marquis was born in Knox county on the 13th of March, 1822, and came to Logan county with his father's family in 1832.

He was a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket in 1889 and was defeated by Elbert T. Lampson, but contested the seat of Governor Lampson and was seated by the Democratic Senate and served out the term of 1889 and '90.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The Honorable Benjamin Stanton was a member of the constitutional convention of 1851. He was at that time the leading member of the bar of Logan county and a man of great force of character.

He was a fine speaker and his addresses were listened to with marked attention.

He afterwards became a member of the Senate of Ohio where he served for two terms, and of the Congress of the United States, where he served for eight years.

HONORABLE WILLIAM H. WEST.

Was a member of the next constitutional convention in 1872. Judge West had long been the foremost member of the Logan county bar, had served as attorney-general of Ohio, and as supreme judge of the state and was most admirably qualified for the duties of that convention.

CHAPTER XXII.

CYCLOPES—STORM OF 1825—QUINCY AND DE GRAFF STORM—DESTRUCTIVE STORMS—FALL OF CAMEL LIM—WEST LIBERTY, ETC.

On the 24th of June, 1825, there passed through Logan county from the northwest to the southeast, a most destructive storm. It was about one-half mile wide and swept everything before it.

Fortunately the country was very thinly populated at that time and the portion of the country through which it passed, was only in the beginning of its settlements and so far as is known no lives were lost.

It passed through the townships of Miami, Union, Harrison, Lake, Rush Creek and Bokes Creek, and extended for a distance of more than thirty miles.

Bellefontaine was then but a small village and, fortunately, it passed to the west of it.

The only house destroyed by it was the house of John Houtz, just west of the town and situated near the point where Sandusky street and Lincoln avenue now come together.

The upper story of Houtz's house was blown off and he put the roof on the one story without replacing the upper one.

This was the first brick house built in or near Bellefontaine. For many years there was a hard maple standing on Main street just in front of the property now owned by John Plummer which had been blown to pieces by this storm, but remained a broken and blasted witness to its destructiveness. It passed with a violence that was irresistible and felled the timber as though it was but pipe stems. Not a tree was left standing in its pathway. For many years this country was called "the fallen timber," and it was the headquarters for deer, small game, wild turkey, and wild berries. It has long since been cleared away and is now one of the finest and richest portions of Logan county.

THE QUINCY AND DE GRAFF STORM.

On the 7th day of July, 1872, between six and seven o'clock p. m., a most violent and destructive storm visited the western portion of this county, passing from the northwest to the southeast, through the towns of Quincy and DeGraff. Shortly before its arrival the citizens who chanced to be out or doors noticed a gathering of clouds in the west and they became darker and blacker with a peculiar fringe of electric light passing through and about the whole.

It was a great funnel-shaped cloud and came with a rumbling noise as if a mighty electric train was passing.

It first struck a small grove of trees, just outside of the town of Quincy, and tore it into kindling wood. Upon its approach to the village the first building it caught on its passage was a small house in which an old couple lived, who were seated at the table quietly eating their evening meal; the house was carried away to the floor and the old couple were left unhurt.

It swept on through the town, destroying in its passage both the Baptist and Methodist churches, and leaving behind in its pathway some fifty or sixty houses destroyed, or more or less injured.

Fortunately no one was killed in Quincy, but the destruction of property was estimated to be between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

Upon leaving the town of Quincy on its onward flight to DeGraff, it destroyed the barns of Mr. Custerborder; in one case completely carrying the superstructure away and leaving a horse tied to the manger unhurt, and he was found quietly eating his hay.

Curiously enough a similar circumstance was recorded in DeGraff, where a fine French stallion was found standing at the stall unharmed, while the barn and its contents had been scattered to the winds.

Orchards in its pathway were entirely destroyed and as it swept on towards De Graff it caught one corner of the mill of Shriver, Wolfe and Company, and pushed it several feet from its foundations. In De Graff the Methodist church was entirely carried away from its foundations.

The line of the storm was so distinctly marked that outside of the line and within a few feet of it nothing was disturbed. This was especially emphasized in the case of Samuel Frantz. He had a tin and stove store, standing on the same lot with his house, just south of it and fifteen or twenty feet away; the store-room was a brick, two stories in height while the residence was a neat frame cottage with considerable extra work in the way of ornamentation.

Mr. Frantz had just left the store a few minutes before and the family were at supper in the cottage with the door of the dining

room open and looking out onto the store. They heard a rushing, crawling noise, a dark cloud, as it were, passing over, and saw the air filled with dust and debris. On looking out, the store with all its contents had been completely swept away, and nothing but the foundations remained; while the cottage within twenty feet of the store-room was undisturbed, not even a shingle being torn from the roof. Two persons were killed in DeGraff and several injured, and considering that the storm had swept through the very center of the village, and in the midst of its residences and stores, it was simply marvelous that there was no greater loss of life.

After passing eastward some three or four miles the storm spent its fury, the cloud lifted and the destruction was over.

It was about one hundred and fifty feet in width, and within that space the destruction was complete.

These two storms are the only serious electrical experiences Logan county has suffered.

The destructions caused by them were repaired and the towns are improving rapidly and the marks of the cyclones have long since disappeared.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

On the 26th of November, 1856, a destructive fire burned some two or three squares of property and caused a loss of fully one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the property-owners of Bellefontaine. It began in a barn on the rear of the lot where Canby's feed store formerly stood and behind the Riddle and Rutan buildings.

It was supposed to have been caused by some careless boys or some persons who had been in the barn and accidentally set on fire.

From a small blaze it very quickly lit up the barn, filled with hay and straw, and spread to a large two-story frame building on the back of the lot near the barn. From this it was quickly carried to the frame buildings on Columbus street. These being of wood, and dry as tinder, the flames caught them and swept from one to another until both sides of Columbus street were one great sea of flames.

There being no fire department and no means of protection, it was impossible to do more than attempt to save some of the contents of the buildings. The heat was so intense that in a very few moments no one could go near to Columbus street, and the fire, fanned and blown into fury, spread with a rapidity that defied all attempts to save any great amount of the contents of any of the buildings.

The citizens fought nobly to save the structures without the line of flame, and the Metropolitan building was saved and the line of destruction drawn on the north of that building, largely through the efforts of John Powers, who with blankets and buckets of water, fought back the fire from this building, although the flames from the oil and paint of the drug store adjoining, went into the air fully fifty feet above, and burned his hands and face to blisters. Mr. Powers is still living at the age of ninety-six, a most remarkably preserved man.

The buildings at that time in Bellefontaine were almost entirely of wood, excepting the Rutan corner, and they were only fuel for the flames. The fire extended to the Dr. Thomas residence on Main street where the Williamson house now stands, and from the stable in the rear end of the lot just behind the Lawrence block, and be-

tween these points the destruction was complete.

Within an hour one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of property had gone up in flame and smoke, and the huge chimneys standing like silent sentinels were evidence that the destruction had been complete.

Like all such fires, while the loss to individuals was very great, it only gave opportunity for improvement, and instead of the frame structures which had become old and shop-worn, new buildings, entirely of brick, took the places of those destroyed and Bellefontaine was greatly improved in appearance by the change.

FIRE IN WEST LIBERTY.

On the 13th of May, 1880, a fire destroyed much valuable property in West Liberty. It started in a small out-building in the rear of Doctor Henry Kurfurst's drug store, and was quickly communicated to other buildings in the vicinity. It was supposed to have been started by a boy, who had been punished for some offense and took this means of obtaining redress. Within a half hour the fire had crossed the street and was threatening the destruction of the whole town. There were no means of fire protection save the old-fashioned methods of buckets, and the extent of the fire was so great that it was impossible for a time to do anything towards staying it at any point. The wind fanned the flames and they drove the workers away from the streets and from the front of the burning buildings.

The citizens, men and women, worked hard and fought the fire with determination and at last got it under control, but not until it had destroyed property covering fully

two squares and valued at eighty or one hundred thousand dollars.

This fire, it was thought, would be the means of crushing out the life and spirit of West Liberty, and many predicted that it would not be rebuilt. Upon the contrary it was the means of giving it larger and better buildings, more substantially constructed, and entirely of brick. The town is now more prosperous than ever, and with new buildings replacing the old structures destroyed by the fire, and general improvements it presents a neat and handsome appearance and is one of the most prosperous villages in the county.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE ODD YEARS—MEMBERS OF SENATE—MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the organization of the county in 1817, Logan county was entitled to representation in the legislature. Before that time it was a part of Champaign county and was represented as a part and parcel of that county.

The senatorial districts were changed from time to time by the legislature for the purpose of adjusting the growing population of the state into equal representative districts. The term being for one year.

THE SENATE.

George Fithian, of Champaign county, represented Logan, Champaign and Clark in the Senate from 1816 to 1821; James Cooley, from Champaign, from '21 to '23.

Wood county having been added to the district.

George Fithian again from 1823 to 1824.

In 1824 the district was changed to include Marion, Shelby, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood.

R. Young, of Marion, represented district from 1824 to 1826; Daniel M. Workman, of Logan, from 1826 to 1828.

In 1828 the district was again changed to Logan, Shelby and Madison.

William Fielding, of Madison, represented it from 1828 to 1829.

Again it was changed in 1829 to Logan, Shelby, Union and Wood.

William Fielding was again sent from 1829 to 1830.

In 1830 it was again changed to Logan, Shelby, Madison and Union.

John Shelby, of Logan, represented the district from 1830 to 1832.

In 1832 it was again changed to Logan, Madison, Union, Hardin and Hancock.

Philip Lewis represented it from 1832 to 1834; Samuel Newell, of Logan, from 1834 to 1836.

In 1836 it was again changed to Logan, Champaign and Clark.

John H. James, of Champaign, represented it from 1836 to 1839; Joseph Vance, of Champaign, from 1839 to 1841.

In 1841 it was again changed to Logan, Champaign and Miami.

Benjamin Stanton, of Logan, represented it from 1841 to 1843; John Grabill, of Logan, from 1843 to 1845.

Hardin county was added to the district in 1845, and Ira Bean, of Hardin, represented it from 1845 to 1847; Joshua Judy from 1847 to 1849.

In 1840 it was changed to Logan, Union, Hardin and Marion.

William Lawrence, of Logan, represented it from 1840 to 1851.

In 1852, after the adoption of the new constitution, Logan, Hardin, Marion and Union were formed into the thirteenth senatorial district, and so remain until this day. The following persons have represented the people of this district in the Senate of Ohio:

John J. Williams, Marion county, from 1852 to 1854; William Lawrence, Logan county, from 1854 to 1856; Cornelius Hamilton, Union county, 1856 to 1858; C. H. Gatch, Hardin county, 1858 to 1860; T. B. Fisher, Marion county, from 1860 to 1862; John Hord, Marion county, from 1862 to 1864; W. H. West, Logan county, from 1864 to 1866; P. B. Cole, Union county, from 1866 to 1868; Solomon Craner, Hardin county, from 1868 to 1870; John Bart-ram, Marion county, from 1870 to 1872; Isaac S. Gardner, Logan county, from 1872 to 1874; W. C. Lawrence, Union county, from 1874 to 1876; W. W. Beatty, Logan county, 1876 to 1878; Hyles Salem, Union county, from 1878 to 1880; L. M. Strong, Hardin county, from 1880 to 1884; J. J. Hane, Marion county, from 1884 to 1886; Duncan Dow, Logan county, 1886 to 1888; James Cutler, Union county, 1888 to 1890; Joseph B. Pumphrey, Hardin county, from 1890 to 1892; John Bain, Marion county, from 1892 to 1894; W. S. Plum, Logan county, from 1894 to 1896; George B. Hamilton, Union county, 1896 to 1898; W. T. S. May, Hardin county, from 1898 to 1900; G. W. Harding, Marion county, from 1900 to 1904.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For many years the population of Logan county, did not entitle it to a representative and it was joined with other counties and from time to time changed as the increase of population required new adjustments for the purpose of making equal representation to the legislature.

In 1840 Logan, Champaign and Clark were entitled to one representative, and Reuben Wallace represented these counties from 1840 to 1850. John Shelby represented Logan and Wood from 1850 to 1858. In 1858 Logan, Madison, Union and Hardin were thrown together and Reuben P. Mann represented it from 1858 to 1860; Lanson Curtis, of Logan county, from 1860 to 1862; John T. Clemm with, 1862 to 1864; Samuel Newell, Logan county, 1864 to 1866; Nicholas Hartaway, 1866 to 1868; Samuel Newell represented Logan and Champaign from 1868 to 1870; Doctor James Crew, Logan and Champaign, from 1870 to 1872; Anthony Casad, Logan and Champaign, from 1872 to 1874; William C. Lawrence, Logan, Champaign and Union, from 1874 to 1876; William C. Lawrence, Logan and Union, from 1876 to 1878; Orway Curry, Logan and Union, 1878 to 1880; William McBeth, Logan and Union, from 1880 to 1882; John F. Heuple, Logan and Hardin, from 1882 to 1884; Richard S. Canby, Logan and Hardin, from 1884 to 1886; William Lawrence, Logan and Hardin, 1886 to 1888; Samuel Watt, Logan and Hardin, from 1888 to 1890; Olen Hayes, Logan and Hardin, 1890 to 1892.

After the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, Logan county was entitled to one representative and has so continued to

this day, and the following representatives have been sent from Logan county:

Anthony Casal, 1852 to 1854; Joseph Newell, 1854 to 1856; Samuel L. Allen, 1856 to 1858; William H. West, 1858 to 1860; J. W. Hamblin, 1860 to 1862; W. H. West, 1862 to 1864; C. W. B. Allison, 1864 to 1866; Donn Pratt, 1866 to 1868; Marvin Warren, 1868 to 1870; John A. Price, 1870 to 1872; T. McPherson, 1872 to 1874; W. W. Beatty, 1874 to 1876; Duncan Dow, 1876 to 1880; James Walker, 1880 to 1886; W. W. Beatty, 1886 to 1890; C. M. Wanzel, 1890 to 1894; Spain J. Southard, 1894 to 1898; J. W. Bowers, 1898 to 1900; Luther Pool, 1900 to 1904.

CHAPTER XXIV.

JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS COURT—PROBATE JUDGES—
CLERKS OF COURT—SHERIFFS OF LOGAN COUNTY—
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—COUNTY CLERKS—
COUNTY TREASURERS—COUNTY RECORDERS—
COUNTY SURVEYORS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

From the organization of the county in 1818, up to the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, the courts of common pleas had jurisdiction of all probate business, including guardianships and the settlements of estates, the court consisted of one representative citizens, distinguished for their wisdom and judgment in the conduct presiding judge, duly elected by the people and three associate judges, chosen from the of public affairs.

The first presiding judge of Logan county was the Honorable Oris Parrish.

It was under his jurisdiction and guidance that the county seat was located at Bellefontaine, and the terms and conditions were adjusted and provided for. The following shows the judges and associate judges from 1818 up to the new constitution in 1851:

1818: Oris Parrish, presiding judge.

1820: Joseph H. Crane, presiding judge; James McPherson, Levi Garwood, John Shelby, associates.

1821: Joseph H. Crane, presiding judge; Levi Garwood, William McBeth, James McPherson, associates.

1822: Joseph H. Crane, presiding judge; Levi Garwood, James McPherson, Robert Smith, associates.

1829: Hon. Judge B. Holt, presiding judge; Levi Garwood, James McPherson, Robert Smith, associates.

1835: Hon. Joseph R. Swan, presiding judge; Levi Garwood, Abner Snoddy, Abraham Elder, associates.

1839: Hon. Joseph R. Swan, presiding judge; Abram Elder, Abner Snoddy, Joshua Robb, associates.

1840: Hon. Joseph R. Swan, presiding judge; Abram Elder, Joshua Robb, Gabriel Slaughter, associates.

1842: Hon. Joseph R. Swan, presiding judge; Joshua Robb, Gabriel Slaughter, William Hoge, associates.

1846: Hon. James L. Torbert, presiding judge; Gabriel Slaughter, William Hoge, Noah Z. McColloch, associates.

1847: James L. Torbert, presiding judge; William Hoge, Noah Z. McColloch, W. H. McKinnon, associates.

1848: Hon. James L. Torbert, presiding judge; N. Z. McColloch, W. H. McKinnon, Peter Kelly, associates.

1849: Hon. James L. Torbert, presiding

ing judge; N. Z. McCulloch, W. H. McKimmon, Peter Kelly, associates.

In 1851 the new constitution was adopted and the associate judges were done away with, and the probate business was transferred to a separate court called the probate court.

The judges elected and serving under the new constitution, beginning in the year 1852, are as follows:

Benjamin F. Metcalf, of Allen county, 1852 to 1857; William Lawrence, of Logan county, 1857 to 1861.

In 1861 Judge Lawrence, having been elected to Congress, resigned his seat on the bench, and Honorable Jacob S. Conklin, of Shelby county, was appointed to the vacancy, and was duly elected at the following election.

Jacob S. Conklin, of Shelby county, 1861 to 1872; P. B. Cole, of Union county, 1872 to 1877; John L. Potter, of Union county, 1877 to 1882; John A. Price, of Logan county, 1882 to 1897; Duncan Dow, of Logan county, 1897 to 1907.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The probate court was first organized under the new constitution of Ohio in 1852, and was given jurisdiction of guardianships and the settlement of estates, the condemnation of private property for public use, and in some counties criminal jurisdiction. The following are the names of those having filled the office in Logan county since 1852:

Ezra Bennett, 1852 to 1856; Anthony Casad, 1856 to 1861.

Mr. Casad died in 1861 and Samuel B. Taylor was appointed for the vacancy and served until his death in June, 1877. In 1877 W. L. Nelson was appointed to fill the

vacancy caused by the death of Judge Taylor.

R. E. Pettit, 1879 to 1885; T. Mittenberger, 1885 to 1891; L. E. Pettit, 1891 to 1897; J. D. McLaughlin, 1897 to 1903; W. S. Plum, 1903 to 1909.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

Upon the organization of Logan county in 1818, Samuel Newell was appointed clerk of the court, and served as such from 1818 to 1831. The following persons have served as clerk of the court in Logan county since 1818.

Samuel Newell, 1818 to 1831; Noah Z. McCulloch, 1831 to 1846; Thomas M. Robb, 1846 to 1857; James Leister, 1857 to 1860; Oden Hayes, 1860 to 1872; J. A. McIlvain, 1872 to 1879; George H. Allen, 1879 to 1885; S. A. McCulloch, 1885 to 1891; R. F. Tremain, 1891 to 1897; W. S. Roebuck, 1897 to 1903; F. O. Batch, 1903 to 1909.

SHERIFFS OF LOGAN COUNTY.

Upon the organization of the county, in 1818, Nicholas Pickerell was appointed sheriff of the county, and assisted in putting the machinery of the county into operation, and held that office until 1822.

The following are the names of the persons occupying the office as sheriff since the organization of the county:

Nicholas Pickerell, 1818 to 1822; Daniel M. Workman, 1822 to 1828; Raphael Moore, 1828 to 1830; Peter Kelly, 1830 to 1834; Martin Marmion, 1834 to 1838; Peter Kelly, 1838 to 1839.

Kelly resigned because he feared that he would be compelled to hang Andrew Hellman, who was then in jail charged with

the murder of his wife, and Joseph Newell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Walter Slicer, 1840 to 1842; John Underwood, Jr., 1842 to 1848; Joshua Carr, 1848 to 1854; Robert Crickett, 1854 to 1858; McGorkle Addies, 1858 to 1860; J. W. Byers, 1860 to 1864; Levi Bowers, 1864 to 1868; J. A. McVay, 1868 to 1872; W. H. Chandler, 1872 to 1877; John McCracken, 1877 to 1881; Henry M. Cline, 1881 to 1885; W. H. Lloyd, 1885 to 1889; W. W. Roach, 1889 to 1893; J. L. Sullivan, 1893 to 1897; Presley Snavel, 1897 to 1901; R. S. Kerr, 1901 to 1905.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Upon the organization of Logan county there was not a single lawyer located or living within the county, and James Cooley, of Champaign county, was appointed by the court to act as prosecuting attorney and occupied this position from 1818 to 1821.

William Bayles, a lawyer from Urbana, came to Bellefontaine and in 1822 was elected prosecuting attorney. The list of prosecuting attorneys from 1818 to the present time is as follows:

James Cooley, 1818 to 1821; William Bayles, 1822 to 1826; A. Casad, 1826 to 1832; Hiram McCartney, 1832 to 1836; Benjamin Stanton, 1836 to 1840; Richard S. Canby, 1840 to 1846.

Mr. Canby went to the legislature in 1845, and William Lawrence was appointed prosecutor to fill the unexpired term.

E. Bennett, 1846 to 1848; William Hubbard, 1848 to 1852; William H. West, 1852 to 1856; James Walker, 1856 to 1858; John Pollock, 1858 to 1860; Marvin Warren, 1860 to 1862; J. B. McLaughlin, 1862 to 1864; John A. Price, 1864 to 1870.

John A. Price was elected to the legis-

lature and Demetrius Dow was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Demetrius Dow, 1870 to 1874; J. B. McLaughlin, 1874 to 1878; George W. Emerson, 1878 to 1884; W. S. Plum, 1884 to 1890; J. A. Oiler, 1890 to 1896; Samuel H. West, 1896 to 1902; F. P. Chamberlain, 1902 to 1905.

Upon the organization of Hancock county, in 1826, Mr. Anthony Casad, of Logan county, was appointed prosecuting attorney of Hancock county, and served in that court for a term or two.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

The office of county auditor has always been a most important one, and, in connection with the county commissioners, the county auditor has substantial charge of its financial affairs. The office has from the beginning been filled, in nearly all cases, with men of business ability. The following is a list of the county auditors from the organization of the county in 1818.

Thomas Thompson, 1818 to 1822; Noah Z. McCulloch, 1822 to 1832; George Knoxslop, 1832 to 1840; William Stokes, 1840 to 1854; J. D. Baxter, 1854 to 1858; William Stokes, 1858 to 1866; T. Miltenberger, 1866 to 1867; Joseph R. Smith, 1867 to 1873; John H. Stewart, 1873 to 1880; F. R. McLaughlin, 1880 to 1887; Christie Williams, 1887 to 1893; Charles D. Campbell, 1893 to 1899; Frank E. Milligan, 1899 to 1905.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The following is a list of the county treasurers of Logan county since its organization in 1818.

Martin Marmon, 1818 to 1821; Nicholas Pickerell, 1822 to 1823; Daniel Work-

man, 1823 to 1826; Martin Mennen, 1826 to 1835; A. H. Lord, 1836 to 1841; Samuel B. Taylor, 1842 to 1849; John Underwood, Jr., 1850 to 1859; Jeremiah Kelley, 1856 to 1860; John Underwood, Sr., 1860 to 1861; W. L. Nelson, 1861 to 1866; John A. Smith, 1866 to 1868; J. M. Kelley, 1868 to 1869; W. L. Nelson, 1869 to 1875; N. H. Jackson, 1875 to 1878; W. H. Chandler, 1879 to 1882; F. S. Chase, 1882 to 1886; J. D. Inskeep, 1888 to 1892; Charles Rogers, 1892 to 1894; J. M. Flente, 1895 to 1899; Oren Outland, 1899 to 1903; Isaac N. Miller, 1903 to 1905.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

The following list comprises the county recorders from the organization of Logan county to the present time:

Thomas Thompson, 1818 to 1820; Samuel Newell, 1820 to 1830; B. S. Brown, 1830 to 1832; H. B. Strother, 1832 to 1850; William Newell, 1850 to 1856; J. B. Underwood, 1856 to 1857.

Underwood ran away from the county, abandoning his office, and William McCulloch was appointed to fill the vacancy and served from 1857 to 1858.

William Cheever, 1858 to 1864; John Shurr, 1864 to 1870; J. O. Sweet, 1870 to 1879; John A. Coulter, 1879 to 1885; Benjamin Underwood, 1885 to 1891; William Stough, 1891 to 1897; Major Joseph Swisher, 1897 to 1903; Henry Reymer, 1903.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The following list comprises the county surveyors from the organization of the county until this time:

B. S. Brown, 1818 to 1821; James Marmon, 1821 to 1830; Daniel Hopkins, 1930 to 1836; Walter Clement, 1836 to 1838;

am, 1842 to 1844; Alexander A. Harleson, Daniel Hopkins, 1838 to 1842; John Meach, 1844 to 1848; Olen Hayes, 1848 to 1850; J. B. McLaughlin, 1850 to 1856; H. C. Moore, 1856 to 1862; George T. Curl, 1862 to 1864; J. D. McLaughlin, 1864 to 1868; N. H. McCormick, 1868 to 1882; S. A. Buchanan, 1882 to 1888; James C. Wonders, 1888 to 1894; Wilbur A. Ginn, 1894 to 1902; J. C. Wonders, 1902 to —.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The county commissioners have almost the entire charge, in connection with the county auditor, of the financial affairs of the county, and have supervision of the collection and expenditure of the county funds and public taxes; the building and maintenance of public roads and highways, the construction of public ditches and the supervision of all public buildings; the building and care of the county bridges, and in short the building, repair and control of all public work in the county. It is the most important office in the county in so far as it affects the levy and collection of taxes for public purposes, and the expenditure of the same. The following list comprises the county commissioners from 1818 to the present time:

1818 to 1820: Robert Smith, Solomon McCulloch and William McBeth.

1820 to 1824: James McPherson, John Garwood and John Means.

1824 to 1829: James M. Workman, John Garwood and John Means.

1826 to 1830: William Scott, David Norton and John Harrod.

1830 to 1832: N. Z. McCulloch, David Norton and John Elliot, Jr.

1832 to 1836: William Scott, Alexander Thompson and Jose H. Garwood.

1836 to 1838: Robert Humphrey, James M. Marmion and Joseph Stokes.

1838 to 1842: James Walker, G. H. Barnes and George R. Green.

1842 to 1844: Thomas Green, Thomas James and Joseph Morris.

1844 to 1848: J. H. Barnes, John Eliam and Alvin T. Cardiff.

1848 to 1850: John Underwood, John Hoge and B. S. Brown.

1850 to 1854: John Hoge, B. S. Brown and J. M. Gloor.

1854 to 1856: James Kerton, John Humphreys and Jacob Humphreys.

1856 to 1860: Milton L. Anderson, D. W. Mekinson and Bentley Williams.

1860 to 1862: David Minkrean, Thomas A. Pool and C. L. Brooks.

1862 to 1866: Bentley Williams, Thomas A. Pool and C. L. Brooks.

1866 to 1868: Bentley Williams, John G. Hoge and Thomas A. Pool.

1868 to 1871: John G. Hoge, William Fisher and Joseph A. Keller.

1871 to 1873: Joseph A. Keller, Esli Powers and J. S. Robb.

1873 to 1875: J. S. Robb, Esli Powers and John Rosebrook.

1875 to 1876: Esli Powers, John Rosebrook and J. S. Robb.

1876 to 1878: John Rosebrook, J. S. Robb and Henry Kelly.

1878 to 1881: John Rosebrook, Henry Kelly and Charles Cookston.

1881 to 1882: Henry Kelley, Charles Cookston and John Harrod.

1882 to 1883: Charles Cookston, John Harrod and R. P. Lukins.

1883 to 1884: John Harrod, R. P. Lukins and Joseph M. Putnam.

1884 to 1887: R. P. Lukins, J. M. Putnam and John Harrod.

1887 to 1888: R. P. Lukins, J. M. Putnam and Edward Higgins.

1888 to 1890: J. M. Putnam, Edward Higgins and A. C. McClure.

1890 to 1893: John and Higgins, A. C. McClure and Samuel Smith.

1893 to 1895: A. C. McClure, Samuel Smith and Joel Easton.

1895 to 1898: Samuel Smith, Joel Easton and Joseph Fergus.

1898 to 1900: Joel Easton, Joseph Fergus and James Elder.

1900 to 1901: Joseph Fergus, James Elder and Joel Easton.

1901 to 1902: James Elder, Joel Easton and John Brown.

1902 to 1903: Joel Easton, John Brown and Lewis W. Norviel.

1903 to 1904: John Brown, Lewis W. Norviel and James E. Shaw.

1904 to 1905: Lewis W. Norviel, James E. Shaw and John L. Mekinson.

CHAPTER XXV.

BRIDGES AND FORDS, AND CONCLUSION.

There are in Logan county including culverts and public structures on roads and highways, more than six hundred bridges.

In the early times the streams were simply forded at convenient points and generally roads were so located as to reach the most desirable fording places on the streams. Fortunately, however, there was little or no difficulty in finding good fordings at almost any convenient point for the location of public highways.

In times of high water the fording in

many places was difficult and frequently dangerous. If not impossible, and it became necessary to permit the floods to subside and the waters to recede, and the streams could be crossed. In the spring of 1855 several days as the water, muck and brush and debris, held the waters back and kept the whole country under water for days. It was not an infrequent occurrence to see whole sections of the country under water after heavy rains, and this was especially the case as to the low and flat lands and the lands adjoining many of the streams in the county. These waters ran off slowly, leaving the country wet and in many parts unfit for anything more than pasture lands, or green and marshes. And this has been changed within a half century, and it is now almost impossible to find any marsh-lands in Logan county and it is still more difficult to find any streams which are not confined within their banks, and are not properly provided with culverts, or bridged with substantial structures of wood or iron. At least one-half of the bridges of the county are now of iron or steel and it is estimated that the cost of the bridges in Logan county is fully two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

DITCHES.

There are in Logan county including county and private ditches, more than two thousand miles of ditching, and the estimated cost of the ditches exceeds two millions of dollars.

Almost every acre of the land of the county is now drained by county or private ditches, or such ditches are now under construction.

This wonderful improvement has brought the low and wet lands under culti-

vation it has cleared out the marshes, has driven away muck, and brought them up to about the very highest standard is now of the best agricultural and producing counties in the state while the low lands, which only a few years since were not subject to cultivation, are now regarded with the greatest pride and are returning most bountiful crops to the husbandman.

CONCLUSION.

We have attempted to give a fair and succinct history of the county from its earliest beginning until the present time and have not hesitated to use every source of information, or to reconcile the information very possible, that some errors of date or statements have crept into these pages, because no one who has not attempted by search and inquiry to make discovery of these things, can understand how difficult it is in all cases to obtain accurate and exact information or to reconcile the information obtained with the dates and the facts themselves, upon all points. We have attempted, however, to do justice to all things, and have neither added nor omitted by reason of fear or favor.

The record of Logan county and the representative people who came to populate it stand second to none in the state.

The men and women who came to this frontier and laid the foundation for the marvelous temple of human liberty, which has since been builded, and whose coming was but the beginning of an empire to be dedicated "to liberty and humanity forever," accomplished more for the world's growth and development than all the conquerors that ever followed the footsteps of prince, or potentate, for the subjugation of tribes and peoples, and for the establishment

of oppressive and unrighteous governments by the pretended power of "the divine right of kings."

The cross and the crown were here joined in one common cause, and the axes which fell waste the wilderness began the upbuilding of the rude temples, where all were permitted to worship according to the dictates of conscience and to bow before the altars of a just and all seeing God.

The rude and untutored aborigines found among the newcomers only friends and assistants, and while the forests fell and cities and villages sprang into existence, there was neither war nor rumors of war so long as it was possible to maintain peace and good will among the tribes and kindred of the northwest.

The streams which had for so many centuries been flowing to the seas undisturbed, save by the savage and the wild beasts, were harnessed to the improvements which came into the wilderness and became docile servants of the people.

The plains which had grown the tangled grasses and been enriched by the fires which cleared them in the springtime for fresh growth and fertility, became the homes of a new and prosperous people. The very forests which had been sighing in the winds of untold and uncounted centuries bowed their heads and fell before the blows of the all-conquering and determined pioneers, who had come to make their homes in the new Eldorado of the west.

The new century had but opened the way for a greater improvement, and the loyal and devoted men and women who had earned their rights to a share in the upbuilding of this most promising portion of the new Republic, came with strong arms and loyal hearts determined to make it the

home of freemen dedicated forever to the liberty of the people.

In the growth and development of the State of Ohio, Logan County has kept pace, and in population and improvement is ranked with the first.

Her churches, schools, and public institutions are in keeping with the intelligence and prosperity of the people.

The cities and villages are centers of thriving trade and business; her farms are under the highest state of cultivation, and her farm improvements are second to none in Ohio. Through the county are now being constructed interurban electric lines, which will bring every section of the county and almost every farmhouse, within an hour's ride of the seat of justice.

Her public highways are equal to any in the west, and her people are filled with pride of home and are enjoying the fruits of a rich and generous inheritance.

Every valley, river and lake which less than a century ago was the home of the red man, is now within the control and keeping of a people whose blood was mingled with the clouds at Lexington, and whose ancestral coats of arms were won at Trenton and Brandywine.

All of this is the result of less than a hundred years of labor and improvement. The men and women who came into the wilderness to find homes for themselves and their children, and to lay the foundations of "an empire within an empire" have long since been called to their fathers, but the splendid legacies they left to the coming generations will remain as a rich inheritance for all the centuries to come.

From out of the wilderness and the cabins came the fruitful fields, the rich harvests and the comfortable and independent homes,

From the strong and sturdy stock of the pioneers came the manly and courageous men and women who by their toils have to prove that the blood which had flowed through the veins of Valley Forge and Monmouth, and had been tried in the crucible of the Revolution, was still flowing in the veins of their children, and that there was no bluer blood coursing in any living creature than that which stood on the peaks of Little Round Top, followed the dashing Sheridan up the Shenandoah, fought with Grant in the Wilderness, and with Pleasanton, the "Rock of Chickamauga," and marched with Sherman to the sea.

When we contemplate the marvelous development of a single century of American progress, what mind so far-reaching and so comprehensive as to attempt to tell the long scope of the future?

What will another century bring forth? What will the children of the coming generations find to outstrip their fathers' march of the century just closed?

If we would call back from their graves the pioneers whose axes blazed the way through the wilderness, and the smoke of whose cabins ascended like incense to the praise of Him who had guided and guarded them through every danger, what a won-

drous panorama of beauty and grandeur would pass before them?

Cities filled with splendid structures, magnificent temples of worship, the streets rivaling the Appian way; cities, towns and villages whose marts of trade and commerce are the wonder of the world. Instead of the Indian canoe, lakes and rivers filled with floating palaces, carrying the products of the great northwest to the wharves of every country in the world?

Rushing on the wings of the wind, from the farthest east and the bleakest New England rocks and hills to the golden shores of the Pacific, the trains of interurban commerce have swept the hands of time from the dial and measured the distance with the suns; the great discoveries of Edison, Tesla and Looman, which have turned the night into day, and have placed within the control of man that mysterious power which is destined to move the mountains and to cover the oceans as with a span.

When we see all of this progress and development of the first century of the Republic we stop to wonder if it can be possible that the pace which has been set by the marvelous minds of the first, can be equaled or excelled by the still more marvelous minds of the century to come?

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HON. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, A. M.,
LL. D.

(See portrait frontispiece).

It is said of an eminent man of old that he has done things worthy to be written; that he has written things that are worthy to be read; and by his life has contributed to the welfare of the republic and the happiness of mankind. He on whom this transcendental eulogy can be pronounced with even partial truth is entitled to the gratitude of his race. No where within the broad limits of the Commonwealth of Ohio, has there died a man over whom this might more truthfully be said than William Lawrence, Lawyer, jurist, statesman, author, educator, agriculturist and banker, his life seems not only to have touched upon almost every department of activity, but to have left its impress there for good. The influence of his labors was far-reaching, and most beneficial to mankind, and no history, such as this volume defines in its essential limitations, will serve to offer a fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of this honored man, and yet we would offer our tribute of praise to one who so largely aided his fellow men as did William Lawrence.

A century or more ago, during the early settlement of Pennsylvania, two brothers, by the name of Lawrence, emigrated from

Europe, perhaps Sweden, and purchased a large tract of land on the Delaware river, near Philadelphia. They embarked with a vessel in trade on the river, and lost their land by permitting the claim of adverse occupants to ripen into title. One of these brothers emigrated to western Pennsylvania, settled near Brownsville, and is perhaps the ancestor of the western Pennsylvania Lawrences. The other brother married a French lady and had a numerous offspring. One of these was David Lawrence, a substantial farmer, who died about 1805, near Philadelphia, leaving a family of several children with no other issue. Amongst them was Joseph, an orphan boy, friendless and portionless, who was apprenticed for seven years to the business of blacksmithing and faithfully served out his term. At the expiration of his term, while yet a youth, he enlisted as one of the Philadelphia Guards, in the war of 1812, and served during the war. On the restoration of peace, he removed to Ohio, where he was married to Temperance Gilchrist, a native of Virginia, a lady of great benevolence, of exemplary piety and many virtues.

William Lawrence, the subject of this memoir, the only surviving representative of these parents was born at the beautiful village of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, June 29, 1810. At that place the father pursued his calling as a mechanic

for many years, but subsequently removed to Belchertown, Logan county, Ohio, where he engaged in the quiet pursuits of agriculture, and he lived to see his son rise to prominence and fame in this state. While at Mount Pleasant, William Lawrence became a student in the village school, where he soon evinced an ardent love of books and showed a precocity indicative of his future success. With unusual rapidity and a thoroughness which would have been creditable to riper years, he mastered the branches there taught and displayed at that early day those superior powers and qualities of mind with which his subsequent career showed him to be so eminently gifted. In the spring of 1830 his father retired to a farm which he purchased near the village of Richmond, and in connection with agricultural pursuits he conducted a blacksmith shop. It seemed necessary that he have his son's assistance in this dual work, and, though he found it uncongenial, he, nevertheless, performed his duties in the smithy and in the fields. Through all the years, however, he never relinquished his determination to become a factor in the walks of life demanding broad and keen intellectuality.

Mr. Lawrence was gifted with the vigor of constitution and a power of endurance which enabled him to accomplish an immense amount of labor. While working in the shop and in the fields the cultivation of letters was not entirely neglected in him. Each leisure moment found him indulging in the perusal of works of history and poetry and during the winter months he generally spent a "quarter" at the log school-house, famous in the educational annals of the north-west. He took a decided step in advance in the autumn of 1813, when he was placed under the instruction of the Rev. John T. Tid-

ball, who had recently opened a classical seminary near the Ohio river above Steubenville. His preceptor was a ripe and accomplished scholar under whom he made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge, and laid the foundation of his fine classical education. Although he was frequently summoned to aid in the labors of his father's farm, he never fell behind his class, but was distinguished for the ease with which he mastered the sciences and the elegance of his translations of the Greek and Latin languages. He remained in that school until the spring of 1836, when his father procured for him a situation as a merchant's clerk in his native village and there, despite his entreaties and remonstrances, William Lawrence was doomed to pass the summer of that year. It was not, however, a period of wasted effort, for there he acquired what books cannot supply—accurate and active business habits which were the foundations of the astonishing rapidity and systematic methods with which he dispatched the business transactions of his profession in later life. It was about this time that he first witnessed a display of forensic eloquence which kindled his youthful ardor into enthusiasm. He had read with intense delight the models of Greek and Roman oratory and the richest gems of British and American eloquence, but now he had seen and heard that of which he had before only read, and in writing to a friend he said: "I, too, will be a lawyer." At last winning the consent—although a reluctant one—of his father, he became a student in Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio, in the autumn of 1836, and in the fall of 1838 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the complimentary honor of pronouncing the valedictory oration on the

occasion of the commencement. In 1840 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution. He appreciated the value of his thorough classical education as the sure foundation of future eminence, but with a zealous devotion he made everything subservient to his future profession, for with reference to the law all his studies were directed. To secure fluency in speaking, the graces of diction and skill and deliberation in debate, he entered heartily into all the exercises of the literary societies.

On leaving college Mr. Lawrence immediately proceeded to Marietta county, Ohio, to which place his parents had then recently removed. There he commenced the study of law under James L. Hoge, then the oldest and ablest member of the McConnellsville bar, but becoming impressed at that time with the necessity of self-instruction, he took charge of a district school, spending three months in the winter of 1838-39, as a teacher in Painsville, and a similar period in the summer of the latter year in McConnellsville. While there he was associated in his school work with Cornelia Hawkins, the daughter of Colonel William Hawkins, of McConnellsville, and later they were married. During the period Mr. Lawrence was engaged in teaching, his devotion to his favorite profession was in no wise relinquished, and in the fall of 1839 he was entered as a student in the law department of the Cincinnati College. There he enjoyed the instruction of the Hon. Timothy Walker, author of *The Introduction to American Law*, and one of the most profound jurists of this or any other country. Under his instruction Mr. Lawrence laid broad and deep the foundations of his future reputation at the bar. He devoted six-

teen hours each day to study and the exercise of the lecture room, and in March, 1840, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law, but he had not yet attained his majority, and was therefore compelled to defer making application for admission to the bar. In the following November, however, in Zanesville, he was licensed to practice, and entered upon a career which was crowned with distinguished honor.

The previous winter Mr. Lawrence had been invited to report the proceedings of the Ohio legislature, then in session at Columbus, but he declined to do so, but at the earnest solicitation of Charles Scott, publisher of the *Ohio State Journal* he reported the proceedings of the Ohio house of representatives for the columns of that paper during the session of 1840-41. During that time he was also the Columbus correspondent of the McConnellsville *Whig Standard*, edited by John Teesdale, and also for the *Zanesville Republican*. He wielded the pen of a ready writer, which rendered the labors of the position but little more than an agreeable relaxation from the pursuit of his favorite study. While in Columbus he formed the acquaintance of many of the most distinguished men of the state, which ripened into an intimacy that was of great advantage to him in both his professional and political career. By strict attention to the rules and proceedings of the house he also acquired an accurate knowledge of the details of legislation, which afterward made him formidable as a parliamentary tactician.

In July, 1841, Mr. Lawrence opened his law office in Bellefontaine, and up to the time of his death was continuously engaged in practice, save when his attention was claimed by the demands of official service. He formed a partnership with the Hon.

Benjamin Stanton, which continued for three years, during which period he gave abundant evidence of his great accuracy in the details of professional business, a promptness and penance in the discharge of its duties, and an extensive and profound knowledge of the principles of law, which early secured to him the confidence of clients, and a deservedly high reputation as a lawyer. He rose almost at once into prominence, for he possessed broad and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, a strongly analytical mind, and he feared not that laborious attention to details which is one of the elements of success at the bar as well as in other walks of business life. He gained a distinctively representative clientele, which connected him with the important litigated interests of Ohio, and brought him into prominence as a practitioner in the supreme courts of the United States. He there had many important cases, including some of the greatest land suits ever heard in the American court of the last resort. From 1841 until 1843 he studied medicine, in order that this knowledge might be of benefit to him in his legal practice. In 1845-'46 he served as prosecuting attorney for Logan county, and all through these years he continued in practice as a lawyer of profound legal learning, dividing his time between his practice and his official duties.

Again and again he was called to public office by his fellow citizens, who recognized his superior worth, his marked ability and his incorruptible patriotism. From 1846 until 1848 he represented his district in the house of representatives, and the following year was sent to the Ohio senate, where he also served in 1850, 1851 and 1854. He was the author of the Ohio free banking law,

after which the national banking act was in part modeled, and he left the impress of his broad mind, legal learning and patriotic spirit upon much of the legislation enacted during his connection with both houses of the general assembly.

In the meantime, from 1845 until 1847, Mr. Lawrence was the editor of the Logan County Gazette. On the 20th of March, 1851, the general assembly of Ohio, by a joint resolution, elected him reporter of the supreme court. It was a flattering compliment to his legal attainments that he was proposed for nomination by the Hon. Charles C. Convers, an eminent lawyer, and elected by the legislature as the successor of Charles Hammond, P. B. Wilcox, Edwin M. Stanton and Hiram Griswold. In the capacity of reporter he prepared for the press the twentieth volume of the Ohio Reports, the last of the series in the old state constitution. In the preparation of this volume he did not disappoint the high expectations of those who confided it to him. In propriety of arrangement, in the classification of cases, in the digest of argument, in copiousness of index and citation of authorities this volume was not inferior to any of its predecessors. Of this volume the Cincinnati Atlas, the editor of which is a lawyer, said: "For the first time in the Ohio Reports an attempt has been made in this volume to reduce the arrangement of the decisions to something like a system. A division is made as follows: 1. Criminal cases. 2. Civil cases at law. 3. Chancery cases. Interspersed through the work are the notes of the reporter, referring to previous cases in the Ohio Reports upon the same points, as well as to the reports of other states, a service which cannot fail in every particular to recommend itself favorably to the

consideration of all the members of the legal profession."

In 1852 Mr. Lawrence was the Whig candidate for presidential elector, and his next official service was as judge of the common pleas and district court of Ohio. He was upon the bench from 1857 until 1864, and he took to the bench the very office of the state government. His record as a judge was in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem which presented itself for solution. In the meantime, from 1851 until 1864, Judge Lawrence was one of the editors of the *Cleveland Western Law Monthly*, and during that time his ability as a writer found scope in many of the valuable contributions made to that magazine.

But another question was prominently before the people, and attention largely was centered upon the Civil war, brought about by the slavery controversies. Judge Lawrence then joined the army, going to the front as colonel of the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which served in Maryland. In 1863 the President tendered him the appointment of district judge in Florida, but he declined the honor, and returned to his native state, where in 1864 he was elected to represent his district in congress. Through re-elections he was continued in the council chambers of the nation for ten years, and left the impress of his strong mind and patriotic spirit upon the laws enacted during that decade—a period of the greatest moment in the history of the country because of the manifold important issues which arose out of the conditions brought about by the Civil war. While in congress he was the associate and colleague of such men as Conkling, Blaine and Garfield, and

other distinguished members of the house, and there existed a warm personal friendship between Mr. Lawrence and Roscoe Conkling. He was one of the council selected by the Republicans in congress, under the act of January 29, 1877, and argued for the claims of the Republican presidential electors in Oregon and South Carolina before the Hayes-Tilden electoral commission, the greatest election contest ever tried. He was the first comptroller of the United States treasury, acting in that capacity from July, 1880, until April, 1885, and he showed in the discharge of the duties of this position the same fairness that characterized his work in every department of his long life of activity. He made the duties of his office a matter of close and earnest study, and in their discharge he won the approval of the administration and of the most distinguished authorities. While in Washington he served from 1881 until 1885, inclusive, as the president of the Ohio Republican Association of the capital city. On the 1st of July, 1888, he became one of the incorporators in the District of Columbia of the American Association of the Red Cross, being elected the first vice president of this organization, of which Clara Barton is the president.

When not called to Washington or elsewhere by official service, Judge Lawrence gave his attention to the practice of his profession. Early in his professional career it was said: "Scarcely an important case has been tried in Logan county in which he has not been retained in some stage of its progress, and now, though still a young man, he enjoys an extensive practice of the highest order in the circuit and in the state and federal courts." The same authorities said: "As a lawyer he has acquired a reputation

for technicality in pleadings and practice. But it is the technicality of the mind, and is always employed honestly. He never resorts to an unfair advantage, even in the most desperate cause. His intercourse with his brethren of the profession is characterized by the utmost candor, integrity and frankness. He is polite and respectful to the court, mild and gentlemanly in all examination of witnesses, and courteous in his address and deportment to the jury, which qualities have rendered him a general favorite at the bar. His humanity is no less commendable than his learning. No man, however indigent, ever vainly solicited his professional services in a just cause; and once engaged, he makes the cause his own. His chief error, if error it may be called, is in the persistency with which he challenges the persecuted and friendless. Mr. Lawrence is gifted with a mind remarkable for the equipoise of its faculties, rather than for any striking singularity. He is endowed with great powers of analysis and quickness of perception, which enable him instantly to discover the strong and weak points of a cause, and with an astonishing subtlety of logic, by which he rarely fails to fortify or expose them, as the case may require. The dexterity with which he conducts a cause, and the merciless minuteness with which he sifts the conscience and the memory of a witness, leaves little room for more than a discussion of the legal principles addressed to the court. Yet, if the emergency demands it, he is no less formidable as an advocate than tactician. The clear statement of his propositions, the perspicuity of his diction, and the marked dignity and earnestness of his manner rarely fail to carry conviction. His eloquence cannot be characterized as powerful or imposing. He

often wields an herculean club, but he throws a pistol of steel with menacing precision and irresistible effect, and on proper occasions he rises to the emergency and deals herculean blows. The eminent ability of the gentlemen with whom his profession has brought him in contact, occasionally afforded a field for this higher order of forensic disputation.

Mr. Lawrence took a deep and active interest in the work of the Great Army of the Republic, having broad sympathy with the organization tending to strengthen the ties between the States. He was a charter member of Burnside Post, No. 8, of the Department of the Potomac organization in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1882, served as its first commander and upon his return to Bellefontaine in 1880 this post adopted resolutions commending his services to his country. It would be impossible to find a movement or measure calculated to prove of genuine practical public benefit that has not received the endorsement of William Lawrence, and in as far as possible he gave to such his active co-operation. He was a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University from 1878 until his death, and was a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1892.

While concerned with the affairs affecting the national policy and the welfare of the entire country, Mr. Lawrence was ever mindful of the city of his residence, and his efforts there were of great benefit. In 1871 he organized the Bellefontaine National Bank, of which he served as the president from the beginning until January, 1896, when he was re-elected, but declined to serve longer. He was one of those who organized the Washington National Building and

Loan Association, and was one of its directors. From its organization he was a director in the Ohio National Bank of Washington, D. C., until he resigned in 1867, and he was a delegate to the Farmers' National Congress in Chicago in 1887; at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1890; at Parkersburg, West Virginia, in 1894; at Atlanta in 1895, and at Indianapolis in November, 1896. Mr. Lawrence was deeply interested in the question of the production of wool and of its kindred interests, and in 1877 he served as a delegate to the national convention of wool growers in St. Louis, again in Washington, D. C., in 1893 and 1896; and in January, 1900, he was elected the president of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, in which position he was continued by re-elections up to the time of his demise. In October, 1893, he was elected the president of the National Wool Growers' Association, and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death. The *New York Commercial Advertiser*, November 30, 1895, said: "He has made more speeches and written more newspaper articles on the wool tariff than any other citizen of the United States," while Senator Mantle, in the United States senate, said: "He is beyond question the highest and best informed authority upon the wool question to be found in the country."

In 1884 Mr. Lawrence was elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C., a select body of learned men, and at the time of his death was the first vice president of the National Statistical Society of Washington. His broad research along scientific lines and on all matters affecting the social, intellectual, political and moral welfare of the country, well entitled him to the honors which were con-

ferred upon him by different colleges. He received the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater, and that of Doctor of Law from three Ohio colleges—Wittenberg, Richmond and Franklin.

Had Mr. Lawrence done nothing for the world save what he gave to the public in his written articles, he would even then be entitled to distinction and to the gratitude of his fellow men. He is author of: *The Law of Claims Against Government*, 1875; *The Law of Political Securities*, 1883; *The Organization of the Treasury Department*, 1881; *The Law of Impeachable Crimes*, 1877; introductory and concluding chapters to *Verens of J. B. Howard, D. D.*, 1870; chapters in *History of Champaign and Logan Counties*, 1872; *The Causes of the Rebellion*, 1888; *Decisions of First Comptroller*, six volumes, 1880-1885; sketch of the *Life and Services of John Sherman*, 1888; *Dissertation on Crinipologia, Medical Science*, 1887; *The American Wool Interest*, 1892, published by the American Protective Tariff League; chapter thirty-five on *American Wool*, in the volume *One Hundred Years of American Commerce*, New York, 1895; most of the United States documents on wool tariff, viz: *Miscellaneous Document, No. 3, Fifty-third Congress, special session*; *Senate Miscellaneous Document, Nos. 35, 77, 124, Fifty-third Congress, second session*; *Senate Document, No. 17, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session*; argument before the Senate finance committee, report No. 2332, *Fiftieth Congress, first session*, part 3, page 1954, etc., and part 4, page 2170, etc.; argument before the House committee ways and means tariff hearings, *Fifty-first Congress, first session*, 1899-90, page 215, etc.; memorial of the *National Wool Growers' Association*, being Senate

Document, No. 17, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, December 30, 1895; memorial of the Farmers' National Congress, being Senate Document, No. 17, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, December 24, 1896; memorial of the National Wool Growers' Association, being United States Senate Document, No. 30, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, April 15, 1897; are given in the wool tariff, before the committee on ways and means of the Forty-fifth Congress, first session, January 16 and February 20, 1897; tariff hearings, pages 1217-1220, and appendix 2167-2208; numerous articles in the Boston Monthly Bulletin of the National Wool Growers' Association, 1896-8, were changed in 1898 to the *Shepherd's Bulletin* of the National Wool Growers' Association, which was established by its address simply addresses to the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, annually 1897-1898, several of which will be found in the annual report of the state board of agriculture; memorial to the General Assembly of Ohio asking that a department for instruction in textile industries be established in the Ohio State University, for which see appendix to Senate Journal, session January, 1898. For six years he had been urging this in articles published in newspapers and through public addresses. In his semi-annual address to the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, September 5, 1894, he said: "In every wool-growing state there should be established technological schools for instruction in wool and cotton manufacturing. There is an alarming deficiency in the number of American skilled textile workers. It is said that a clear perception of the needs of the age led to the establishment of such institutions as the high school for weaving at Chemnitz, in Saxony, whose halls on three floors are

filled with every kind of looms on earth. At Sierpdingham, Prussia, is a wool weaving school. At Chemnitz, moreover, is a knitting school. In one year Chemnitz sent to the United States more than one-half of her knit goods product, valued at twelve millions of dollars. The only reason why the wool grown in the states west of the Ohio river is not all manufactured therein is because they do not have a sufficient number of men skilled in wool manufacturing."

"We have at Columbus the Ohio State University. It was erected with means derived from the sale of lands granted to the state by congress for the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges, and this was the origin of its name. For some undetermined reason the name was changed to that of the Ohio State University. The general assembly makes an annual appropriation of about twenty thousand dollars for its support, paid by the wool growers and other taxpayers of the state. (Ohio Revised Statutes, 3951.) It graduates with each annual university commencement a formidable list of law students, students in pharmacy and journalism, Latin, Greek, but none for the much more needed textile industries of the state. The farmers of Ohio should send men to the legislature who will see that a law shall be enacted to dispense with the law and students in branches of education for whom other institutions have amply provided, and substitute instruction in textile industries and other branches relative to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

As stated above, in this review, Mr. Lawrence was married to Cornelia Hawkins on the 20th of December, 1843, but she died three months later. On the 2d of March, 1845, he wedded Caroline M. Miller, a daughter of Henry Miller, and an

excellent lady, whose many virtues through long years blessed her home. She is a sister of Rear Admiral Mendell Miller of the United States navy. She was born at Paris, Kentucky, in Rockingham county, Virginia, January 20, 1828, and was educated in the Presbyterian and Catholic schools in Columbus, Ohio, being there a roommate of Cecelia Stewart, who became the wife of Hon. John Sherman. Six children were born unto Judge and Mrs. Lawrence: Joseph H.; William H.; John M.; Mrs. Charles E. Conley; Mrs. Frances C. Miller, deceased; and Mary T., the wife of Hon. William T. Haviland.

In the midst of a highly useful career William Lawrence passed away May 8, 1899. He had almost attained the age of seventy-nine years, and his long life was filled with effort that not only brought to him success, but made his labors of the greatest value and benefit to his fellow men. Few, indeed, are they who are connected with so many lines of business activity, and his name is deeply engraven on the pages of state and national legislation, upon the history of pioneer development, upon the annals of business advancement, and upon the keystone of Ohio's legal arch, but, more than that, his memory is lovingly enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him.

JOHN M. LAWRENCE.

John M. Lawrence was born in Bellefontaine, April 10, 1854, a son of Judge William Lawrence, whose sketch appears above. He obtained his preliminary education in the schools of Bellefontaine and in Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, in which he was graduated with the

class of 1878, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while later that of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. While in college he was editor of the college paper, *The Wittenberger*, and he was also the contest orator during his senior year. He then took up the study of law under the direction of his father and also attended the Cincinnati Law School, being admitted to the bar by examination before the supreme court at Columbus in 1880. While in the law school he was a classmate of Judge Taft. After his admission to the bar he returned to Bellefontaine and took charge of his father's business at the time the Judge went to Washington to act as comptroller of the treasury. He continued in practice for about a year and then entered the Bellefontaine National Bank, of which his father was the president, remaining there until 1897, at which time he became actively associated with his father in controlling important interests and since the Judge's death he has given his attention largely to the supervision of the various interests of the estate.

John M. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Mary Van Devanter of Marion, Indiana, the wedding being celebrated on the 1st of September, 1887. The lady is a sister of Willis Van Devanter, now assistant attorney general of the United States. There are three children by this marriage: Caroline V., William Arthur and Ruth.

CHARLES CRETCHER.

Charles Cretcher is now acting as solicitor and collector for the law firm of Huston & White, of De Graff, under whose di-

rection he is studying law. He has been recognized as a leader of business in this place for a number of years, and is yet a stockholder in the Bridge Building Company, and was at one time proprietor and editor of that paper.

He was born in De Graff, February 20, 1874, a son of Benjamin and Hannah F. (Van Kirk) Cretcher. Matthew Cretcher, the great-grandfather, was born, reared, and married in Scotland, and on coming to America he settled near Maysville, Kentucky, where he spent the remaining years of his life. His son Matthew Cretcher, Jr., was born and reared, and probably married in Kentucky, and on coming to Ohio he located in Champaign county, near Spring Hill, where occurred the birth of Benjamin Cretcher, on the 2d of August, 1833. His youth was spent in that county, and there he was first married to Miss Margaret M. Polk. Their children were Robert Thomas, who is engaged in the grocery business in Quincy, Logan county; Mrs. Nannie A. McCormick, of Champaign county; and Benjamin W., who is vice president of the Ideal Laundry Company of Peoria, Illinois. The father followed farming in Champaign county until 1863, when he removed to De Graff, and was here engaged in teaming for a time. His first wife died here, November 16, 1848, and on the 10th of May, 1871, he was again married, Miss Hannah F. Van Kirk becoming his wife. She was born in Quincy, Logan county, June 24, 1850, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Nickey) Van Kirk, who were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where their parents had settled on coming to America from Holland. In early life Benjamin Cretcher was employed as a salesman in De Graff, and later became the owner of a hard-

ware store, and also of what is known as the Hoge block. In the memorable storm of 1872 this building was partly wrecked, causing a loss of eighteen hundred dollars. Mr. Cretcher continued in the hardware business until 1880, when he sold out, and then "retired." He is a Republican, and although he has never been an office seeker, he served as assessor for several years. He belongs to the Methodist church while his wife is of the Baptist faith.

Charles Cretcher spent his boyhood days in De Graff, attended the public schools and was graduated in the high school in 1891, in a class of nine. When sixteen years of age he began working at the printer's trade in the office of the De Graff Buckeye, and was there employed until October, 1891, when he began teaching in the country schools of Logan county. He found that profession congenial, and followed it for eleven years, and during the vacation seasons he continued to work at the printer's trade. In 1900 he became the owner of the De Graff Buckeye, and was its editor until the 1st of November, 1902, when he accepted his present position, having in the meantime taken up the study of law, which he is now continuing in the office of Huston & White, and at the same time is acting as solicitor and collector for the firm.

On the 14th of November, 1894, Mr. Cretcher was married to Miss Catherine J. Sheely, of De Graff, who was born in Tawawa in Shelby county, Ohio, January 15, 1876, a daughter of Adam and Anna (Knief) Sheely. She obtained a good education and is an estimable lady. By her marriage she has one son, Charles Howard, born in De Graff, October 17, 1901.

Mr. Cretcher is a Republican, and while editing the Buckeye it was known as a wide-

awake and up-to-date Republican journal. He is still a stockholder of the *Traverse Publishing Company*, which was organized in October, 1902, at which time he was chosen its president. He belongs to *Hibern Lodge, No. 242, K. P.*, in which he has filled all the chairs and he is also connected with the *Tribe of Ben Hur*, in which he is now serving as scribe. A laudable ambition has caused him to direct his energies into those channels where intellectuality, close application and energy are demanded, and through the exercise of these qualities he has won success in his former business relations, and will undoubtedly make good progress at the bar.

NICHOLAS V. ELLIOTT.

Nicholas V. Elliott is one of the progressive representatives of industrial interests in Bellefontaine being at the present time the treasurer and general manager of the Bellefontaine *Ham & Tool Company*. He was born upon a farm eight miles east of the city on the 30th of March, 1855, and has always resided in Logan county. His father, John Elliott, was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and died December 17, 1873. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Almira Hathaway, was born in Deighton, Massachusetts, and when only a year old was brought to Logan county, Ohio, where at an early day her people settled in West Mansfield. She died September 20, 1883, and was laid to rest by the side of her husband in the West Mansfield cemetery. Mr. Elliott has one brother and one sister, namely: Mrs. William Brinser, of Jefferson township, and Elmer W., who

is living upon the old home farm in Perry township.

Nicholas V. Elliott attended the country schools to the limited extent and after he attained the age of twenty-five years he spent eight weeks in the district schools and for eight weeks was a student in the *Pittsburg Commercial College*. He worked as a farm hand upon the old homestead until twenty-three years of age, when he left the parental roof, and upon borrowed capital, amounting to one hundred dollars, he began buying timber. In this venture he succeeded, and in the first year cleared one thousand dollars. He continued to purchase timber and to cut and sell it in the log. He followed this pursuit for several years, and purchased a tract of land in Kentucky in 1882 in connection with his brother and others. Upon this they established a sawmill, which they operated for three years, when they disposed of their interest therein. Mr. Elliott was largely engaged in shipping his lumber to Boston, and in his operations in that line of business he prospered.

On July 29, 1888, he took up his abode in Bellefontaine, and for two years was in the employ of H. McDonald, traveling in the agricultural implement business. This was the only time in his life that he ever worked upon a salary. Throughout the remainder of his business career he has carried on operations on his own account, and on leaving Mr. McDonald he turned his attention to the bridge-building business, in 1890 becoming a member of the *Bridge Company*, which was organized in Bellefontaine. He acted as traveling solicitor and erected a number of bridges. He was one of the stockholders of the incorporated company, with which he was associated until 1893, when he sold out and purchased a

two-thirds interest in the carriage body factory at Sidney, Ohio. He was the general manager and also the president and treasurer of that company during his connection with it, but in June, 1895, he disposed of his interest in that enterprise, and again purchased an interest in the Bellefontaine Bridge Company. He did not, however, begin work with that corporation until 1896, having in the meantime purchased a grocery store in Bellefontaine, which he conducted for a year. From 1896 until May, 1900, he was again traveling solicitor with the Bridge Company, making bids for the erection of steel bridges all over the country.

On the 1st of May, 1900, he purchased a fifth interest in the Bellefontaine Hame & Tool Company. It is a stock company, capitalized for forty thousand dollars. Its officers are: W. W. Fisher, president; N. Vinton Elliott, vice president and general manager; and M. C. Boads, secretary. Mr. Elliott is also acting as treasurer of the company. They manufacture steel hames and harness tools, and the factory is located at No. 220 North St. Paris street in Bellefontaine, with an eastern office in New York city. The output amounts to fifty thousand dollars annually, and between thirty and forty men are employed throughout the year. Mr. Elliott is a typical American business man, progressive, diligent and capable, and he forms his plans readily and carries them forward to a successful completion. From the time when he left home he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources, and whatever success he has achieved is the merited reward of his labor and keen discernment. He is also interested in oil and gas stock in West Virginia.

On the 11th of December, 1884, at West Mansfield, Ohio, occurred the marriage of

Mr. Elliott and Miss Flora B. McAttee, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1864. They have two children: Alice T., born December 18, 1886, and Minnie Marie, born November 6, 1888, on the morning of the day on which Benjamin Harrison was elected president of the United States. The family have a very pleasant home at No. 206 North Bennett street, which Mr. Elliott purchased seven years ago, and he also owns a house at 727 West Columbus street, which he rents. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Sidney, to the encampment at Bellefontaine, and is also connected with the Rebekah degree at Sidney. He joined the organization when twenty three years of age and has since affiliated with it, filling all of the offices of the local lodge. He also has membership relations with the Golden Eagle of Bellefontaine and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, who has served as a member of the board of health, and has taken an active interest in the progress and welfare of his community, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. His wife is also connected with the Rebekah degree of Odd Fellows at Sidney, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BARTLEY CRANE.

The subject of this personal narrative is one of the enterprising and energetic farmers of Rush Creek township, where he owns and operates a good farm. A native of Ohio, he was born near Lafayette, in Madison county, on the 6th of January, 1845, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Furman) Crane. The birth of the father

occurred in the same county October 14, 1819, and there he was reared and educated in much the usual manner of boys of that period. In his religious views he was a Methodist, and his political support was given the men and measures of the Republican party. His wife was born on the 13th of September, 1822. Of the six children born to them Bartley is the eldest. The others were Lafayette, born November 25, 1846; Anna Eliza, born January 16, 1850; Morris, born July 21, 1861; Sylvester and William.

As soon as he had attained a sufficient age Bartley Crane entered the public schools, where he continued his studies until fifteen, and then turned his attention to farming, which he followed uninterruptedly until he entered the Union army during the dark days of the Rebellion. He enlisted on the 2d of May, 1864, and was discharged September 12, 1865, hostilities having ceased and his services being no longer needed. Returning home, he resumed farming near West Mansfield and has since followed that occupation uninterruptedly, his home being now in Rush Creek township.

In 1866 Mr. Crane was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Welthy Green, who was born in Union county, this state, on the 19th of November, 1846. Her parents, George W. and Elizabeth (Miller) Green, were also natives of Ohio, the former born in Logan county, October 18, 1810, and the latter in Champaign county in 1818. Of their five children Elizabeth, Sarah A. and Rebecca, are all deceased, so that Mrs. Crane and her brother, Alpheus H., are now the only surviving members of the family.

Five children were born to our sub-

ject and his wife, as follows: Sallie M., born May 17, 1867, is now the wife of A. F. Painter, a resident of Middlesburg, and they have two children, Hazel and William. Minnie M., born July 30, 1869, is the wife of Frank Eckhart, whose home is in Pulliam, West Virginia. Ella M., born September 22, 1871, is the wife of John Floyd, who is conducting a hotel in Rushsylvania. Bessie M., born January 20, 1888, completes the family, and is at home with her parents. Mr. Crane casts his ballot in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and is an active member of the Methodist church. Wherever known he is held in high regard, and he is recognized as one of the leading citizens of his community.

SAMUEL EDGAR MOHR.

Samuel Edgar Mohr, one of the leading and representative agriculturists of Harrison township, whose home is four miles west of Bellefontaine, was born in that city on the 2d of August, 1839, a son of Jacob and Mary (Douglass) Mohr. His paternal grandfather, Conrad Mohr, was a native of Stuttgart, Germany, where he grew to manhood and learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked in that country until about twenty-five years of age. He then crossed the Atlantic to America and took up his residence in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a little home and continued to follow his chosen occupation for some time. It was there that he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Ischelmman, and there the father of our subject was born.

November 7, 1826. When the latter was four years old the family came to Ohio and located seven miles north of Dayton, where they made their home for eight years, at the expiration of which time they came to Logan county and settled in Union township. Buying eighty acres of land, the grandfather then turned his attention to farming and so successful was he in this pursuit that at the time of his death he owned two hundred and sixty acres.

At the age of sixteen years Jacob Moore, our subject's father, began learning the cabinetmaker's trade, at which he served a three years' apprenticeship, receiving thirty dollars in compensation for his services the first year. This time was mostly passed in West Liberty and Urbana, Ohio, and for a time he was in the employ of his father. In 1858 he opened a shop of his own in Bellefontaine, where he carried on business in partnership with a Mr. Rogers for a few years, while for eighteen months another gentleman was also a member of the firm. After working at his trade for about twenty-two years Mr. Mohr bought a farm in the fall of 1868, consisting of eighty-four acres, where our subject now lives. Although he went in debt for this place, it was soon free from all incumbrance, and it continued to be his home until 1888, when he retired from active labor and has since resided in Bellefontaine, enjoying a well-earned rest and the fruits of former toil. Although he received but a limited education in early life, he is now a man of intelligence and well read. He was reared in the Lutheran church, but is now a Presbyterian in religious belief, and is a supporter of the Democratic party.

In Harrison township, this county, Jacob Mohr was married, September 8, 1854, to Miss Mary Douglass, a native of Logan county, and to them were born four children, namely: Laura A., the eldest, is now the wife of Henry Coleman, living in Bellefontaine, and they have five children, Emanuel J., Fay, Daniel Grier, Samuel Edgar and Perry. Carrie L. is the wife of Daniel Sullivan, of Kenton, Ohio, and they have one child, Edna M. Samuel E., of this review, is the next of the family. George Boyd died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was about nine years old when the family removed from Bellefontaine to the farm in Harrison township, where he now resides, and it has since been his home. He attended the public schools and early acquired an excellent knowledge of every department of farm work, to which occupation he has devoted his entire attention since reaching manhood.

On the 25th of January, 1888, in Union township, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mohr and Miss Addie May Newell, who was born in that township March 8, 1864, her parents being Hugh and Mary (Miller) Newell. Of their eight children she is the third in order of birth, the others being Emma E. and Effie D., twins, the former of whom is deceased, and the latter at home with her parents; Oak M., who is proprietor of a meat market in Bellefontaine, and has one child, Herman W.; Mary Hugh, who died at the age of fourteen years; Lulu Belle, who is the wife of James William McCracken, of Bellefontaine, and has one child; Richard N., Bertha Susie, at home, and John, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Mohr have four children, whose names and dates of

birth are as follows: Mary Lou, August 22, 1889; Don Newell, December 8, 1891; Hugh Newell, April 8, 1895, and Susan Christina, April 27, 1897. The parents both hold membership in the Lutheran church and Mr. Mohr is a supporter of the Democratic party. The family is one of prominence in the community where they reside and throughout Logan county they are held in the highest respect and esteem.

JOHN C. BROWN.

John C. Brown, who follows farming, and is a well known stock dealer in Harrison township, is one of the best known and most prominent citizens of his part of the county, his home being on the Silver Lake pike, about six miles west of Bellefontaine, and four miles northeast of De Graff, which is his postoffice address. He was born in Linn township, Hardin county, Ohio, on the 10th of May, 1843, his parents being Joseph and Elizabeth (Koons) Brown, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Lawrence county, Ohio, though they were married in Logan county, this state. The father was a young man when he came to Ohio, and after his marriage he spent a few years in Logan county, and then removed to Hardin county, where he owned and operated a small farm over a quarter of a century. Returning to Logan county in 1866, he made his home near Huntsville throughout the remainder of his life, and died there on the 19th of December, 1870. His wife passed away December 19, 1880, at Lima, Ohio, whither she had gone with a daughter, and was then laid by the side

of her husband in the Bellefontaine cemetery.

Amid rural scenes John C. Brown passed the days of his boyhood and youth, pursuing his studies in the local schools. His parents being in limited circumstances, he began earning his living when a mere boy, and on attaining his majority started to operate his father's farm on the shares. He carried on the farm for three years, but made very little in that time. In 1866 he and a brother-in-law invested in a mill near Huntsville, which was closed out in 1871, our subject having nothing left and being one thousand dollars in debt. He then rented a farm in McArthur township, which he operated for two years, and subsequently rented property in Harrison township for several years, locating here in 1874. In 1882 he purchased sixty acres of land, where he has since made his home, and three years later bought a tract of similar size in Pleasant township. In 1891 he purchased fifty-two acres of land adjoining his present farm and two years later fifty-four acres more, having previously sold forty acres of the original eighty. Upon his place he has made many valuable and useful improvements, and now has one of the most desirable farms of its size in Harrison township.

On the 6th of April, 1871, near Huntsville, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brown and Miss Mary C. Collins, who was born in McArthur township, this county, December 19, 1844, and educated in the common schools. Her parents were Burrill S. and Margaret (Mahan) Collins. Five children blessed this union: Effie M., the eldest, was born in McArthur township and died at the age of three years and three months. Charles, born in the same township, August 28, 1873, received a good prac-

tical education in the public schools and is now engaged in farming and stock raising in partnership with his father. He was married August 30, 1899, to Bertha Pool, and they live on one of his father's farms. Alice E., born in Harrison township, June 30, 1875, also attended the common school and is now at home with her parents. J. Earl and J. Pearl, twins, were born April 19, 1877, and the latter died at the age of five and a half months. Earl was graduated at the De Graff high school with the class of 1895, at the age of seventeen, after which he taught school three years, and then studied law with the firm of Kernan & Cassidy, of Bellefontaine, one year, and later attended the law school at Columbus for two years, being graduated with the class of 1901 and admitted to the bar the same year. He located for practice in Lima, Ohio, but on account of ill health he subsequently went to New Mexico, and after spending some time in Las Vegas and Las Cruces he proceeded to El Paso, Texas, and later to San Antonio, where he died on the 21st of February, 1902, his father reaching his bedside four days before his death, and brought his remains home, and after the funeral the remains were taken to Huntsville for interment. Mrs. Brown and her children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of De Graff.

Mr. Brown has always affiliated with the Democratic party and cast his first presidential ballot for General McClellan in 1864. He has taken quite an active and prominent part in local politics, and has been a delegate to various conventions of his party. He served one term as trustee of Harrison township, and was appointed a trustee of the Children's Home by a Republican board of county commissioners,

filling that position for nearly seven years. During that time he was elected county commissioner in 1897 for a term of three years, being the only Democratic member of the board since Dr. Robb had served as commissioner, about thirty years before. Mr. Brown received a majority of one hundred and five. During his incumbency steam heat was put in the courthouse; many bridges were built; a grant was made for the Silver Lake pike, and the work begun; and a joint pike was also voted for, to be constructed by Logan and Auglaize counties. Two and a half miles of the stone pike west of Lake View was also built, and many other improvements made. In 1900 Mr. Brown was again the candidate of his party for county commissioner, and although he did not expect to be elected, he succeeded in reducing the Republican majority about seven hundred. He is one of the most public spirited, enterprising and popular citizens of his community, and gives a liberal support to all measures which he believes will advance the public welfare or promote the interests of his locality. Wherever known he is held in high regard, and is justly deserving of honorable mention in this volume.

M.AJ. WORTHINGTON KAUTZMAN.

In recent years a new chapter has been added to American history, the nation which came into existence through the throes of war, has steadily progressed until its inhabitants have made their way eastward from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and have extended its domain in the name of liberty to the islands of the sea. There

is certainly a glorious future before America in the colonization of the world and the planting of the principles of freedom, of liberty and of progress in distant lands. Upon the records which form this new chapter of our national annals appears the name of Major Worthington Kautzman, an honored and representative citizen of Logan county, who for seventeen long months was actively engaged in warfare in the Philippines, making for himself a most creditable military record.

The Major was born in this county, May 24, 1855, and is a son of Barney and Sarepta J. (Prater) Kautzman. The father was a well known farmer of this county and died June 4, 1872, at the age of forty-three years. His widow, however, is still living. Major Kautzman comes of German ancestry. He was born near Rushsylvania, being one of a family of six children, all of whom survive, namely: Alice, the wife of M. D. Sullivan; Mrs. Kate Oder; Belle K., the wife of B. F. Stanfield; George, John and Worthington.

Major Kautzman is the eldest, and to the common schools of Logan county he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed aside from those of the school of experience. When twenty years of age he left the home farm and began clerking in a dry goods store owned by Lewis & Stewart, of Rushsylvania, and in 1881 he removed to Bellefontaine, where he secured a position as a salesman in the dry goods store of Joseph Chambers. He was afterward employed by J. M. Hill, and from 1888 until 1892 he was connected with the dry goods trade on his own account, opening a store on North Main street in Bellefontaine. In December, 1893, he went to Cleveland where he was connecter with the same

line of business as a representative of the Cleveland Dry Goods Company for four months. At the end of that time he turned his attention to the insurance business, which he followed continuously until the spring of 1898, when the Spanish-American war was inaugurated.

Major Kautzman at once offered his services to the government and was commissioned a major of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the 10th of May, the commission to date from the 25th of April. The regiment had its headquarters at Kenton, Ohio, and went to Camp Bushnell on the 2d of May. On the 16th of May the troops left Camp Bushnell for Camp George A. Thomas at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where they arrived on the 18th of the same month, remaining there until the 29th of August, when they started for Knoxville, Tennessee, reaching their destination the following day. At that place they were encamped until the 14th of November, when they started for Macon, Georgia. On the 10th of February, 1899, with the others of the regiment, Major Kautzman was mustered out. This was not his first military experience, for on the 5th of May, 1884, he had enlisted as a member of Company E of the Second Regiment of Ohio National Guard, known as the Lawrence Cadets. He was elected and commissioned captain of the company on the 30th of April, 1888, was elected and commissioned major of the Second Ohio National Guard, July 29, 1891, and was again commissioned to the same rank on the 5th of August, 1896. On the 13th of June, 1899, he received a retired officer's discharge as provided by the law of Ohio, thus closing a thirteen years' service. At the time of his discharge he was second in rank in Ohio, and he was one of

the most popular and highly esteemed representatives of the National Guard of the state.

After the Spanish-American war was ended and he was mustered out of service he returned to Bellefontaine where he engaged in the life insurance business, but in response to the call made under an act passed March 2, 1899, authorizing the enlistment of thirty-five thousand volunteers for service in the Philippines, he applied for a captain's commission and received the appointment which made him a captain in the Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers. This occurred on the 12th of September, 1899, the commission to date from the 17th of August previous. He was assigned to recruiting duty at Bellefontaine for ten days and reported to the regiment on the 1st of October, at Fort Niagara, New York, where he was placed in command of Company G, of the Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers. On the 31st of October, 1899, the troops left for Presidio, San Francisco, arriving November 7th. There they remained until November 30, when they embarked on the United States chartered transport *Dalny Vostock*, which sailed by the way of Honolulu, arriving at the Hawaiian port on the 9th of December. On the afternoon of the 12th, the vessel again weighed anchor, and they reached Manila Bay on the morning of December 31, the regiment being disembarked on the 2nd of January, 1900, at which time they went into camp on the north line between Laloma church and Caloccan. At that place the Forty-second regiment remained until the evening of the 20th, when a detachment composed of six companies of the regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Beacom, started on an ex-

pedition through the district of Morong, north of Leguna de Bay, proceeding on through the province of Leguna and Batangas. The expedition covered thirty-five days, and during that time they traversed numerous mountain trails and covered more than three hundred miles, taking part in a number of skirmishes. Among the stations occupied and entered by Captain Kautzman during his service in the Philippines, was the town of Pagsanjan, one of the most important towns in the Leguna province, at which place he was stationed from the 4th until the 19th of February, 1900. At that place two of his men were killed. The Captain received instructions to keep an account of those going in and out of the town, with the result that twenty-four thousand people were numbered passing in and out, beside twelve hundred vehicles, while one hundred launches were unloaded during the time that he was stationed there. Here he made an important discovery, learning that an American by the name of Carmen was associated with a Spaniard by the name of Caranzys, in the copra trade, (copra being dried coconut). This firm owned and controlled this article to the amount of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in Mexican money. This was a very great amount and Captain Kautzman's suspicions were aroused because of the extent of the business said to be done. Within fifteen days after the evacuation of the city by the insurgents, he made a report to his commanding officer in which he stated that something was certainly wrong. As a result investigations were instituted, and eight months later the members of the firm were arrested on the charge of furnishing aid and supplies to the insurgents and Carmen was placed under a bond of \$100,000.00 in gold, which was forfeited.

Upon the return of the regiment to headquarters, Captain Kautzman with his company was ordered to take up his station at the town of Tanay, on the eastern side of the middle arm of Laguna de Bay, in the most southeasterly part of the sixth military district. He arrived there February 27, 1900, and remained until April 14, 1901. During that time he cleaned up that portion of the province, sixty-seven men surrendering, and he also secured fifty-seven rifles. He found that the town was almost entirely depopulated, and the people were in a starving condition, the death rate being appalling. He immediately instituted a plan of civil government, organizing a school and taking steps for the immediate relief of the people. He left the town in a prosperous condition with the debts of the city paid. The depleted treasury was replenished and the people and the town were in a thriving condition, the inhabitants fully appreciating his services in their behalf. On the 24th of April, 1901, Captain Kautzman was transferred to Manila, being stationed at Camp Wallace, on the famous Lunetta, on the banks of Manila bay, until the 28th of May. The regiment then went aboard the army transport Ohio, which sailed on the 29th of the month for San Francisco, arriving at the Golden Gate June 21, 1901. There our subject was mustered out on the 27th of June, and immediately afterward returned to his home. During his service, covering seventeen months in the Philippines, he did scouting duty of over twelve hundred miles. His service in behalf of his country was effective, beneficial and creditable, and Logan county has every reason to be proud of this representative soldier.

On the 10th of April, 1902, Major Kautzman opened an office in Bellefontaine

and has since been engaged in the fire insurance business with good success. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is also connected with the Knights of the Golden Eagle, while he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. He was married June 25, 1877, to Miss Marie Frank Myers, a daughter of G. F. and M. C. (Adams) Myers. Unto them have been borne two children, Ola F. and Roy W., the former a graduate of the high school of Bellefontaine and of Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, of the class of 1902. The Major is a genial, pleasant gentleman, and his kindliness and deference for the opinions of others make him popular with a large circle of friends.

JOHN M. RAUSENBERGER.

John M. Rausenberger was formerly engaged in conducting a meat-market in DeGraff, but is now living retired, and the capital he acquired came as the result of untiring industry and indefatigable effort. He was born in Wittenburg, Germany, August 6, 1819, a son of John and Barbara (Hoch) Rausenberger. He attended school until fourteen years of age, and then learned the butchering business, entering into a contract to work for two years without pay, in fact, he had to pay forty dollars for the privilege of serving this apprenticeship. He was very faithful and thus won the favor of his master, who, it was reported, was very severe to others less faithful in his employ. He allowed Mr. Rausenberger to make some money by buying and selling stock to be slaughtered, and thus he realized enough profit

to buy his own clothes. For three years he worked as a journeyman in Porcheim, then for three years in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and afterward for three years in Antwerp. Becoming ill he then went home on a visit, and while there determined to seek his fortune in America.

Mr. Rausenberger sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, and after forty-eight days he landed in Baltimore, where he worked for three years for one man, who offered to take him into partnership, but Mr. Rausenberger decided upon another course. In Baltimore he had married Miss Dorothy Rexer, who was born in Malmsheim, Germany. She had an uncle in Logan county, Ohio, so they came here in 1848, and Mr. Rausenberger purchased a farm of fifty acres, whereon he made his home for five years. He then added to his place and eventually became the owner of one hundred and thirty acres, which he subsequently sold. He then bought a farm of one hundred and thirty-nine acres and when he disposed of that property he bought ninety acres. He then removed to West Liberty, where he established a meat-market, which he conducted successfully for five years, when he disposed of his store and returned to his farm, extending its boundaries by additional purchases until it is now a valuable property of three hundred acres.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rausenberger were born six children, who reached mature years. George, who married Laura Mohr, learned the meat business, which he carried on in Bellefontaine for twenty years, prospering in his undertakings. He died January 17, 1903, leaving four children. Andrew purchased his father's farm in Union township. He wedded Mary Det-

rick and has three children. Catherine became the wife of John Niegler and died, leaving one child, Minnie Niegler, who lives with her grandfather. Sarah became the wife of Upton Moore, who was killed by the explosion of an engine, and left five children. Dorothy is the wife of Samuel Huber, of Harrison township, and they have four children. John, of Shelby county, married Katy Huber and has four children. Mrs. Rausenberger died January 25, 1902, at the age of eighty-two years. They were both members of the Lutheran church.

When Mr. Rausenberger landed in Baltimore he had but two dollars, and when he left that city he had accumulated seven hundred and fifty dollars. His life has been a very busy and useful one, and at all times he has been honorable in his business dealings with his fellow men. He has reached the evening of life, being eighty-four years of age, and to him is accorded the respect and veneration due to an honorable old age. His life history also proves conclusively what can be accomplished through earnest, persistent effort, and should serve as a source of encouragement to others.

JUDGE DUNCAN DOW.

The consensus of public opinion, as indicated by the election of Duncan Dow for a second term upon the bench of the common pleas court, was to the effect that his first term's service was commendable and satisfactory, that the principles of right and justice were upheld by him and that his rulings were fair and



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impartial. In the community where his entire life has been passed and where his record is well known to his fellow men, Judge Dow has been honored with a number of positions of public trust and his public career is one which has reflected credit and honor upon the district which has honored him. In an enumeration of the men of the present generation who are regarded as the representative citizens of Logan county, it is imperative that mention be made of Judge Dow.

Born in Harrison township, March 13, 1843, he is a son of Robert L. and Harriet (Brewster) Dow. The family is of Scotch lineage and was founded in America by David Dow, who came to the United States about 1818 and was a pioneer farmer of Harrison township. He had two sons, Robert and Peter Dow. The family was noted for its fearless defense of anti-slavery principles in ante bellum days. Robert Dow, the father of our subject, was born in Scotland and was but a boy when his father, David Dow, brought the family to Ohio. They first located near Marietta but soon afterward came to Logan county, settling upon a farm where the Judge's father spent the years of his active business life. He became a leading and influential citizen of his community and at the time of the Civil war he served as captain of Company D, Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry. He had command of his company from 1862 until 1863 and the following year when he resigned he was adjutant of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment. His first wife, the mother of the Judge, died in 1846, at the age of thirty-three years, and Mr. Dow afterward married Mrs. Mary Andrew, a daughter of Henry Hefley, by

whom he had a daughter, Harriet, who is still living. Mr. Dow passed away at the age of seventy-five years. Of the five children of his first marriage all are living with the exception of the eldest, David L. The others are Peter B., Simpson L., Duncan and Robert.

In the common schools of his township the Judge began his education, which was continued in the Union school of Bellefontaine and in Geneva College, at Northwood, Ohio. In the year 1865 he entered upon the study of law in the office of the late Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, and subsequently became a student in the Cincinnati Law School, in which he was graduated with the class of 1868. The same year he entered upon practice in Bellefontaine, forming a partnership with J. B. McLaughlin and his son, J. D. McLaughlin, the firm of McLaughlin & Dow maintaining a continuous existence until January, 1897, when Judge Dow was elected to the common pleas bench, and in the same year J. D. McLaughlin was elected probate judge of Logan county.

Other offices in the line of his profession Judge Dow had previously filled. In 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Logan county and in 1870 was again chosen for the position. In handling the legal business of the county as well as in private practice he demonstrated his ability to cope successfully with the intricate problems of the courts and showed keen analytical power in so arranging his case that every point of evidence had due weight and yet did not obscure in the slightest degree the main point at issue. Judge Dow, however, was not only called upon to enforce the law, but also to as-

sist in framing them. In 1875 he was elected to represent his district in the general assembly of Ohio and was chosen for a second term in the house in 1877, while in 1885 he was elected to the state senate. Perhaps the most important work which he did in the senate was in connection with what is now known as the Dow liquor law, of which he was the author and which passed both branches of the assembly, becoming a law May 14, 1886. This bill provided for the imposing of a tax of three hundred and fifty dollars upon each person engaged in the traffic of intoxicating liquors, payments to be made semi-annually on the 20th of June and the 20th of December. The bill also authorized city and villages to regulate and prohibit the sale of liquors within their municipalities, also prohibited the sale of intoxicants on Sunday, and made the tax a lien upon the real estate in which the business was carried on. Under this provision there has been between three and four million dollars collected annually and paid into the municipal, county and state treasuries. Judge Dow was also the author of the bill authorizing the railroad companies to put up billboards for the announcement of trains, and other bills introduced during that session owed their origin to him. The Judge is a director of the Bellefontaine National Bank, and he held a number of offices, in addition to those mentioned, prior to his election to the bench. Upon the bench he has shown patience, urbanity and industry, coupled with thorough and comprehensive understanding of the principles of law and an innate love of justice. As he neared the close of his first term, he was again the candidate of his party and the following

resolution was adopted by the convention at the time of renomination:

"Resolved, That the services of Judge Duncan Dow on the common pleas bench show him to be an efficient, capable and conscientious public official; that his careful attention to public business and the prompt dispatch thereof, his fair trial of cases and the almost unanimous affirmation of his decisions, show him an able lawyer, a just judge and an upright public servant and eminently fitted for re-election to the office he has so honored and the position he has so adorned."

On the 4th of November, 1873, Judge Dow married Margaret Gregg, a daughter of William and Ella (Ewing) Gregg, of Hardin county, Ohio. Their children are Laura, the wife of Elmer R. Gebby; Ella, who is director of drawing in the public schools of Bellefontaine; and Florence. The Judge and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church and in politics he is an active Republican, his counsel and judgment having great weight in party affairs, but he allows his political views to interfere in no way with the performance of his judicial duties. At the time of his renomination the Ohio State Journal said of him: "Judge Dow is a man of deliberate thought and deep convictions, from which he is not easily swerved. As a citizen he has broad intelligence and is alive to all state and national interests, but delights most in the prosperity of his own city, which to him in the best and truest sense is home. From this home he was chosen as a public servant and now lives among his fellow citizens, enjoying their approval because of his faithfulness to their trust and because of his many qualities of manhood, industry,

intelligence, honesty and benevolence." All who know Judge Dow—and his acquaintance is wide—recognize in him a man of stern integrity and honesty of purpose, who despises all unworthy or questionable means to secure success in any undertaking or for any purpose, or to promote his own advancement in any direction, whether political or otherwise.

GENERAL A. SANDERS PIATT.

Abraham Sanders Piatt, farmer, soldier and poet, was born in Cincinnati, May 21, 1821, and is of Franco-Germanic ancestry. John, the head of the Piatt family in this country, when a child fled with his parents from Dauphine, France, during the persecution consequent upon the action of King Louis the 14th, in signing the famous "Edict of Nantes." The Piatts belonged to the new faith and were Huguenots. In Holland they found a new home, and subsequently John married into the historic family of Van Vliet and Wykoff. The Piatts were held in high repute, and a lineal descendant many years afterwards, Admiral Piatt Heine, had a noble statue and beautiful fountain placed to his honor on the public square of Rotterdam for his gallant naval services by the grateful citizens.

John Piatt, of France, came to this country with his six sons, all of whom participated in the war of the Revolution, and were noted for their gallantry and courage. At the close of the war Jacob, the youngest son, came west and settled in Boone county, Kentucky, upon a fine estate given him in recognition of his services by the govern-

ment. Here he built a stone mansion (a palatial one in those days) on a high bluff commanding views of the Ohio and Miami valleys for many miles. The old veteran gathered here all the heirlooms from the old world; the arms he had borne in the wars of his adopted country, and treasured far beyond all else was his diploma of the "Order of the Society of Cincinnati," a military club formed at the close of the war, and composed of officers of the Revolution. George Washington was the president of the club, and his name was affixed to each and every diploma. In after years General Piatt called it "Our American patent of nobility." At a hale old age this soldier died and on the slab marking his humble resting-place are these significant words: "A Soldier of the Revolution, and a Soldier of the Cross."

His eldest son, Benjamin M., father of the subject of this sketch, studied law, removed to Cincinnati and practiced with Nicholas Longworth as partner. He had married a Virginia lady whose ancestors had come over from Europe with Lord Fairfax. Their children growing into early manhood, demanded a more vigorous and healthy climate, they removed to Mac-a-cheek, and settled upon the fertile acres Mr. Piatt had purchased years before. As tutor for his two youngest sons, Donn and Abram, he engaged an accomplished priest, Father Collins. After two years' tuition Abram was sent to Cincinnati to the Athenaeum (now known as St. Xavier's College) and finally graduated at the Kinement Academy, where he had as colleagues many who afterwards became famous in various ways, notably, the gallant soldier and poet, William H. Lytle, and many others who bravely served their country. During his

scholastic life, he returned often to Mac-a-cheek, to whom the wilds of Ohio (as they then seemed) were full of attraction. He became remarkable for his tastes in all that was beautiful in nature. His poetic fancies came at an early age, and were full of talent and beautiful conception. His attachment for rural life and tastes has remained with him. He was a graceful and daring horseman, making wonderful escapes by his agility and presence of mind. An early companion of his, Judge Warden related how he had often seen Abram with his horse in full gallop, pick up from the ground the cap he had thrown down a moment before, without at all checking his steed in its rapid career.

With the rifle he was an expert and shot to "kill." His brother Donn preferred the shot-gun, and hunted rather for pastime and the pleasure of wandering over wood and prairies. In early life the marked and distinctive traits of these illustrious brothers were very manifest, notwithstanding many points of resemblance.

Abram was earnest, steadfast and thorough in all he undertook. When his father assigned these lads some light task together, Abram at once set about and accomplished his share whilst Donn was yet thinking about it, and Abram would often perform Donn's part, knowing that there was no chance for boyish amusements until the whole task was done.

Abram read law with his father, not with the intention of practicing, but to gain, as he pertinently said, "sufficient knowledge to keep out of it."

So with politics, in which he ardently participated, but never seeking office for himself. He was an uncompromising Democrat, believing in the Jeffersonian doctrine

of strict construction of the constitution and always called our Republic "the States United."

At the early age of twenty, he met his lovely cousin, Anna Piatt, whilst visiting her parents in Kentucky, then living in the old ancestral home of the Piatts on the Ohio. Abram returned to Ohio with a fair young bride, and at once applied himself to the cultivation of his large estates, and his leisure hours were devoted to literary pursuits. He wrote for his own amusement and relaxation. On this account many of his beautiful poems and tales of fiction were never published. He deemed it a duty to curb his expressive taste for poetry and fiction as much as possible. When very young, not fifteen, he wrote a novel (possessing, it is said, by those competent to judge) rare merit from one so young. Unfortunately he met his former tutor, Father Collins. After telling him of this literary effort he asked his advice as to the propriety of publishing it. The Father replied "that he was not favorable to works of fiction; as a general thing they were apt to unbalance the mind. Life was a battle and a very serious one; that it required the best ability to pursue it with success. Moreover, fiction impaired the reasoning faculties and from his observation the young Abram had his powers of the imagination sufficiently developed." Having unbounded respect for the Padre he accepted his advice and the "novel" was consigned to the flames. But this did not quench his poetical fire. He continued at intervals to indulge in pleasures of the imagination, giving to literature now and then poems which, though short, were full of beauty; breathing of woods, glades and prairie flowers in the most chaste and ele-

gant diction and containing exquisite sentiment and quaint imagery.

More for amusement and relaxation than aught else he departed from the usual routine and established and edited a spicy little journal and styled it the "Mac-a-cheek Press." He alone for one year sustained this paper when his brother Donn returned from France, where he had been under Mr. Mason, minister to France, *charge d' affaires* and secretary of the legation. Donn was asked to join in the editorial department which he did principally as correspondent. At the same time was added to the staff John J. Piatt, a cousin and poet of world-wide celebrity, and now resident consul at Cork, Ireland. This was a happy conjunction and the paper became famous and continued until the war between the north and south.

The opening of this trouble found Abram in the midst of heavy grief and anxiety. Twenty years had flown rapidly in tranquil enjoyment and busy out-door life. A large family of children surrounded him. His aged parents were peacefully enjoying their well earned rest. They were full of love and patriotism for the country that had blessed them through their long and valuable lives, and were now ready to assume the care, under a competent governess, of Abram's younger children. For, alas, in the prime of life, of beautiful matronhood, in the full career of usefulness, death came and took away the fair wife and tender mother, thus breaking up the happy home. Relieved of the care of his children, Abram offered his services to his country. A company was raised at his call in the village of West Liberty and was the basis of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In April, 1861, he was commissioned colonel

of the Thirteenth, organized in Camp Jackson. He was ordered to Camp Dennison and remained there until his regiment enlisted for three years' service. The governor authorized an election of officers, but Colonel Piatt, unwilling to receive as constituents the men he had sought to command as soldiers, declined appearing as candidate. He obtained permission to raise a brigade for three years' service. Relying upon his own means he organized the First Zouave Regiment, known as the Piatt Zouaves ever after. It served gallantly throughout the war. Their great efficiency and heavy losses made them famous. In a recent record classifying regiments this one is ranked among the first for excellence amid the hundreds of regiments serving from Ohio. He subsisted this regiment for one month and ten days at his own expense, was commissioned colonel, and ordered to Camp Dennison. He commenced recruiting the Fifty-fourth, was rapidly filling it up, with every belief that it would soon be complete, when he was ordered with his Zouaves to join General Rosecrans in western Virginia. In September he led a detachment of Zouaves in search of rebels who were intending to stop navigation. Another band was sent up Cole river. Colonel Piatt marched on to Chapmansville and found the Confederates strongly fortified on the mountain top. He attacked and drove them in utter rout from their position. Colonel J. W. Davis, the rebel commander, was captured, wounded. Colonel Piatt, after making him swear not to bear arms against the Union during the war, let him go, after obtaining a skillful surgeon to dress his wounds. The return march was through a drenching rainstorm, unparalleled in the history of the country. Cole river, through

which they had waded three days before, was swollen to a depth of twenty-five feet. Upon its banks they remained two nights and a day, subsisting upon corn gathered from the fields near by, and parched. They found "Camp Snyart" submerged. Marching further, they established Camp Piatt, where a village of the same name still exists. This expedition, fifty miles from its base, across an enemy's country, accomplishing his purpose and bringing his five companies safely back, is typical of Colonel Piatt's ability as an officer to handle his men under the most trying circumstances. The regiment went into winter quarters and guarded the rear of Rosecrans' army all winter, keeping the five counties surrounding free from guerrillas by constant scouting. In March, 1862, Colonel Piatt removed to Gauley Bridge, under General J. D. Cox, and shortly after was taken ill with typhoid fever. He was permitted to return home. During this illness he was commissioned brigadier general and ordered to the Shenandoah, under Fremont. General Sigel, succeeding Fremont, sent Piatt to Winchester to fortify it, which he did to the expressed satisfaction of Sigel. He was assigned to a brigade under General McClellan, who was then returning with the army from the peninsula. His division general told him that twenty cars were all he could secure, and they were at the disposal of the regiment first ready to take possession of them, and thus he privileged to go to the front. General Piatt was first, and arrived at midnight at Warrenton Junction.

Next day he reported to General Pope, and was by him ordered to Manassas Junction. He reached there on the 29th. He marched three miles on the Manassas Gap road, was again halted on the flank of the

Confederate and Union lines of battle. He expected every moment to be ordered into the conflict. Instead, he was ordered to retrace his line of march to Manassas Junction. This he did, but before reaching it he was commanded to countermarch his column. He bivouacked for the night where he was halted on the flank of the two armies, but the firing had ceased. At dawn on the 30th an aide brought an order to report to General Porter. He had marched but a few hundred yards toward Manassas Gap when, meeting a brigade of Porter's Corps going in an opposite direction, under similar orders to join that corps, General Piatt was ordered to follow that brigade, which he did, but found it led him to Centerville. He halted his brigade and the other marched on toward Washington. General Piatt, tired and doubtless disgusted with these maneuvers, said to General Sturgess: "What the h—ll does this mean? I have gone far enough in this direction to find Porter, and with your permission I am going to the battlefield." Guided by the sound of artillery, he arrived at Bull Run at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His brigade went into action on the left of the road, and acquitted itself with great courage. At a late hour in the day his brigade was thrown forward into the woods at the foot of a slope in advance of the main line. He maintained his position against the enemy until ordered to fall back, lest he should be "gobbled up, as the whole army is marching and concentrating on the road, and are falling back on Centerville." Here, as he moved up the hill, he again met Sturgess. The sun was slowly setting when a round shot, passing the heads of his and General Sturgess' horses, went crashing into the timber on their left. This was followed by another,

that passed directly under their horses, and a third shot which went in the rear of these Generals, and in front of his aides, Worthington and Piatt. These were the parting and last shots from the enemy, and so ended in darkness and disaster the second battle of Bull Run. General Pope, in his report, complimented General Piatt highly for the "soldierly feeling which prompted him, after being misled and with the bad example of the other brigades before his eyes, to push forward with such alacrity to the field of battle." After Pope's withdrawal from the army of Virginia, in a letter to General Piatt he says:

"I wish to bear testimony to the zealous and soldierly qualities which marked your services while with me in Virginia. Your patriotic and soldierly conduct during the last days of the campaign made a deep impression upon me, and I shall follow your future course in life with sincere interest and sympathy. Compliments to your wife, and believe me your friend and obedient servant.

JOHN POPE."

In September General Piatt reported to General Morrill at Minor's Hill, from thence to Harper's Ferry, and marched on the right of the army under McClellan to Winchester. At Snicker's Gap he performed good service by making a reconnoissance of that gap in force, and meeting General A. P. Hill with his command; after a sharp and decisive fight drove them back, until he got a fair view of the valley beyond, and was thus enabled to make a clear and intelligent report of the situation in Furry valley.

General Piatt took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and held the extreme right of the army. He had three days before been impressed that to march across the river into the basin was to enter a slaugh-

ter pen that the Confederates had been preparing for days. He expressed his protest against this in a letter to General Burnside, in which he suggested the propriety of a strategic movement, that would force Lee from his stronghold. It was to leave thirty thousand men on the banks opposite the town, make all the demonstration of crossing, even to doing so. In the meantime move the balance of his men down the river to an available point, throw them as suddenly as possible across the river, and thus threaten General Lee's right and rear, and his communications by railroad with Richmond. This would force Lee to fall back and give the Union army a chance with him upon the open field. But the army was marched over with the result of disastrous failure, and the bloody sacrifice of hundreds of very brave men. After the battle Burnside proposed (as the record shows)¹ to carry out General Piatt's strategic movement, suggested before the battle, but the gallant officers refused to respond, and declined to serve longer under him. General Hooker, the brave, gallant and handsome soldier, succeeded him.

General Piatt entered the army with the intention of serving his country to the best of his ability. After two years and more of arduous service he found it necessary to return to his home and relieve his aged parents of the too heavy charge they had assumed. But he had no home. At this time he had the good fortune to meet the accomplished and beautiful Eleanor Watts, daughter of Arthur Watts and a granddaughter of Thomas Worthington, once United States senator and governor of Ohio. Their marriage was a most happy one, and they soon restored his home, on the beautiful Mac-a-cheek. When General

Piatt had by diligence and care again placed his affairs and property in proper shape, the war still continuing, and the government needing help he sought to be restored to his late command. He received letters from General Whipple from one of which we quote:

"Your absence is felt by all as a serious loss to the army. I wish you had stayed and allowed me to turn over the division into your hands. I am not satisfied with my ill success to increase it. Hope your financial arrangements have proved satisfactory, and that you will soon return and assume your duties. Please write me soon. With kindest regards, truly your friend,

A. W. WHIPPLE."

General Piatt wrote Mr. Stanton, secretary of war, asking to be reinstated. In reply the secretary wrote:

"Dear Sir: It would give me great pleasure to gratify the wish you express, but by the action of congress in the case of General Blair, a resignation once accepted is rendered irrevocable, and its acceptance cannot be canceled. Reinstatement to your former rank is only possible through reappointment, and recommendation to the senate, and this course is now precluded by the absence of any vacancy in the grade of brigadier general. I remain very truly, your friend,

EDWIN M. STANTON."

In another letter Stanton writes:

"I regretted you felt constrained to tender your resignation. I hope, if this war continues, some occasion may offer wherein you can gratify your patriotic feelings by further service to your country. My compliments to your wife and friends, and believe me your friend,

E. M. STANTON."

Since the war General Piatt has been

before the people as candidate for several offices in the Greenback and Liberal parties.

Lately he has returned to his first love, is a strong free trader, and warm admirer of Mr. Cleveland, and indorses his policy. His life has been spent quietly for the most part at his Mac-a-cheek estates. He has built himself a beautiful house of stone, in the French chateau style. It stands on a high point, overlooking and on one side of the Mac-a-cheek, where it passes through a gorge into the valley of the Mad river. It was the delightful task of General Piatt and his devoted wife to embellish and decorate their elegant home, which is filled with many rare souvenirs and heirlooms, handed down for over a hundred years. The house is finished in natural woods of all kinds, and the ceilings are frescoed by a French artist of rare merit and talent, brought over to this country for the purpose by General Piatt's son, Charles B. Piatt, when consul at Mentone, France. A huge rock of several tons, from what is called the cliff of the coast range, ornaments their terraced grounds. Mrs. Piatt once asked "what violent agitation of nature had placed the rock there." The General replied: "It was the concerted efforts of six mules, my dear."

For his third wife the General married Miss Emma Belle Murray, of Goshen, Indiana, who is still living.

REV. GEORGE LEWIS KALB, D. D.

For about forty years Dr. George L. Kalb has been a resident of Bellefontaine and has been so closely and prominently connected with the educational and moral interests of the town during this period



REV. G. L. KALB, D. D.

that no history of the community would be complete without the record of his career. It is a widely acknowledged fact that the most important work to which a man can direct his energies is that of teaching, whether it be from the pulpit, from the lecture platform or from the schoolroom. Its primary object is ever the same—the development of one's latent powers that the duties of life may be bravely met and well performed. The intellectual and moral nature are so closely allied that it is difficult to instruct one without in a measure influencing the other. Christian instruction is having an influence on the world that few can estimate and although now practically living retired, Dr. Kalb was for thirty-five years the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Bellefontaine.

Born in Franklin county, Ohio, on the 12th of September, 1829, the Doctor attended the district schools until the spring of 1844, when he entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford. In the fall of the same year, however, he was promoted to the freshman class. In his senior year he entered Center College at Danville, Kentucky, and was graduated there on the 30th of June, 1848, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Through the succeeding year he engaged in teaching Greek and Latin in the academy at Chillicothe, Ohio, and in the fall of 1849 he began the study of theology in Oxford, Ohio, being graduated in the Cincinnati Theological Seminary in March, 1852. In April of the previous year he had been licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Columbus, and after serving for some months in the ministry of his native church, he was in October,

1852, called to Circleville, Ohio, where he was ordained on the 31st of May, 1853, continuing in charge of that church until the 6th of September, 1863.

Deeply interested in the questions which involved the country in Civil war and believing firmly in the supremacy of the national government, Dr. Kalb assisted in raising parts of several regiments, especially the Ninetieth Ohio Volunteers, and on the 5th of September, 1862, he was commissioned chaplain of his regiment by Governor Tod. After four months in the field, however, he was taken ill and sent home and for some weeks was confined to his bed. He was then discharged for disability on the 8th of May, 1863, and it was on the 12th of September, of the same year that he came to Bellefontaine to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of this city. Here he has resided continuously since, laboring long, earnestly and effectively for the upbuilding of the church and the spread of Christianity in this locality. He remained as active pastor until he had completed thirty-five years of work in this church and then in September, 1898, he resigned. Through the kindness of the people who entertained for him love and veneration he was made pastor emeritus and to the church he yet renders what service he can. Throughout his ministry he has also labored for the cause of education and for ten years he served as school examiner in Circleville and for thirty-eight years in Bellefontaine. He was a member of the board of education of this city for eighteen years, served as its clerk for seventeen years and was trustee of Wooster University for twelve years. In addition to all this he has fitted

many young men for college, putting forth every effort in his power to enable the young to develop their latent talents in order that they may be well prepared to do the work which comes to each individual in this life. He has never re-visited his alma mater, but he received the degree of Master of Arts from Wittenberg College in 1872 and that of Doctor of Divinity from Wooster University in 1875 before he was made a trustee of the institution.

On the 30th of November, 1853, Dr. Kalb was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Bigham, of Hamilton, Ohio, and unto them have been born six children, of whom five are living and are married. In his life work there has not been denied Dr. Kalb the golden harvest nor the aftermath, and Bellefontaine owes much to his earnest efforts along lines of intellectual and moral development.

HENRY HAMILTON.

Henry Hamilton, deceased, was one of the worthy citizens that Ireland has furnished to the new world. He was a native of the Emerald Isle, born in County Tyrone, November 3, 1818, and was a son of Henry and Mary (Love) Hamilton. His father was born in the same country about 1765, and reared a family of ten children: John, William, Archer, James, Thomas, Jane, Eliza, Margaret, Mary and Henry.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native land and was indebted to the national schools of that country for his educational privileges. Believing that

he could better his financial condition in America, he crossed the broad Atlantic in 1839 and located in the town of Harper, Logan county, Ohio. Here he became a tiller of the soil and the owner of a good farm of eighty-four acres in Rush Creek township, where he spent his last days and where his widow still resides. It is a well improved place and in its operation he met with well deserved success.

Mr. Hamilton was a single man on coming to America, and in this county he was married in 1847 to Miss Sarah Fulton, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, February 9, 1823. Her father, Thomas Fulton, was born February 10, 1791, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the common schools of his native state. After leaving school at the age of nineteen years he turned his attention to farming and continued to follow that occupation throughout life. He married Nancy King, who was born in Ireland on the 11th of March, 1787, but was only eighteen months old when brought to this country. Eight children blessed this union, as follows: James F., Joseph G., William, Alexander, Sarah, Catherine, Margaret and Nancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were also the parents of eight children: Abraham F., who was born February 22, 1849, and died June 25, 1870; John R., born September 13, 1850; Thomas H., who was born April 25, 1852, and died August 25, 1853; George E., born March 20, 1854; Alice J., born January 17, 1856; Joseph F., born January 24, 1859; Rachel L., born July 12, 1863; Hester M., who was born February 7, 1866, and died April 30, 1870. The father of this family passed away on the 9th of July, 1871, honored and re-

spected by all who knew him, for he had led an upright, honorable life, and was found true to every trust reposed in him. Religiously he was connected with the Reformed Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM RAMSEY.

It is natural when one has left the scene of earthly activities to review the life record completed and pass judgment upon what has been accomplished. The career of William Ramsey was one which would bear the closest scrutiny, for in business and in every relation of life he was an honorable man, shaping his course by such principles as lead to the development of an upright character. For many years he was associated with the business interests of Bellecenter, and was widely and favorably known throughout this section of the state.

Mr. Ramsey was born in Keene, Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, February 5, 1831, and was a son of Henry Andrew and Margaret (Cullen) Ramsey, both natives of County Donegal, Ireland, the former born April 15, 1790, and the latter in 1807. The parents were reared and married in that country. Our subject lost his father when fourteen years of age, and then started out to make his own way in the world empty-handed. Prior to this time he had attended the public schools of his native town and acquired the rudiments of a good English education.

Mr. Ramsey began his business career as a clerk in a dry-goods store in Keene and on coming to Logan county in 1848, he accepted a similar position with Reuben Tousley, of Bellecenter, in whose employ he remained for a few years. Ambitious to en-

gage in business on his own account, he at length opened a general store at that place and successfully carried-on operations as a merchant for thirty years, during which time he met with marked success. On selling his store he bought a farm near Bellecenter, and, although he continued to make his home in the village, he gave his personal attention to the cultivation of his land for some time. In 1886 he established the first bank in the place, it being opened for business on the 1st of May of that year, with J. H. Clark as president, and William Ramsey as cashier, but shortly afterward the latter purchased his partner's interest and became sole owner, holding the office of president up to the time of his death. He was a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management brought to the concern a high degree of success. In 1886 he erected the bank building and other business houses were built by him before and after that time. Besides his town property he owned a fine farm of five hundred acres at the time of his death.

In early life Mr. Ramsey was married in Bellecenter, to Miss Elizabeth Wallace, who was born on a farm near that village and is a daughter of William and Polly (Campbell) Wallace. Her parents were both of Scotch descent, her father being a representative of the same family to which Sir William Wallace belonged. On coming to America her ancestors first located in Virginia, whence they crossed the mountains to Kentucky, and from thence came to the Miami valley, in Logan county, Ohio, when the Indians were still numerous in this region. Mrs. Ramsey's mother was called "the pretty white squaw" by the red men.

Unto our subject and his wife were born

six children, as follows: Mary and Georgie both died in infancy; Robert Graham was educated in the schools of Bellecenter, and engaged in clerking in his father's store until the business was sold, when he assumed the management of the farm. He is still engaged in agricultural pursuits in Hardin county. He wedded Mary C. Torrance, of Bellecenter, and they have four daughters: Georgie, Mary, Charlotte and Margie. Helen A. married Philip F. Campbell, a resident of Atlanta, Ohio, and they have three children: Alice, William Ramsey and Howard. Earl Wallace is now cashier of the Bellecenter bank, which he entered as assistant cashier thirteen years ago. He married Eva Laughlin, of Bellecenter, and they have two children: Meade and Frances. William Boyd, the youngest of the family, was born in Bellecenter, February 11, 1872, and was graduated at the high school of that place in 1888, and later at Nelson's Business College, of Springfield, Ohio. After working in his father's bank for a short time, he accepted the position of assistant cashier in a bank at La Rue, Ohio, where he remained three years. The following year he was a student at the University of Wooster, and in 1893, entered Princeton University in New Jersey, where he was graduated with the class of 1897. While in college he took up the study of law, and after leaving there entered the law office of Hownstine & Huston, of Bellefontaine, where he remained one year. He next attended lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in 1898 and was at once admitted to the bar. For three years he successfully engaged in practice at Toledo, Ohio, but on the death of his father he returned to Bellecenter to take his place in the bank, and here he has since remained,

one of the leading young business men of the town.

In his political views William Ramsey was a Republican. He filled several minor offices, serving as a member of the school board, township treasurer and councilman, but he never cared for political honors. He was a prominent Mason, having attained to the thirty-second degree, and his sons, Earl W. and William B., are also members of that order, belonging to Bellecenter lodge. The latter is also a member of the chapter at Bellefontaine. The father was a charter member of the blue lodge of Bellecenter, and at his death, which occurred August 28, 1901, he was laid to rest in Fairview cemetery, Bellecenter, with Masonic honors. In his life span of seventy years, he accomplished much, and left behind an honorable record. He met with early success and made for himself a reputation among men of finance. Those who were most intimately associated with him speak in unqualified terms of his sterling integrity, his honor in business and his fidelity to all the duties of public and private life. His assistance could always be counted on in any philanthropic work, and his advice was sought by men in all sections who knew his stability and his splendid judgment.

JOHN C. KERR.

John C. Kerr, deceased, was for many years an honored resident and highly esteemed citizen of Logan county. He was a native of this state, born in Harrison county, on Christmas day, 1814, and on the paternal side traced his ancestry back to Walter Kerr, who about 1707 removed

from Scotland to Londonderry, Ireland, whence his sons, Robert, John and David, came to Philadelphia in the spring of 1708. All located in Camden, New Jersey, but John afterward removed to Georgia. It is from David that our subject is descended, his grandfather James Kerr, being a son of David. John Kerr, our subject's father, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1777, and there married Rachel McKee, who was also a native of that state and of Scotch descent. After their removal to Ohio, she died in Harrison county, this state, and there he was again married, his second union being with Martha Wiley. In 1836, in company with his brothers, James and William, the father came to Logan county, where he died on the 15th of August, 1842, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was a Whig in politics and for forty-four years had been an active and faithful member of the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belonged for almost half a century. She departed this life November 8, 1842, at the age of sixty-eight. All of these children, eight in number, were by the first union, and were as follows: Thomas, James, John, Andrew, Clarissa, Mary, Jane, Susan and Nancy.

During his boyhood Mr. Kerr, of this review, attended the district schools of Harrison county, conning his lessons in a log school house, lighted by greased paper windows and heated by a huge fire place. The furnishings were of the most primitive character, seats being made of slabs with wooden pins for legs. After completing his education our subject assisted his father in the operation of the home farm. On the latter's death he purchased the interests of the other heirs, the place having been left to the children, and to the culti-

vation of that farm he devoted his energies for many years, it being now the property of his sons, John L. Kerr and William C. Kerr.

On the 13th of October, 1853, on Main street, Bellefontaine, Mr. Kerr was married by Rev. Gregg to Miss Mary Ballard, who was born in Rutledge, Grainger county, Tennessee, October 31, 1820, and comes of good Revolutionary stock, her grandfather, Wiley Ballard, having served for seven years in the war for independence. There was a scar upon his head where he was hit by an English soldier, and there were also scars upon his feet where they were cut by the ice during that memorable winter at Valley Forge. The family was also represented in the Civil war by Alexander Kerr, a son of Thomas, who was a nephew of our subject. Rev. William Ballard, the father of Mrs. Kerr, was born in Virginia, within four miles of Richmond, and in early manhood married Rosana Cottener, who was born on the farm in Tennessee, where their marriage was celebrated. They resided upon a farm in that state until 1822, when they removed to Ohio and located near Harveysburg, making their home there for some time. From there they removed to Indiana and later came to Logan county, Ohio, where both died, their remains being interred at Palestine, Shelby county. Mr. Ballard was a Jacksonian Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In their family were four children—Mary, Jane, Martha and Silas, these still living being Mary and Martha.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kerr were born three sons, as follows: Thomas M., a

resident of Bellefontaine, married Ruth Trammel, of Indiana, and has one daughter, Maud. John L. is represented elsewhere in this work. William C., a resident of Buffalo, New York, married Helen J. Elliott, of Canada, and has one daughter, Helen B.

In his political affiliations Mr. Kerr was a Democrat, and although he always refused to hold office, he took a most active interest in all that pertained to the public welfare, and was often called upon to settle estates and in other ways aid his fellow citizens. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison in 1836, and was one of the first subscribers to the old Logan Gazette. For many years he held membership in the Presbyterian church, and was very active in its work. After a useful and well-spent life he passed away on the 6th of September, 1899, and was buried in Bellefontaine. He was a man of strict integrity and sterling worth, who was true to his religious professions, and though quiet and unassuming in manner, he made many friends and commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact. His widow still resides on the old homestead with her son, John L., and is a bright, intelligent old lady, who reads a great deal and is loved and respected by all who know her.

JOHN L. KERR.

John L. Kerr, a milk dealer of Bellefontaine, and a reliable business man, whose energy and perseverance are bring-

ing to him success, was born January 5, 1857, in Logan county. His parents were John C. and Mary (Ballard) Kerr, whose sketch is given above. At the usual age our subject entered the public schools and therein continued his studies until he reached the age of sixteen. He, too, became familiar with farm work in his youth, for he assisted his father from an early age, and was actively identified with agricultural pursuits. In 1897 he embarked in the milk business and now keeps a large number of cows for dairy purposes. This enterprise is bringing to him creditable success and enables him to provide a good home and comfortable living for his family. Indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and he has worked earnestly and effectively to gain a comfortable competence.

On the 11th of October, 1882, Mr. Kerr was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Eskey, who was born April 14, 1857, and they began their domestic life upon the farm where he has always lived, it being his birthplace. Their marriage has been blessed with two children—Bertha N., born November 22, 1883, and Katie, born July 22, 1891. Mrs. Kerr is a daughter of Henry Eskey, who was born in Germany in 1820. He spent his youth in the fatherland and when a young man came to America. Here he was married January 11, 1853, to Ursula Neth, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1826, and came to this country when a young woman of twenty years with her uncle. They became the parents of four children: Eva, Rosina, Mary and Dora. Dora became the wife of Peter Hofinger, a farmer residing in Miami county, Ohio, and Mary is also a resident of that county.

where she is acting as matron of the Miami County Infirmary.

Mr. Kerr votes with the Democracy, and in this respect he has followed in his father's footsteps. He keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do, but he has never been a seeker for political office or preferment. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, and he attends its services and contributes to its support.

JUDGE LEWIS E. PETTIT.

Judge Lewis E. Pettit has long been an active and honorable representative of business interests in Logan county, where his entire life has been passed. He was born at West Liberty, May 20, 1858, a son of Rudolphus E. Pettit, who was a prominent resident of West Liberty and for fourteen years served as superintendent of the schools of that place. He was also prominent in political affairs, serving as councilman, as city clerk and assessor. At one time he was engaged in the boot and shoe trade there, and when elected probate judge of Logan county, he removed to Bellefontaine, where his remaining days were passed. His death occurred November 21, 1898. Mr. Pettit has one brother, Andrew H., of Buffalo, New York, and a half sister, Miss Hattie Pettit, who is a milliner, and makes her home with her brother Lewis.

Judge Pettit was only two and one-half years of age at the time of his mother's death. His father afterward remarried and when he was in his twelfth year his step-mother died. He then went to make his

home with Mr. and Mrs. James L. Crain and attended the district schools until nineteen years of age, when he came to Bellefontaine, and began clerking in the Logan House for J. M. Dickinson. Later he acted as clerk for Thomas Miltenberger, who owned the hotel now known as The Ingalls. After serving in that capacity for three and a half years, Judge Pettit became deputy clerk of the probate court under his father, who was then serving as probate judge of the county. He filled the office for one term under his father and for two terms under Thomas Miltenberger, after which he was elected to the position of probate judge and acted in that capacity for two terms, entering upon the duties of the office in February, 1891, and serving until February, 1897. He then gave some attention to real estate operations in a small way, but he had no active business connection until 1900, when he removed to Mount Vernon and purchased a laundry, which he operated successfully for a year. He then sold out and returned to Bellefontaine, where in 1901, he took charge of The Ingalls, which he conducted under his own name from the 22d of January, 1901, until the 8th of September, 1902, when he sold out. He is a stockholder and one of the incorporators of the Bellefontaine and Sidney Electric Railroad, and is its treasurer. He owns city property and is a man of marked enterprise and capability, whose control of various affairs has resulted in bringing to him a comfortable and well-merited competence.

On the 24th of November, 1891, Mr. Pettit was united in marriage in Bellefontaine to Miss Cora D. Allen, born in this city, November 3, 1865. Her parents are both deceased, but she has five brothers: Chester S., of Bellefontaine; George H.,

who is mentioned elsewhere in this work: Banner M., of Mount Vernon; Willis S., of Chillicothe, Ohio; and Henry, of Seattle, Washington. The home of Judge and Mrs. Pettit has been blessed with one son, Frank Todd, born November 27, 1897. The Judge holds membership in Timon Lodge, No. 45, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Elks Lodge, No. 140, of Mount Vernon. In politics he has always been an unswerving Republican and for one term he served as a member of the city council. With his wife he attends the Presbyterian church and he is a gentleman of social qualities and genial disposition whereby he has become a favorite in his native county. The circle of his acquaintance is a large one and during the years of his residence here he has gained many friends.

HON. LUTHER H. POOL.

Hon. Luther H. Pool, whose influence is widely felt in political circles, and is a leading farmer and stock breeder of Logan county, was born June 20, 1854, in Miami township, about two and a half miles south of where he now lives, on the farm belonging to his maternal grandfather, Daniel Strayer, who bought the land of the original patentee. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Robert Pool, who married a Miss Wilkinson, and among their children was William R. Pool, whose birth occurred in Shelby county, Ohio, September 20, 1819. In the place of his nativity he was reared to manhood, and learned the carpenter's trade. He was married in Logan county to Eleanor B. Strayer. Later he built a mill at Pemberton, and such was his

skill and promptness that the railroad company offered him a position as foreman of their shops at Chicago, but he refused to accept it. For some years he spent his time in Shelby and Logan counties, as his work called him first to one and then to the other. He purchased land in the former, and superintended his farm, in addition to his carpenter work. He would buy a piece of land, clear it, build upon it, and then selling it, would again buy and carry on the same process. On removing to Logan county he purchased land in Miami township. He made his home, however, with his wife's people, and carried on the home farm, thus living until he eventually became the owner of the old Strayer homestead, upon which our subject was born. There the father resided until 1868, when he removed to the place upon which his son Luther now makes his home. He had purchased one hundred and thirty-five acres of land in 1865, and he made his home thereon from 1868 until December, 1877, when he took up his abode in Bellefontaine, where he died April 1, 1902. His wife had passed away in January, 1873. In their family were seven children, six of whom reached adult age: Daniel S., a retired farmer of Bellefontaine, who has three children: George T., who lives in Miami township, and has two children; Benjamin W., a farmer of DeGraff, who has two children; Mary, who died in childhood; Isaac A., who married Rebecca Daily, and died, leaving three children; Luther H., and Emma A., the wife of W. Ambrose Badger, of Harrison township, by whom she has three children. In public affairs William R. Pool was quite prominent, and was a staunch Republican. He served for several terms as township trustee, and was also a member of the school board, who



L. H. POOL.

did effective service for the improvement of the schools of his district. In the Methodist Episcopal church he was an active and prominent worker, served as class leader during the greater part of his life, and was also trustee and steward. For a time he held membership in Quincy Lodge, F. & A. M., later transferred his membership to Boggs Lodge, and afterwards became a member of the Masonic Lodge of Bellefontaine. He had but common school privileges, but became well read, and was a man of unusual ability, who would have been a leader had he had opportunity in his youth.

Luther H. Pool acquired a fair common school education, and on attaining his majority started out in life for himself. When nineteen years of age, however, he had begun teaching, which he followed for four years. When he became of age he began farming on his father's land, and desiring a companion and helpmate for life's journey, he chose Miss Lenora Eveline Alexander. They were married October 26, 1876, in Harrison township, near Silver Lake. She was born in that township, February 17, 1855, a daughter of John and Lucinda (Inskip) Alexander. The former was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of William Alexander.

Since his marriage Mr. Pool has made his home in Miami township, where he now lives. In 1879 he purchased eighty acres of his father's land, and he now owns all of the original farm, while within the boundaries of his place are comprised two hundred and thirty-one acres, and in addition to this he has forty-five acres in Champaign county. Mr. Pool is a progressive agriculturist and stock breeder, and there are splendid improvements on his farm, while his well-

tilled fields yield golden harvests, and in his pastures are seen high grades of stock.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Pool was blessed with eleven children, but five died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Estella is the wife of Lewis J. McColly, of Miami township, and has four children—Homer, Laura, Mary Evelyn and Lucile; Daisy E. is a graduate of the De Graff high school of the class of 1894 and was not only the youngest member of the class but also carried off the honors. She was graduated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, in 1902 and is now teaching in the public schools of De Graff; Earl B. completed the course in the high school of De Graff with the class of 1901; Nellie also graduated from the De Graff high school with the class of 1901 and is now in the Ohio Wesleyan University, a member of the class of 1905; Edna C. and Lester Britton are still with their parents.

In his political views Mr. Pool has been a stalwart Republican since casting his first presidential ballot in the centennial year for Rutherford B. Hayes and he has always been active in politics. In 1899 he was nominated for the legislature and ran ahead of the vote given the governor in this district by two hundred votes. He served so capably that he was re-elected in 1901 and is therefore serving for the second term. During the first session he was a member of the committee on county affairs, agriculture and dairying and food products. He introduced the township centralization bill which became a law and helped to formulate several bills which were introduced by others. During the second term he was chairman of the committee on elections and a member of the

committee on agriculture and public printing. He introduced the library bill giving to cities certain public library privileges, and several other bills which he introduced were also passed. He introduced a bill to place township schools on the same basis as the village and other high schools, but this measure was defeated. His legislative work, however, has been beneficial to his district and the state at large and his influence has ever been pre-eminently on the side of progress, reform and improvement.

Mr. Pool has also been active in affairs pertaining to the moral development and progress of his community. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was one of its class leaders and is now a steward and trustee. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school and is now treasurer of both the Sunday school and church. His wife and children are also members of the same church. In 1879 Mr. Pool was made a Mason in Boggs Lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M., in which he has filled all the chairs, and he belongs to the chapter of Bellefontaine and the commandery at Sidney. In 1889 he was elected a member of the agricultural board of the county and by re-election was continued in the office for eleven years, during which time he served for two terms each as vice president and president. During his incumbency the present race track was made, being a great improvement over the old one and in fact it is one of the best in the state. Many buildings were also added to the county fair grounds. Mr. Pool has also been president of the De Graff Farmers' Institute. He served for nine years on the school board and the cause of education

found in him a warm friend. In fact, Mr. Pool is always on the side of advancement along material, social, intellectual, political and moral lines and as a friend, as a private citizen or a political leader he is ever loyal and true.

THOMAS HUBBARD.

For more than sixty years Thomas Hubbard was closely identified with the newspaper and literary life of Logan county. He was a man of strong personal traits and warm personal friendships. He was gifted as a writer and journalist and was in many respects one of the most accomplished newspaper men, not only of the earlier but of the later day. Quiet, unostentatious and sincere, he made not only friends, but in some instances used his peculiar wit and sarcasm to strike stinging blows at his adversaries. He was endowed with a tender and touching poetic temperament, and had he devoted himself exclusively to literature or poetry, would have become famous in either of these pursuits.

The writer, who knew him for so many years, and was during all of that time upon terms of the closest personal friendship, can testify to the frankness of his character, and to the loyalty and sincerity of his personal regard for those whom he held in friendly esteem. He permitted neither religious nor political differences to interrupt or disturb the friendly relations which had been formed in earlier years or more the outgrowth of his later life. It is a curious fact that although, like all editorial writers, he necessarily became somewhat

acrimonious, he never permitted it to interfere with his social or personal relations, and many of his closest and lifelong friends were formed among those who were politically opposed to him.

He was born at West Liberty, in Logan county, on the 6th of January, 1826, and died in Bellefontaine on the 28th of April, 1902. Thus for three-quarters of a century he had been closely identified with the growth and development of Logan county. He had seen it transformed from a wilderness to one of the richest and most prospering of all the counties in the great northwest. His father, Orin Hubbard, was a millwright and carpenter, two occupations which in those earlier times were most important in the development of the country. He was a man of exacting and scrupulous honesty, and instilled into his children the highest estimate of personal integrity. Of old New England stock, he brought with him into the wilderness from his Connecticut home the same intense devotion to home and kindred that had been a part of his earlier life and teaching. A most fortunate marriage joined him for life to one of the most estimable of women and Margaret Newell became the mother of his children. She had come from Kentucky with her brothers as early as 1806. She was the sister of Hugh, Samuel and John Newell, all of whom became most prominent in the new settlement.

Thomas, the son, was originally intended for a millwright, but at the age of twelve years, in 1838, he came to Bellefontaine to learn the trade of a printer with Hiram B. Strother, at that time editing and printing the only paper of the county seat. For nearly two years he con-

tinued in the printing office, performing all the duties from that of the beginner to that of pressman; but he finally determined to abandon the "art preservative of all the arts" and go back to the bench of the millwright. For the next two years or until he was sixteen years of age, he worked as an apprentice at the trade of millwright. The earlier inclination for the printer's trade, however, prevailed, and in 1841 he again took his place at the cases of the Logan County Gazette office under William Penn Clarke, one of the most brilliant of all the writers that ever occupied the editorial chair in Logan county.

From that time forward Thomas Hubbard's life was a part and parcel of the newspaper life of Logan county. In connection with his brother, William Hubbard, in 1847, at the age of twenty-one, he became one of the owners of the Logan County Gazette. They conducted the paper from 1847 to 1854, when they disposed of it to Judge William H. West. It was at a time when political parties were passing through the kaleidoscopic experience of their existence. The Gazette under Clarke and the Hubbards had been an ardent Whig paper. They had supported Harrison in 1840 and Clay in 1844, with the utmost enthusiasm. The old and long-despised doctrines of the free soilers and the abolitionists were coming into greater favor and prominence and the parties were changing front and forming new lines of political action. It was about this time that the Republican party sprang into existence, boldly asserting its principles to be free soil and announcing its determined opposition to the further extension of human slavery. The Whig party,

which had been carefully conservative, went to pieces, and its adherents found homes in other party organizations. Many of them espoused the cause of the Republicans and others went into the Democratic party.

The Hubbards bought back the Logan County Gazette, and in 1856 joined the Democratic party and supported Buchanan for the presidency. They continued to issue a Democratic paper until 1863, when it was discontinued and Thomas for a time was connected with the Daily Empire. In 1865 the Gazette was again issued and continued until 1870, when it was sold to William P. Cotter, but was shortly afterward repurchased by Thomas Hubbard, who changed the name to the Examiner, which has continued its issues until this time.

In 1868 Mr. Hubbard was nominated by the Democratic party of Ohio for secretary of state, but was defeated at the election following. During the first administration of Grover Cleveland as president Mr. Hubbard was appointed postmaster of Bellefontaine and served until his successor was chosen under the succeeding Republican administration.

In 1851 Mr. Hubbard married Miss Sarah, daughter, of Captain J. B. Miller, a distinguished soldier of both the Mexican and the Civil wars. His home life was an ideal one, and perhaps no more perfect family circle was ever formed than the one that for fifty years continued unbroken until the head of the household was called away. He left a devoted wife and six children—Edgar O., Horace K., Mary Josephine, Ada A., Thomas A. and Frank K., to whom he was devotedly attached.

Thomas Hubbard was born in the very

midst of the earlier struggles of the pioneers. He came to younger manhood through the hardships and experiences of the frontier and was a part and parcel of the growth of this outlying part of the republic. He saw it develop from a wilderness until it became one of the foremost of all the portions of the northwest. He came to Bellefontaine when it was a village of some four hundred souls, without improvements, with unpaved streets, with roads still in the timber, with log houses and without any of the refinements and culture of later-day opportunities, but there was a strong and courageous manhood and womanhood in those early settlements that brought the blood of the older settlements of the east to add to the upbuilding of this western civilization; and it was with such as these that the sturdy blows and the rude knocks of the frontier were made to form and fashion the great characters that were to be developed in this wilderness, and to become a part of its after strength and power. It was in such a school that the Hubbards were educated; and the log school-houses of the earlier day often held those whose names were to fill the land with fame and renown. Thomas Hubbard lived to see the village which he had selected as his future home become famed for its distinguished men—leaders in many fields of greatness and renown. He lived to see it become one of the most beautiful cities of his native state, with paved streets and splendid public buildings, with roads leading to every section second to none in Ohio. He lived to see the log school-houses and the rude temples of worship replaced by splendid structures, and to witness the evidences of its wealth, pros-

perity and power. He contributed to its upbuilding and rejoiced in its prosperity and found comfort in the home and fire-side that was within its keeping.

Mr. Hubbard was a very gifted writer and most felicitous in his uses of the pen, and yet it is said that in his editorial work he stood at the cases and put his thoughts directly into type. He has written some beautiful poems, and had they been carefully preserved they would have made a volume of great worth and value. But it is of Thomas Hubbard, the man and the friend, that I would lastly speak—of one who for so many years went in and out and was a part of the daily work and growth of our city; a man of warm and generous friendship for those whom he numbered among his personal friends; and one who held his home and family most lovingly sacred, and found at his own fire-side the welcome and cheer of the tenderest attachments; a man whose heart was as tender as a woman's in sympathy for the unfortunate and distressed, and who testified his sympathy in something more substantial than words; one who was so clearly identified with the whole history of our city as to have in great measure been a part of its very growth and being. These early and foremost pioneers are passing away, like the forest which fell to make way for later developments. Full of years and honors, they are being gathered to their fathers, leaving the unfinished work to be taken up by younger hands and carried forward by younger hearts, but they leave behind them the evidences of deeds well done and of lives full of good words and works.

"To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die."

ROBERT P. KENNEDY.

JOHN H. HUSTON.

John Hunter Huston, who is engaged in general farming and the breeding of Chester White hogs, was born on the farm where he now lives, in Miami township, January 17, 1834, a son of Paul and Mary (Carothers) Huston. The father was born in County Derry, in the north of Ireland, and was of Scotch descent. When about seven years of age he accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, making the voyage across the Atlantic in 1791. He was a son of Samuel and Martha (Hunter) Huston, who settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where Paul Huston was reared to manhood. He wedded Miss Mary Carothers, a native of Cumberland county, where they were married. About 1821 they left the Keystone state and spent the following winter in Preble county, Ohio, removing thence to Hamilton county, where they remained until 1826, when they came to Logan county, taking up their abode upon the farm which is now the home of John H. Huston. The father and a younger brother purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, a quarter-section lying on either side of the road. Paul Huston occupied the part upon which his son, John, is now living, and there he spent his remaining days. The grandparents afterward came to Ohio and died in this county before the birth of our subject. The grandfather was about seventy-five years of age at the time of his death, while his wife passed away when about eighty-two or eighty-three years of age. Paul Huston served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812 and in Alabama was taken ill with yellow fever, after which

he returned to his home in Pennsylvania.

On the home farm John Hunter Huston was reared amid pioneer surroundings. He acquired a fair common school education, attending school until fourteen years of age, when his father lost his eyesight, which necessitated the son remaining at home to aid in the care of the farm. When fifteen years of age he assumed its management and although but a boy, he cheerfully took up the burden which devolved upon him and displayed much ability in the operation of the land. *

After arriving at years of maturity he sought a companion and helpmate for the journey of life, and in Union township, on the 10th of February, 1857, he married Miss Margaret Pheneger, who was born in this county, July 4, 1833, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Seathman) Pheneger. In that year his present home was built and he has since occupied it. Two children came to bless this home. James Arthur, the elder, is now living in Winfield, Kansas, and has an office in Wichita. He wedded Mary E. Kress and they have two children, Alta and Harry. Christie E. married Malinda Hinkle and they reside east of DeGraff. They have five children—Nora Glenn, the wife of Howard Hess, of Logan county; Rush J., who is a resident of the state of Washington; Dwight, Nellie and Lina, at home.

After his marriage Mr. Huston continued farming on the old home place, where he remained until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company H, Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, and went into camp at Delaware, Ohio. He was rejected, however, on account of ill health, but in 1864 he re-enlisted as a member of Company

F, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, for one hundred days' service. He did duty on the James river, at Norfolk and at Bermuda Hundred, and on the expiration of his term resumed farming. He has seventy-five acres of the original homestead and has always lived upon this farm. He has engaged quite extensively in the breeding of stock, making a specialty of Chester White hogs, and his fields are also well tilled and produce good crops. For more than thirty years Mr. Huston has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he belongs to the Odd Fellows' lodge, at DeGraff, in which he has filled all the chairs. His residence in the county covers almost seventy years, and therefore he has a comprehensive knowledge of its history, its growth and development. While he has lived a quiet, unostentatious life, he has always been loyal in matters of citizenship and is classed with the representative agriculturists of the community.

DON C. BAILEY.

Don C. Bailey needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for he is one of the native sons of West Liberty, his birth having here occurred on the 1st of January, 1859, his parents being George F. and Susan (Van Buskirk) Bailey. The father, a native of Harford county, Maryland, came to Ohio in 1840 and is represented on another page of this work. His wife died when the subject of this review was but twelve days old.

The son was educated in the public schools of his native town and in 1878, at

the age of nineteen years, he entered the office of the West Liberty Gazette to learn the printer's trade and bought a half interest in the plant, becoming a partner with H. W. Hamilton. He remained in the office until the 27th of June, 1879, and then became interested in the Buckeye Blade, which was really the successor of the Gazette, a change in the name occurring only. This was made in 1881, and for a short time Mr. Bailey was in partnership with W. S. Allen in the conduct of this paper. On the 21st of December, 1882, Mr. Bailey established the West Liberty Banner and the Blade soon discontinued publication. The Banner became the leading paper and Mr. Bailey has conducted it without interruption and with very desirable success for over twenty years. It is the leading weekly paper in Logan county, with a circulation of thirteen hundred, and is Republican in its political complexion. It exerts a wide influence in political lines and is the champion of measures of progress, reform and improvement. The paper is well edited and as a means of disseminating general news proves a potent factor. Superior workmanship is also a characteristic of this journal, and Mr. Bailey does everything in his power to make the paper one of the best ever published in his section of Ohio. He has succeeded in the undertaking and is widely recognized as a leading representative of journalistic interests.

By President McKinley Mr. Bailey was appointed to the position of postmaster of West Liberty, on the 22d of May, 1898, and on the 1st of July of the same year entered upon the duties of the position, which he continued to fill until the 10th of January, 1903. His administration was business-like and progressive and he discharged

the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all its patrons and also to those in authority in the post office department in Washington, D. C. During his term of service there was one rural route established and three others provided for by the department. On his retirement from the post office, Mr. Bailey resumed active management of The Banner.

Mr. Bailey's public service, however, has not been confined alone to the post office, for he has been a member of the city council, a member of the board of education and in other ways has rendered efficient aid in matters of public interest. He is now serving his third term as a director in the Farmers' Banking Company. Strong in his local political belief, he wields a wide influence, and has done much for the success and growth of the party.

On the 31st of December, 1879, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Miss Alpharetta Atha, a daughter of Simeon and Rhoda (Euans) Atha, who are residents of West Liberty. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have been born five children who survive: Clara Myrtle, Leila Ann, Howard Franklin, Donnetta and Zellah Oleeta, while three died in infancy. The eldest daughter is a graduate of the West Liberty high school, of the class of 1901. Mr. Bailey has a nice residence, one of the finest in West Liberty, and the home is celebrated justly for its gracious hospitality and good cheer. Mr. Bailey is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is a popular and esteemed resident of his community. His entire life has been passed here, and the fact that many of his staunchest friends are numbered among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication of an honorable and upright career.

ISAAC A. DORAN, M. D.

For many years this gentleman was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Rushsylvania and was regarded as one of the leading and influential citizens of that place. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1820, and was descended from an old French Huguenot family that came to America prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in New Jersey. His grandfather, Thomas Doran, Sr., and also his father, Thomas Doran, Jr., were natives of that state. The latter married Jane Hayes, a daughter of James Hayes, who came to this country from Ireland and settled in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. After living in that county for a time, Thomas Doran removed to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where two of his sons — the Doctor and James H.—were born. In 1828 the family came to Ohio and took up their residence in the village of Bethany, Butler county, twenty miles from Cincinnati, where the remainder of the children were born, these being Thomas S. and Hannah. In 1833 they removed to Shelby county, where the father and mother both died. Their son James H., also died at that place March 12, 1877. Hannah is now the widow of James Johnson and resides on a farm five miles southeast of Sidney. Thomas S. now lives in Sidney.

During his boyhood Dr. Doran attended the district schools of Shelby county and after completing his education taught school for a couple of terms, but not liking that occupation he then turned his attention to the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Beeman, of Sidney, who was

to him a faithful friend while preparing for his chosen calling. Our subject next went to Cincinnati to attend the Eclectic Medical College and while a student there he worked in a restaurant to meet his expenses. After his graduation in 1849 he selected Rushsylvania, then a village of only seventy-five inhabitants, as the scene of his future operations, and on the 11th of April, that year, rode into the town on horseback with his medicine case stocked and ready for business. He also brought with him a letter of endorsement with the seal of Shelby county stamped upon it and signed by William Skillen, county recorder; Andrew Rancop, auditor; C. W. Wells, assistant auditor; James Wells, postmaster; W. I. Martin and Samuel Machiell. He was the first eclectic physician in Logan county. Very devoted to his profession, no distance was too great for him to traverse if he could relieve human suffering and he paid no attention to his own inconvenience. At one time for thirty-two days he daily walked to Ridgeway, a small hamlet seven miles from Rushsylvania, and returned in the same way in order to visit his patients there, the roads being impassable for teams.

On the 16th of January, 1851, Dr. Doran was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Elam, a daughter of James Elam, who was the first white child born in Greene county, Ohio. The wife died in June, 1878. Four children blessed this union, namely: Alonzo, now deceased, was for some years employed as a traveling salesman for a medical supply house of Cincinnati; Thomas, born June 14, 1855, married Mary Aldridge and they died leaving one daughter, Della, who is now the wife of John McCune and lives in Rush-



DR. I. A. DORAN.



MRS. E. S. DORAN.

sylvania. Elam, born July 30, 1857, resides in Los Angeles, California. He married Jennie Watkins and has two daughters, Pearl and Bessie. Della, born December 31, 1863, died March 31, 1870.

Dr. Doran was again married in Darke county, Ohio, February 19, 1879, his second union being with Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, who was born February 5, 1837, on the old homestead seven miles north of Greenville, where her parents lived and died. Her father, John Stephenson, was born in Virginia, April 16, 1803, and was married in Darke county, Ohio, on the 16th of April, 1827, to Miss Elizabeth Stahl, whose birth occurred in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1806. They were farming people and consistent members of the Christian church. In politics Mr. Stephenson was first a Whig and later a Republican and for two terms he acceptably filled the office of justice of the peace. He died February 2, 1879, and his wife passed away October 13, 1883. During their early residence in this state they often traded with the Indians and underwent all the experiences of pioneer life. Of their six children only two are now living, these being Mrs. Doran and Esther J., wife of Andrew McCann, of Anderson, Indiana. By his second marriage the Doctor had no children but Mrs. Doran has reared an adopted daughter, Eva, who was born July 23, 1882, and they now occupy the old home place in Rushsylvania.

At one time Dr. Doran carried on the drug business in his office, but in 1868 he erected a two story building with a good store room on the ground floor, where he was engaged in the drug trade in partnership with Dr. Fisher for two

years. At the end of that time he sold his interest in the business that he might devote his entire attention to the practice of his profession which had grown to immense proportions. In 1883 he became convinced that riding was proving detrimental to his health and in September of that year he and his wife opened a drug store, both being licensed as registered pharmacists in March of the following year. They continued the business until a short time prior to the Doctor's death, when Mrs. Doran disposed of the store.

The Doctor was first appointed postmaster of Rushsylvania on the 28th of November, 1854, under James Campbell, postmaster general, and continued to fill that office until November, 1882, during that time handling nearly nine hundred thousand letters. At one time Dr. Doran practiced civil engineering to some extent and assisted in surveying the Big Four Railroad through this county, it being at that time the Indianapolis & Galion Railroad. Public spirited and enterprising he took a very active part in the development and upbuilding of his village, where he erected five buildings. He put down the first permanent pavement in 1853 and planted the first evergreen trees in the place. He was always an advocate of public improvement and did all in his power to advance the welfare of the community in which he lived. In politics the Doctor was a Republican, and fraternally was connected with the Masonic order, being made a Mason at Sidney, Ohio, in 1850. He also belonged to the Eclectic Medical Association of Ohio and the Logan County Medical Society. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he died in that faith

on the 8th of December, 1895, being laid to rest in the Rushsylvania cemetery. In his death the community realized that it had lost a valued and useful citizen—one devoted to the public welfare and a man of the highest honor and integrity. His estimable wife is also an active member of the Methodist church, is a woman of good business and executive ability, charitable almost to a fault, and is held in the highest respect and esteem by all who know her.

JUDGE EZRA BENNETT.

Ezra Bennett was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 13, 1812. His parents, Timothy and Sarah Bennett, were born in that state of English lineage. When Ezra Bennett was five years of age his parents moved to a farm near Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father carried on agriculture and lived until his death. His wife also died in Hamilton county. But one of their children is now living, Nathaniel, residing in Iowa.

At the age of fourteen years Ezra went to Cincinnati to learn the trade of cabinet-making, which he followed for several years. In his work he displayed the thoroughness and reliability which were ever manifested throughout his career. While working at his trade his power in debate and his keen analytical mind became manifest, and these abilities convinced his friends that he might become a lawyer of ability, and he was persuaded to take up the study of law. For a time he read during his leisure hours, and later was directed by Roswell Howard, a distinguished member of the Greene county, Ohio, bar. He

was admitted to the bar at Urbana, Ohio, in the year 1844. The following year he came to Bellefontaine, arriving there in March, 1845. He here opened a law office and continued in the practice of his profession, serving as prosecuting attorney for six years, and until the adoption of the present constitution of the state, when he was elected probate judge. He served so capably in this office that he was re-elected for two terms. When his two terms upon the bench expired Judge Bennett retired from the practice of law.

He then purchased an interest in the foundry and machine shop of Kramer & Bennett, which partnership continued for a number of years. He afterward moved upon a farm near Bellefontaine and continued in the occupation of farming until the breaking out of the Civil war. Soon after that event he offered his services to the government and became a first lieutenant of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Ohio Batteries. Being at that time more than forty-nine years of age he was exempt from service, but his deep interest in the Union cause and his devotion to his country impelled him to join the army. He remained in the army until failing health forced him to return home. He then engaged in the furniture business in Bellefontaine, and for many years was an active factor in mercantile life here.

On the 10th of July, 1834, Judge Bennett was united in marriage at New Vienna, Clark county, Ohio, by Rev. John Galloway, a Presbyterian minister, to Miss Mary Ann Bryant, and for fifty-five years they traveled life's journey together. Miss Bryant was born October 18, 1813, in Washington county of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parentage. At the age of seven she went with

her father and mother to Hamilton county, Ohio, where she lived until the spring of 1834, when the family removed to New Vienna. After the marriage of the young couple they resided in Springfield and Xenia until March, 1854, when they came to Bellefontaine. Bellefontaine continued to be Judge Bennett's home until he was called to his final rest, and his widow yet remains here.

They became the parents of four children: Sarah Elizabeth became the wife of Joseph C. Van Eaton, who gave his life in defense of the Union, falling in the battle of Selma, Alabama, in 1865. She afterwards married Horace B. Adams, who served three years in the Civil war, and they now reside at Los Angeles, California.

A daughter of Mrs. Van Eaton, who married Stanley McKee, of Bellefontaine, also resides at Los Angeles, California, as do also Fannie and Bennett Adams, her other children. Lucius C. was a soldier of the Union army, having enlisted in the first company of troops raised in Logan county, under Captain Ashmead of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served for three months under the first call for troops in this regiment. Afterward he enlisted for three years in the Fifty-seventh Ohio, in which he was appointed hospital steward. He was discharged from the government army on surgeon's certificate of disability, from which disability he died June 12, 1862. John Q. A. was also a soldier enlisting at the age of sixteen years in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Infantry. Mark, the youngest member of the family, died in infancy.

In the year 1872, John Q. A. Bennett married Elizabeth Williams, of Seneca county, Ohio. They have two children:

Lucius C., was a captain in the Second Ohio Infantry during the Spanish-American war, and a captain in the Thirty-first United States Volunteers, in which he served two years in the Philippine war, and is now a first lieutenant of the Twenty-first Regular United States Infantry. Charles Edward was a sergeant major in the Spanish-American war, and served two years as a sergeant in the Philippine war, and is yet in the Philippines, serving as an officer in the Philippine Constabulary.

Judge and Mrs. Ezra Bennett became members of the Presbyterian church soon after their arrival in Bellefontaine. He was elected and ordained a ruling elder of that denomination at Xenia in 1841, and was the sole member of its session for about three years. Soon after his removal to Bellefontaine, he was installed a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church at that place, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the session, and he served longer as an elder of that church than any other person has. His service as an elder, altogether, reached fifty-eight years. His life was in entire harmony with the teachings and principles of his church. He was ever actuated by its Christian spirit and broad humanitarian principles, which won for him the profoundest respect and highest esteem of his fellowmen. He was zealous, devoted and rigid in his adherence to his principles, and was yet one of the most amiable of men. He took a great interest in church work, contributed liberally to its support, and did everything in his power for the advancement of Christianity. He was one of the charter members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Bellefontaine, and remained a member until his death.

He was one of the trustees of the Chil-

der's Home, of Bellefontaine, and was a man of generous spirit and benevolent principles who gave freely of his means to aid the poor and needy or to assist a friend in time of trouble. Public spirited, he was ever found ready to co-operate in worthy public improvements, and his influence was ever found on the side of progress and advancement. Possessing much oratorical ability he was frequently called upon to preside at meetings, and his voice was often heard in willing advocacy of propositions for the welfare of the city. He was a man of great decision of character and nothing could swerve him from a course which he believed to be right, but while he was always firm, he was also exceedingly conscientious in his views, and in his consideration of the feelings and belief of others. In his politics he was an unflinching Republican.

For a year prior to his demise he was in failing health, but the end came suddenly and unexpectedly. Up to six o'clock in the evening of his last day, he passed in and out among his friends, and at seven o'clock on the 22d of August, 1899, he departed this life

"As one who wraps the drapery of his
couch about him
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

For almost forty-five years he had been a resident of the county, and during all that time his career had been one of untarnished honor, his reputation unassailable, his life exemplary in all respects. His widow still owns the old homestead at No. 311 East Sandusky avenue, where she resides with her son, J. Q. A. and his family. Like her husband, she has been a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, delighting in doing good.

ROBERT P. KENNEDY.

Robert P. Kennedy was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, January 23, 1840, and was educated in the public schools and in the east. At the beginning of the war of 1861, he was attending school in New England, and hastened home to join one of the first companies enlisted for the service. The first company from Logan county was enlisted and started for camp at Columbus, on the Tuesday succeeding the firing upon of Fort Sumpter, and went into the three months' service in the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, under Captain W. W. Ashmead, an old Mexican veteran. On the following day Captain Israel Canby, First Lieutenant Cyrus W. Fisher and Second Lieutenant Robert P. Kennedy, began the organization of a second company. It was also organized as a three months' company, but before it went into camp, the call for three years' troops had been issued by President Lincoln and it was immediately turned into a three years' company and joined the Twenty-third Ohio, at Camp Chase—the first three years' regiment from Ohio—and became Company F of that regiment. This company never went into the field as a three months' company, but was paid from the 17th day of April, 1861, as an independent company, until its muster into the Twenty-third Ohio. The first commander of the Twenty-third Ohio was Colonel William S. Rosencrans, who was soon afterward made a major-general of volunteers, and later became one of the distinguished army commanders. The regiment was afterward commanded by Colonel E. P. Scammon, Rutherford B. Hayes and James M. Cornly, all of whom became general officers. Colonel Hayes, who served with this regiment, and William McKinley,

one of its junior officers, afterwards became presidents of the United States, and Lieutenant Colonel Stanley Matthews, its lieutenant-colonel, became one of the judges of the United States supreme court. This regiment furnished a great number of distinguished soldiers to the army in the war of 1861-1865.

The war record of the subject of this sketch as furnished by the war department is as follows: Entered in the service as second lieutenant of Company F, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 1, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant of Company A, April 13, 1862; left Camp Chase for Benwood, West Virginia, July 25, 1861; thence to Weston, West Virginia, July 28, 1861; remained on duty at Weston, Sutton, Summerville and Glenntown, West Virginia, until September, 1861; appointed assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade of the Kanawha Division, serving as such from August, 1861, to September, 1862; battle of Carnifax Ferry, September 10, 1861; to Little Sewell Mountain, September 15, 1861 and to New River, October, 1861; action at Cotton Mountain, November 12 and 13; at Fayette Courthouse until December 1; at Raleigh Courthouse, December 31, 1861, to April 1, 1862; action at Bliveston, February 8, 1862; expedition to Blue Stone River, February 10 and 12; advance on Princeton, April 22 to May 1; action at Clark's Hollow, May 1, 1862; action at Princeton, May 8, 1862; Giles Courthouse, May 10, 1862; Flat Top Mountain, July 5, 1862; Pock's Ferry, August 6, 1862; movement to Washington, D. C., August 15 and 24; battle of Bull Run Bridge, August 27, 1862; assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Second Kanawha Division on the staff of Colonel

E. P. Scammon, Ninth Corps of Army of the Potomac, October, 1862; engagement at Monocacy Bridge, Maryland, September 12, 1862; engagement at Frederick, Maryland, September 12, 1862; engagement at Middletown, Maryland, September 13, 1862; battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862; battle of Antietam, Maryland, September 16-17, 1862; commissioned captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers and assigned to duty with Brigadier-General George Crook, commanding Second Kanawha Division Ninth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac; movement to West Virginia, October 23 to November 14, 1862; operations in West Virginia, November, 1862, to January, 1863; transferred with General George Crook, to the Army of the Cumberland, Nashville Tennessee, January, 1863; on duty as adjutant-general Third Brigade Fourth Division, Fourteenth Corps on staff of General George Crook until June, 1863; assigned to duty as adjutant-general of the Second Division of Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, on staff of General George Crook and General Kenner Garrard from June, 1863, to September, 1864, participating in scouting to Rome, Georgia, March 24 to 25, 1863; reconnoissance to McMinnville, April 13-14, 1863; Middle Tennessee and Tallahoma campaigns, June, 23 to July 7, 1863; Hoover's Gap, June 25 to 28, 1863; Shelbyville, June 27; battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 18 to 21, 1863; pursuit of General Joseph Wheeler's Cavalry, October 1 to 10, 1863; Thompson's Gap, Cumberland Mountains, October 3, 1863; McMinnville, October 4, 1863; Farmington, October 7, 1863; operations against guerrillas from Shelbyville, Tennessee, to Rome, Georgia, October to December; raid on

Bragg's fortifications, November 22 to 28, 1863; reconnoissance to Dalton, Georgia, February 23-28, 1864; promoted to major and assistant adjutant-general of United States volunteers, April 13, 1864; Atlanta campaign, May to September, 1864; operations against Dalton, Georgia, May 5 to 13; battle of Resaca, May 13, 15; near Rome, Georgia, May 15, 1864; Arundel Creek and Floyd Springs, May 16, 1864; engagement at Kingston, Georgia, May 18; battles about Dallas, New Hope church, Pumpkin Vine creek and Altoona Hills, May 25 to June 4; Big Shanty, June 9; operations against Pine and Kenesaw mountains, June 1 to July 3; McAfees Cross Roads, June 11; Noonday Creek, June 15 to 19; Lattimer's Mills and Powder Springs, June 20; near Marietta, Georgia, June 23 to July 3; operations on line of Chattahoochie river, July 5 to 17; raid to Covington, Georgia, July 22 to 24; raid to South River, July 27 to 31; Lattimers, July 27; engagement at Flat Rock, Georgia, July 28; siege of Atlanta, Georgia, August 1 to 15; engagement at Decatur, August 5; raid around Atlanta, August 18 to 20; Jonesboro, August 19 and 20; Lovejoy Station, August 20; battle of Jonesboro, August 31 to September 1; retired from duty as adjutant-general with Second Cavalry, Division of the Army of the Cumberland and ordered to report to Major-General George Crook in the Shenandoah Valley as adjutant-general and chief of staff of the Army of West Virginia; battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; breveted lieutenant-colonel United States Volunteers, November 17, 1864; on duty in the Shenandoah Valley until February, 1865, when he was assigned to duty as adjutant-general of the Middle Military Division on the staff of Major General Winfield Scott

Hancock; appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteers, April 13, 1865; on duty with regiment at Winchester, Virginia, until July, and garrison duty at Baltimore and Forts Henry and Delaware until September, 1865; breveted brigadier-general of United States Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services"; mustered out of service and honorably discharged September 22, 1865. During his service as adjutant-general and chief of staff, Army of West Virginia, he had as one of his assistants William McKinley. Before leaving the Army of the Cumberland, in 1864, he was invited by Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding that army, to become a member of his staff as chief of cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. The assignment of a general officer of the regular army by the war department, to this position interfered with this proffered honor by General Thomas, and almost immediately thereafter he was, by special order of General Grant, upon the request of Major General Crook, transferred to the Army of West Virginia, as the chief of staff of that army. In 1862 at the battle of Antietam, by the fortunes of war, he was in temporary command of a portion of the left wing of the army, and upon the review of that army by President Lincoln, on the battlefield at Antietam he was called to the front and presented to President Lincoln as "the youngest commander of the Army of the Potomac."

After the war he studied law with Judge William H. West, and the Honorable James Walker, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1866. He immediately formed a law partnership with West and Walker, under the name of West, Walker & Kennedy, and continued in the practice of law

with them until 1878, when President Hayes appointed him collector of internal revenue. In 1885 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio, taking his seat as such in January, 1866, and served as such until March 3, 1867, when he resigned the lieutenant-governorship to take his seat in congress, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1866, and served in the fiftieth and fifty-first congress. In 1899 President McKinley appointed him president of the insular commission to investigate and report upon the conditions existing in Porto Rico and Cuba, and to formulate a code of laws for Porto Rico.

He has been heard from the stump as a Republican in every campaign since 1867, and has been in nearly every state from Maine to Kansas. He now resides in his native city of Bellefontaine.

In 1862 he married Maria Lewis Gardner, the third daughter of General Isaac S. Gardner, who died in January, 1893, and in September, 1894, he married Mrs. Emma C. Mendenhall, the daughter of Hon. Calvin Cowgill, of Wabash, Indiana.

MATTHEW J. TIMBERMAN.

Matthew J. Timberman, who now owns and operates a good farm in Harrison township, on the McColey Bridge pike, five miles northwest of Bellefontaine, was born on a farm near Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, September 27, 1848, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Flickinger) Timberman. He is the third in order of birth in a family of ten children, all of whom are still living, the youngest being now thirty-seven years of age. Hannah

E., the eldest, is the widow of James Dick and resides in Butler county. Susan E. is the wife of Rev. G. C. Meckling and lives in Hamilton, Butler county. John also makes his home in that county. Samuel lives on the old home place. Jane is the wife of Samuel McClellan and lives in Middletown, Butler county. Catherine is the wife of Rev. John Randolph, whose home is in Scranton, Pa. Mary is a resident of Butler county. Andrew J., a physician and optician, married Lelia Stansberry and resides in Columbus, Ohio. Jesse K. is a clerk in a wholesale grocery house in Peoria, Illinois. The father of this family was a self-made man, and through his energetic and well directed efforts acquired a handsome competence, at one time owning seven hundred and ten acres all in one body near Hamilton, Ohio. In politics he was a Democrat, but was never an office-seeker, preferring to devote his undivided attention to his business interests. After a useful and well-spent life, he died in 1888 at the age of eighty-two years. His wife is still living on the old home place and is now seventy-six years of age.

Matthew J. Timberman grew to manhood in Butler county, attending the public schools near his home for some years and assisting in the labors of the farm until about thirty years of age. For a few months in 1880 he was employed as an accountant in the office of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad at St. Louis, but not liking that occupation, he soon returned home. On the 25th of February, 1890, he married Miss Sarah Jones, who was also born and reared in Butler county.

After his marriage Mr. Timberman engaged in farming in his native county until

1895, when he removed to Anderson, Indiana, and established a cab line, which he ran for eighteen months. On the expiration of that period he came to Logan county, Ohio, and accepted the position of manager of the Flickinger farm, acting in that capacity for four years, during which time he made considerable money. In April, 1901, he purchased his present farm in Harrison township, consisting of eighty-three acres, and to its development, improvement and cultivation he has since devoted his attention with marked success. Politically he follows in the footsteps of his father, supporting the Democratic ticket, but has never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office, though he served as township trustee in Butler county. He is a man of recognized ability and well deserves the success that has crowned his efforts.

PETER STILLEY POWELL.

The name of Powell figures conspicuously upon the pages of Bellefontaine's history and he whose name introduces this review was one of the leading and respected residents of this place. From pioneer times down to the time of his death he was a witness of the growth and improvement of this city and took a great interest in what was accomplished here, bearing his full share in the work of development.

Mr. Powell was born in North Bend, Ohio, March 13, 1800, a son of William Powell, who had formerly owned a farm in Champaign county, having an entire section near Urbana. William Powell brought his family to Logan county in

1812. He was of that hardy metal which waded into the primeval forests to hew out a home and build schools, churches, counties and states and was unbending and unyielding to storms, disasters or any character of discouragements. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and knew the leading characters of the Revolution. Starting out in the prime of his young manhood, he invaded the forests, crossing the Alleghanies and floating down the Ohio river in a flatboat to Cincinnati with his small possessions and from there going to North Bend, the home of General Harrison for a brief time. From there he turned his face to the north, following the trail of civilization to Urbana, but soon tiring of that locality, he disposed of his property and again headed for the north, bringing up in the heavy forests of Bellefontaine and sheltering his little family and household possessions in an improved canvas tent. He had purchased a large tract of land and at once set about erecting a house. This was a primitive log cabin of round poles situated on Sandusky street and consisted of one room about twenty-five feet square, with a puncheon floor, chinked sides and stick chimney, this being the kitchen, sitting room, parlor, and served as well for the dining room except when propitious weather would permit them to spread their family meal under the umbrageous foliage of the magnificent forest trees. This house was the nucleus of what now constitutes the beautiful little city of Bellefontaine and was the scene of many happy gatherings and friendly consultations of well disposed Indians. The cabin was supplanted in after years by a brick dwelling built in front of it but both succumbed to a whirl-



P. S. POWELL.

wind (before cyclones were invented). The lock of this cabin was a four by four stick, hewed and fastened by staple at top and bottom of the door, thus making a safe and secure protection against any ordinary assault. There was at each side of the door a port hole through which to use the "trusty rifle" in case of necessity. William Powell's land furnished the north half of the town and John Tillis' land the south half. Here Bellefontaine was laid out in 1818 and ever since that event the Powell family has owned and controlled large landed interests in and about the city. William Powell dedicated to the town a piece of land lying in what was then the northwest corner of the corporation for use as a cemetery and which is now known as Powell park. The city limits at that time were bounded on the north by Brown avenue and all the land lying north of that thoroughfare was owned by Mr. Powell. On his death it passed into possession of his son, Peter S. Powell, whose portrait is here given.

When William Powell located here there was not a house between his home and the town of Perrysburg in Wood county. Hogs and cattle would have to be driven to Detroit over the Lewistown trail, that being the highway for the Indian tribes to make their journeys. At that time there were no habitations except the block houses at Fort McArthur above Kenton and with the exception of the settlements around Perrysburg the road was almost a trackless forest. The swiftest runners from the Lewistown and Wapakoneta lodges were brought in to contest the "foot" with the pale-face swift runners, but never were the Powell boys second to the goal. They would often put

up flaring red cotton handkerchiefs as a prize to encourage the redskin to his utmost speed but never once did the prize go to the Indian wigwam. These sports, with the good corn bread, sweet milk and wild meats, invigorated all, and the glow of health mounted every cheek. There were no mills nearer than Spring Hills for a long time until the Enoch mill was built, when that became the place of milling. The tribes best known were the Wyandots, the Shawones and the Potawotomies, all settled in their villages near here, enjoying friendly relations, and this was a common ground for meeting. Their pow-wows and dances were occasions of great excitement and always occasioned agitation among the white settlers, although as a rule the Indian committed no depredations in the settlements nearest them, their craft and cunning teaching them that safety lay in attacks made further from home. The first school started in Bellefontaine was instituted by William Powell and was built of poles on the lot at the corner of Park and Sandusky streets, opposite Mrs. Wallace's home, this spot being chosen on account of a clear spring being located there, good spring water always being a consideration with the pioneers. The first schoolmaster was George Dunn. The first church built in the town was on the lot of Robert Lamb, now deceased. It was the universal log structure but did not endure long as the builders failed to tie the building, and the roof not being self-supporting spread the building and tumbled it down, a mass of ruins. The first merchants were Rhoades & Harner, who kept a frontier store and traded with the Indians as well as the white settlers, taking furs in payment for

goods. Court was first held in the Tillus house, which stood southeast of the Big Four freight house. William Powell did everything in his power to foster the growth and improvement of the little municipality which he had established, and the work which he began was carried on by his son, the subject of this review.

Peter S. Powell was but twelve years of age when brought by his parents to Logan county. Here his youth was passed amid the wild scenes of frontier life. Indians were very numerous in this locality at the time of his arrival and many a foot race did he run with the sons of the forest. He always maintained friendly relations with them, and throughout his life possessed a genial, jovial disposition which won him the high regard of all with whom he came in contact, whether representatives of the red race or the white race. In the year 1827 he was married to Miss Mary Smith, a native of Warren county, Ohio, born in Franklin. They began their domestic life in a log cabin which stood on the site of the present residence of E. J. Howenstein, now almost the center of the city. Mr. Powell owned all of the land between Main street and the Gardner farm, now all within the corporate limits of the city, and the greater part of it well improved with fine buildings. Five divisions and one subdivision of the town have been made from his estate, and thus the city has grown and developed. Mr. Powell taking a deep interest in its progress.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Powell were born four children, of whom three are now living, Henry, Rachel and Mary. The mother, however, died in September, 1890, and Mr. Powell passed away a num-

ber of years prior to that time, his death having occurred on the 27th of August, 1878. At that time he was in very comfortable financial circumstances and left considerable property, including both city and farm realty. Events in Bellefontaine and Logan county, which to many are matters of history, were to him matters of personal experience or of memory. He watched much of the growth of the city and surrounding district and he belonged to that class of enterprising business men whose efforts not only contributed to their own prosperity, but also advanced the general welfare. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Henry Powell, the only son of our subject, became familiar with the work of field and meadow in early youth, and as soon as old enough he took charge of the farm, which he operated for many years. He also conducted a brick business for thirteen years and manufactured the brick used in the construction of many of the best buildings of Bellefontaine, including the opera house, the Children's Home, the Lutheran church, the Methodist Episcopal church and others. In 1892 he built the Powell block, and after that retired from active business, his investments returning to him sufficient income to supply him with all the comforts of life. He erected a number of dwelling houses on Main and Detroit streets and the rental from these brings him a goodly sum annually. In September, 1895, he suffered from a paralytic stroke, which renders him an invalid, and his sister Mary has relieved him of business cares, assuming the management of the property. During the period of the Civil war he was in the employ of

the government, serving as yardmaster at Clarksburg, Virginia, and, being captured, he was held a prisoner in Libby prison for several months.

Miss Mary Powell, who has been superintending important business interests since 1895, has done much for the development of Bellefontaine through building interests, having erected four or five houses almost every year since that date. She has practically built up that part of the city north of High street and west of Main street as far as Henry street. She possesses excellent business qualifications and executive force and justly may be said to be leading a strenuous life. Her ability is widely recognized and Bellefontaine owes not a little to her because of the improvements which she has instituted here through the erection of good dwellings.

MAJOR JOSEPH SWISHER.

Logan county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Ohio, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been, and is, signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection the subject of this review deserves representation as one who has served the county faithfully and well in positions of distinct trust and responsibility. He is now serving as recorder of Logan county and has filled a number of other

positions of public trust, indicating as fully his loyalty in citizenship, as did his valorous conduct upon the fields of battle during the Civil war.

A native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, Major Swisher was born on the 1st of December, 1831, and comes of German ancestry, the first representative of the name in America, crossing the Atlantic from the fatherland and taking up his abode in New Jersey during the seventeenth century. Joseph Swisher, the grandfather of the Major, was born in the city of Philadelphia, in 1775 and being an agriculturist he moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and devoted his attention to the tilling of the soil in that locality until 1833, when, attracted by the possibilities of the growing west, he came to Ohio, establishing his home in Champaign county, where he remained until his death, which occurred when sixty-five years of age. A pronounced Democrat in his political views he was unwavering in his loyalty to the party and was a man who wielded a wide influence in the communities where at different times he made his home. As a soldier of the war of 1812, he valiantly defended American rights against the British and the cover of the knapsack which he carried during his military service is now in possession of his grandson, Major Swisher.

Abraham Swisher, the father of our subject, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and followed the occupation which was the common pursuit of his ancestors—that of farming. In the year 1833 he, too, became a resident of Champaign county, Ohio, where he purchased one hundred acres of land and followed farming until his life's labors were ended in death on the 12th of December,

1843, when he was but forty years of age. He had been reared in the faith of the Democracy, but during the Harrison campaign of 1840 he saw fit to transfer his political allegiance to the Whig party, with which he affiliated during the remainder of his days. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Watters, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1807, a daughter of John Watters, also a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was of Irish-German descent, was a farmer by occupation and died in Newport, Kentucky. His wife, Mrs. Luellen Watters was likewise born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and reared a large family, including Mrs. Swisher, and surviving her husband for many years, passed away in Champaign county, Ohio, at an advanced age. Mrs. Swisher was a member of the Baptist church until about four years prior to her death, when as there was no church organization of her denomination in the locality in which she lived, she attended and joined the Methodist church. Her death occurred in February, 1865, when she was fifty-eight years of age. By her marriage she had become the mother of nine children: John; Joseph; Henry; Richard; Mrs. Temperance Williams; Abraham; Malinda, deceased; Rebecca, who has also passed away, and one that died in infancy.

Major Swisher was not yet two years of age when taken by his parents to Champaign county, where upon the home farm he was reared, his primary education being there received in one of the pioneer log school-houses of that day with an immense fire-place, mud and stick chimney, a puncheon floor, slab seats and other primitive furnishings. In 1851, on the

day on which he was twenty years of age, he began teaching in a log school-house and through the winter months for some years he followed that profession, while in the summer seasons he carried on farm work until the call to arms after the outbreak of the Civil war. This aroused his patriotic spirit and on the 15th of August, 1862, he donned his suit of blue and shouldered his musket as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment of Ohio Infantry. He was mustered in at Zanesville, this state, after which he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he joined a division under General Gilbert, proceeding thence down the river and up the Cumberland to Nashville, Tennessee. Just before leaving the boat at Nashville, he was commissioned second lieutenant. From there he went to Franklin, Tennessee, where he was transferred to the reserve corps under General Granger and his corps became the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland commanded by General Rosecrans. At this place our subject was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and made quartermaster of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Regiment. He participated in the Tullahoma campaign, was afterward in the campaign of Chickamauga and for two and a half years was on staff duty for Colonel John G. Mitchell, who commanded the second brigade of the reserve corps of the Army of the Cumberland during the battle of Chickamauga, in which one hundred and sixty-three men of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Regiment were killed or wounded, while the total number of the division in killed and wounded amounted to seventeen hundred. Major Swisher participated in the battle of Missionary

Ridge just after the reorganization of the army under General Grant and subsequently he went on the campaign for the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville, acting on the staff of General Baty, and as they marched along collected supplies to feed six thousand soldiers.

After the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville, Major Swisher returned to Chattanooga, where he remained in winter quarters until May, 1864, and there he was detailed as quartermaster of the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, while later he went on the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, being under fire for one hundred days. After the fall of Atlanta our subject was commissioned captain and was sent back with the division to Florence, Alabama, to drive General Forrest out of Tennessee. During the campaign to Florence in pursuit of the rebel general, Forrest the division quartermaster being absent, Major Swisher was detailed by General Morgan, who commanded the division, to serve as division quartermaster during the campaign. He drew supplies as division quartermaster issued to himself as brigade quartermaster and then as brigade quartermaster issued to himself as regimental quartermaster of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, thus making three separate reports to the quartermaster general's department for the month of October, 1864.

Returning from that trip he met General Sherman's army at Gaylesville, Alabama. He then returned toward Atlanta, stopping at Kingston, Georgia, at which place the Union troops severed communication with the outside world and started

with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea, burning Atlanta on the way. After arriving at Savannah, Major Swisher obtained leave of absence for twenty days and during that brief period rested at home from the turmoil of war. On the expiration of his furlough he rejoined General Sherman's troops at Savannah and participated in the campaign through the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. At the last named place he was brevetted major of the United States staff department in recognition of long continued meritorious service, and after being present at the surrender of General Johnston's army he started for home, marching through Richmond and over the battle-fields of the Army of the Potomac participating in the grand review of the Union troops in Washington, D. C., where he was mustered out on the 14th of June, 1865, having served for two years and nine months and twenty-nine days.

When Major Swisher again reached home he took up the pursuit of farm life and was continuously connected with agricultural interests until 1877, while his work as an educator was also continued until 1892. From 1877 until 1888 he was a teacher in the schools of Cable, Ohio, and then spent seven years as superintendent of the North Lewisburg public school. He then moved to Logan county and was for five years superintendent of the De Graff public schools. Since 1892 he has been almost continuously in public office. In his political views he is a stanch Republican and while living in Champaign county he served his township as assessor and justice of the peace. In 1892 he was appointed deputy treasurer of Logan

county and in 1896 he was elected county recorder on the Republican ticket, in which office he has since served, having been re-elected in 1901.

On the 27th of May, 1862, prior to going to the war Major Swisher was married to Miss Amanda Bamberger, a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, born in 1833. They became the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Argus B., Isolina D. V., Malinda and William B. Mrs. Swisher was an active member of the Methodist church and died in that faith on the 18th of May, 1871, after which the Major was again married, on the 11th of September, 1873, his second union being with Mrs. Henrietta Scott, a native of Lima, Ohio, born February 17, 1837. The Major and his wife are the parents of one child, Don Byron, who is now deputy recorder of Logan county.

In his fraternal relations the Major is prominent, belonging to the Masonic order and to Eugene Reynolds Post, G. A. R., of Bellefontaine, of which he has served as senior vice-commander, while he had served as commander of the post at both North Lewisburg and De Graff. At the thirty-fifth annual encampment of the department of Ohio, held in Bellefontaine in May, 1901, he was elected senior vice department commander, receiving four hundred and nineteen votes out of a total of five hundred and seventy-four votes cast. At the next annual encampment in Lancaster in May, 1902, he made a valuable report before the organization. The Major is widely known in Logan county and is a man whose loyalty and patriotic spirit and whose fidelity to duty have ever been above question. He is genial and kindly and therefore popular with his fellow men

and the circle of his friends is an extensive one. Major Swisher still owns property in De Graff, which place he will make his residence after the close of his term of office.

JOHN W. WIEGMAN.

John W. Wiegman, a well-known dealer in hardware and manufacturer of stoves, tinware, roofing and spouting at DeGraff, was born near Hamburg, Germany, on the 9th of April, 1851, but was only two years and a half old when brought to America by his parents, Frederick and Dora (Foderberg) Wiegman. The family landed in New York, and after spending about three weeks in the eastern metropolis proceeded to Piqua, Ohio, where the father engaged in wagon-making, that being his life work. He was born in November, 1824, and is still living, but the mother of our subject died in Lena, Ohio, in 1864, and there the father married again. After spending two years in Piqua, he removed to Tippecanoe, where the following two years were passed, and from there went to St. Paris, and later to Millerstown. Subsequently he returned to St. Paris and from there removed to Lena, Miami county, Ohio, remaining there until the close of the Civil war. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Mason county, Illinois, and was engaged in wagon-making at Topeka for a time.

Up to this time John W. Wiegman had accompanied his father on his various removals and had attended school as opportunity permitted. Then, at the age of fourteen years, he began learning the miller's trade in a country mill near Topeka, where

he remained for a year and a half, when he was taken ill. In the meantime his father had removed to Havana, Illinois, where he attended school one winter, and, in the spring of 1870 began learning the tinner's trade at that place, being bound out for three years to James A. Bennett. Besides his board and washing he received seventy-five dollars the first year, one hundred dollars the second, and two hundred dollars the third year. At the end of that time he continued to work for his former employer two years, being paid from thirty-five to fifty dollars per month, and he managed to save about one hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Wiegman then went to St. Louis to seek employment, but soon gave it up and returned to Havana. In 1872 he went to Chicago, where he worked until Christmas of that year. In the meantime his father had returned to Lena, Ohio, and after visiting him for a time, our subject returned to Chicago. While there he was offered a position at Menominee in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and spent two years in that place. While there he took a pleasure trip around Lake Superior. He then returned to Lena, and in the spring of 1875, his father started out to find him a good location and decided on De Graff, where they located that year. Here our subject began business with a small stock of tinware and stoves in a frame building, and soon afterward admitted to partnership Jacob Klupfer, who continued with him until 1876, but at the end of six years he contracted the western fever and moved to Harvard, Clay county, Nebraska, where he bought an interest in a hardware store which was destroyed by fire the following September, 1880. The same fall, Mr. Wiegman

returned to De Graff, and again embarked in the hardware business in the Weller block. A few months later he admitted Mr. Hanks to a partnership, but the latter soon sold out to William Boyer, who was in business with our subject for two years and a half. They purchased the lot on which the present store now stands, paying for the same eighteen hundred dollars, and in the winter of 1887, sold a third interest in it to Benjamin Pool. The following spring they sold sixty-six feet at the north end for one thousand dollars, leaving twenty-eight feet at the northwest corner of Main and Hayes streets, on which they began the erection of a store building the next spring, known as the Genesee block. The firm removed their stock of hardware to this building before its completion, in January, 1888, and here Mr. Wiegman has since carried on business. Mr. Boyer sold his interest in 1889 to L. A. Doane, and in March, 1897, our subject bought out the latter, becoming sole owner. He is a very active and energetic business man and is meeting with well-deserved success.

On the 16th of November, 1876, in Hardin, Shelby county, Ohio, Mr. Wiegman was united in marriage to Miss Ella Ross, a native of Champaign county, this state, and a daughter of John W. and Christina (Wambaugh) Ross. By this union fourteen children have been born of whom twelve are still living. In order of birth they are as follows: Fred Lower, who was born in DeGraff, October 2, 1877; Edmond Steele, who was born April 7, 1879, and wedded Mary Kumler; Dora F., born in Harvard, Nebraska, September 8, 1880; William Ross, born January 8, 1884; Archie Dwight, born January 9, 1886; Andrew L., born December 9, 1887; Hortense, born

June 3, 1889; Paul W., born June 10, 1890; Ralph G., born March 30, 1892; Mary C., born May 22, 1895; Leonard M., born May 30, 1897, and Hulda C., born September 10, 1899. Edmond, Dora and Ross are all graduates of the DeGraff high school and Dwight is a member of the class of 1904. William Ross is now a student in Oberlin College. The parents and four of the children are members of the Presbyterian church.

Since casting his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1872, Mr. Wiegman has been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and has taken quite an active interest in public affairs, especially along educational lines. He has served on the city council in DeGraff, and was a member of the committee that had charge of putting in the electric lights. He eminently deserves classification among the purely self-made men of Logan county, who have distinguished themselves for their ability to master the opposing forces of life and wrest from fate a large measure of success and an honorable name.

FREDERICK MOHR.

Frederick Mohr, deceased, was numbered among the honored pioneers of Logan county, locating here when much of this locality was wild and unimproved. In the work of development he took an active part in the early days and aided in opening up the county to civilization. As the years passed he faithfully performed his duties of citizenship, and his interest in the welfare and progress of the community never abated. Becoming widely and fa-

vorably known, he made many friends, and his death was a loss to the entire county.

Mr. Mohr was probably born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1828, a son of Frederick G. and Catharine (Rexer) Mohr, natives of Germany, where they were married and continued to reside until after the birth of their eldest child. In 1817 they emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, whence they came to Ohio, the journey being made by wagon. They first located in Dayton, where the father followed his trade, that of a tailor, for a short time, and then bought a farm of fifty-four acres eight miles north of that city, paying for the same three hundred and fifty dollars. There his first wife died in 1832, leaving six children, namely: Conrad; Catharine; John, who is still living in Union township, Logan county; Mary; Frederick; and Christopher, who moved to Iroquois county, Illinois, and died in Sheldon, that state. For his second wife the father married Sarah Purkey, by whom he had three children, David, Elizabeth and Martha. Elizabeth married Gabriel Shoemaker and lives in Bellefontaine. In 1837 Frederick G. Mohr, accompanied by his family, came to Logan county and bought two hundred acres of land in the southwestern part of Union township for ten dollars per acre. He prospered in his new home and at length became the owner of three farms, being one of the well-to-do and substantial citizens of his community. He was a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party and a consistent and earnest member of the German Baptist church. In March, 1862, he passed away at his home in Union township and was survived by his second wife about ten years.



FREDERICK MOHR.

Until twenty-two years of age Frederick Mohr of this review remained at home and gave his father the benefit of his labors in operating the farm. He then began earning his own livelihood by running a threshing machine for several years and also operated a saw-mill for some time. On the 28th of February, 1857, in Union township, he married Miss Barbara Dedrick, who was born in that township April 19, 1835. Her parents, Peter and Susannah (Kauffman) Dedrick, were born, reared and married in Rockingham county, Virginia, which was also the birthplace of three of their children. Mrs. Mohr was the seventh child in their family of ten children.

Our subject and his wife began their domestic life in a little cabin of two rooms and a small lean-to, which was scarcely large enough to accommodate one chair. At that time Mr. Mohr owned eighty acres of land where his widow now lives. After residing in the little house for about eight years he erected the commodious two-story brick residence which was his home up to the time of his death, and which is still occupied by Mrs. Mohr. In his farming operations he steadily prospered, becoming one of the wealthiest men of his locality, having eleven farms in Union, Harrison and Miami townships, Logan county, and in Harrison township, Champaign county. At his death, which occurred on the 29th of October, 1901, he left to each of his children a good farm, making his widow administratrix of the estate, which was quite large. He was a very industrious, energetic and progressive business man and usually carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. His integrity stands as an

unquestioned fact in his history—endowed by nature with a sound judgment and an accurate, discriminating mind, he feared not the laborious attention to business so necessary to achieve success. In manner he was pleasant and cordial, which, combined with his sterling worth, made him one of the popular citizens of his community. Religiously he was a member of the Lutheran church, while Mrs. Mohr is a member of the German Baptist church, to which some of their children also belong, and others to the Lutheran church.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mohr were born seven children, as follows: Delora Ann Mohr, the eldest, was born on the home farm in Union township, November 15, 1856, and was married December 24, 1872, to George Rausenberger, who conducted a meat market in Bellefontaine and died there on the 15th of January, 1903. They had four children: Carrie Ada married Rev. C. A. Hackenberg and has one child, Dorothy Delora, born in Troy, Ohio, November 8, 1902; Bertha Alvina is at home with her mother; Dora May is the wife of Charles Kuert, of Bellefontaine; and John Frederick, who was born March 5, 1885, is also at home.

Emma Jane, the second child of our subject, was born February 2, 1858, and died October 26, 1859.

Sarah Alice Mohr, born May 30, 1859, was married February 26, 1880, to George L. Forry and resides in DeGraff. They have three children: Laren M., born in Union township, March 22, 1883, is a graduate of the pharmacy school at Ada, Ohio; John Loyal was born in Harrison township, Champaign county, October 29, 1887, and Frederick Emerson was also

born in Champaign county, September 2, 1890.

Mary M. Mohr, born January 12, 1861, was married on the 10th of February, 1881, to Lewis S. Huber, who was born in Union township, September 27, 1857, and now owns and operates a farm near Gretna, Ohio. They became the parents of three children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Floyd Marcellus, March 10, 1883; Ollie Frederick Wissler, March 14, 1891, and Blanche Barbara Swilkey, July 20, 1898. The oldest child was an invalid, being unable to sit up for eight years before his death, which occurred October 9, 1895. He was, however, able to do fancy needlework and pieced more than one quilt, including a crazy quilt.

Lucy Ellen Mohr was born on the old homestead in Union township, May 28, 1862, and like the other members of the family was educated in the common schools. On the 19th of February, 1882, she gave her hand in marriage to Jacob E. Huber, who was born in Harrison township, this county, February 1, 1855, and is the third child of George Conrad and Henrietta (Swilkey) Huber. For some years after his marriage he operated a farm which he rented of his father and then bought eighty-three acres of land, on which he lived for three years. At the end of that time he removed to Shelby county, Ohio, where he purchased another eighty-acre tract and there made his home for nine years. On selling that place he rented his present farm at Gretna, which property his wife subsequently inherited from her father in 1903. Both are members of the German Baptist Brethren church, in which Mr. Huber has served as

deacon for eleven years, and in politics he is a Democrat. They had five children, namely: Arie May, born in Harrison township, Logan county, May 21, 1883; Laurence Cleveland, born in the same township, November 4, 1884; George Frederick, born in Perry township, Shelby county, March 26, 1887; Herman Jacob, born in Perry township, August 23, 1891, and Zelma Lucile, who was born in Harrison township, Logan county, April 13, 1898, and died on the 4th of the following September.

Charles Frederick Mohr, the only son of our subject, was born in Union township on the 2d of February, 1858, and was reared to manhood upon the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. The education he obtained in the country schools was supplemented by a course in Nelson Business College in Springfield, Ohio. At the home of the bride in Union township, he was married February 12, 1889, to Miss Ottie May Brenner, who was born in that township May 8, 1865, and is a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kaylor) Brenner, who are still living. Five children blessed this union: Alvin Arthur, born December 29, 1889; Flossie Fern, born March 14, 1891; Leslie Leon, born September 27, 1892; Stanley Herman, who was born February, 1894, and died August 9, 1894, and Barbara Elizabeth, born February 22, 1899. For some years Charles F. Mohr was engaged in farming at Gretna and then removed to the farm in Union township where his family now resides. He was killed on the 30th of November, 1900, by the explosion of a boiler while shredding corn at a neighbor's, and his death was widely and

deeply mourned, for he was a man who commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, either in business or social life. He was laid to rest in the Philadelphia cemetery, Union township, near the spot where his childhood and youth were passed.

Clara Susannah Mohr, the youngest child of our subject, was born September 20, 1873, and was married on the 9th of December, 1891, to James N. Cretcher, who is engaged in farming in Union township. They have become the parents of two children, Freda Helen, born on the home farm, January 30, 1893, and Clifford N., born March 8, 1901. The Mohr family is one of prominence in the community where they reside and the hospitality of the best homes are extended to them.

JACOB Y. TROYER.

Jacob Y. Troyer, who has engaged in farming in Logan county for twenty-five years, and has been a practitioner of veterinary surgery for twenty years, was born in Wayne county, this state, on the 23d of June, 1844. His father, Jacob Troyer, was a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and the family is of Swiss lineage. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject came to this country about 1776, being but a boy at that time. He was a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, and on crossing the Atlantic he landed at Philadelphia, where he was bound out to a farmer in order to pay for his passage. He afterward located in Germantown, Pa., and subsequently became a resident of Somerset county, that state, where he was

married. In 1816 he became a resident of Holmes county, Ohio, where he spent his remaining days and was eventually laid to rest. He had sixteen children, all of whom reached years of maturity and became heads of families. The great-grandfather was a member of the Amish Mennonite church and his descendants have adhered to the same religious faith. Michael Troyer, the grandfather, removed from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, to Holmes county, Ohio, in 1816, and there he also resided until his demise.

Jacob Troyer, the father of our subject, was born in Somerset county and accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio. About 1839 he became a resident of Wayne county, this state, where he made his home until called to his final rest in 1876. His political support was given to the Whig party in early manhood and upon the organization of the new Republican party he joined its ranks. Religiously he was connected with the Amish Mennonite church, in which he served as a deacon. He married Fannie Yoder, who was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, their marriage being celebrated near Wooster, Ohio, and in that locality they made their home upon a farm. In 1878, following the father's death, Mrs. Troyer removed with her son, Jacob Y., to Logan county, where she passed away in 1885. In her family were eleven children, ten of whom reached years of maturity. Eight of the family are still living, namely: Peter, who is a farmer of Oregon; Martha, who is the widow of Eli Kauffman, and resides near West Liberty; Mary, who is living with the subject of this review; Sarah, the wife of Noah Yoder, a farmer near Ludlow, Ohio; Levi, who carries on

farming in Wayne county; Michael, a farmer of Cass county, Missouri; Jacob Y., of this review, and Lydia, the wife of D. D. Smucker, of West Liberty.

Jacob Y. Troyer was educated in the country schools of Wayne county, Ohio, where he remained until twenty years of age, and during that period he assisted in the work of the home farm. In 1878 he accompanied his mother to Logan county and purchased a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres in Liberty township, for which he paid one hundred and ten dollars per acre. Here he has since lived and is one of the leading, progressive and prosperous agriculturists of his community. He is engaged in the raising of high-grade stock for market purposes and for twenty-five years he has also engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery.

On the 16th of December, 1869, Mr. Troyer was united in marriage to Elizabeth E. Smucker, who was born October 24, 1846, in Wayne county, Ohio, a daughter of Jonathan Smucker, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania. Her mother bore the maiden name of Catherine Eshleman and was born in Switzerland, coming to this country in a sailing vessel, which was seven weeks in making the voyage. Several storms were encountered, and at one time the captain of the ship lost his bearings because of the severe storm. At length, however, the vessel safely reached the harbor of New York and Mrs. Smucker afterward became a resident of Wayne county, Ohio. Mr. Smucker was a farmer by occupation and died during the early girlhood of his daughter, Mrs. Troyer. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the

hand of death. Amos, born January 18, 1879, is engaged in the restaurant business in Illinois. Fannie Catherine, born April 5, 1880; Mary Ann, born June 18, 1883, and Levi J., born May 16, 1885, are all at home..

Mr. Troyer is a staunch Republican, but has never held public office. He and his wife are members of the Amish Mennonite church. He has in his possession a clock purchased by his grandfather in Reading, Pa., in 1800. It yet keeps good time and probably will do so for another century. His wife's brother also has a clock which keeps good time and which was brought from Switzerland about one hundred and seventy-five years ago by John George Smucker. Mr. Troyer is well known in Logan county, where for a quarter of a century he has carried on agricultural pursuits, being the owner of one of the best and well-improved farms in this portion of the state.

ABNER COLLINS.

Abner Collins is now living a retired life in Bellefontaine, having made judicious investments in real estate which return to him a good income. He resides at No. 511 South Mad River street, and his residence in the county dates from 1840, at which time his parents came with their family to this section of Ohio and established a home in Liberty township. Mr. Collins was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 31, 1831, a son of Thomas and Margaret Collins. The father was a native of Maryland, but during his early

boyhood accompanied his parents on their removal to Pennsylvania, where he was reared upon a farm. Subsequently he took up his abode in Belmont county, Ohio, where he remained until 1840, and in the meantime he was married. He then brought his wife and children to Logan county and secured a tract of land in Liberty township, whereon he was engaged in general farming through the remainder of his active business career. He was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was ever a loyal and devoted citizen. He passed away September 22, 1870, at the age of eighty-five years, and his wife also died on the home farm in Liberty township. They were the parents of nine children, of whom three are still living, namely: Hannah, the wife of George Seekers, of Bellefontaine; Jacob, who follows farming in Lake township, and Abner, of this review. Those who have passed away are Mary Ann, Sarah, Rachael, Margaret, Eliza and Elisha. All were educated in the common schools of this county.

After completing his school life Abner Collins worked on different farms in Liberty township and was also employed in saw-mills in this part of the State. He was married in 1860 to Miss Rebecca Jordan, who was born in Ireland in 1836, a daughter of Andrew and Sarah Catherine (Steward) Jordan, both of whom were natives of County Fermanagh, Ireland. The father came to this country with his father in 1842 and settled in Canada, where he was engaged in the dairy business for four years. In 1845 he removed to Logan county, Ohio, establishing his home on a farm in Union township, where he remained for two and one-half years. He then removed to Liberty township, where

he engaged in farming up to the time of the death of his wife, in 1870. He then took up his abode in Bellefontaine and made his home with his children until he, too, was called to his final rest on the 4th of July, 1877. In the Jordan family were eight children—Charles, Robert and William, all of whom are now deceased; Jane, who is the wife of Mathew Gillespie, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mary and James, who have also passed away; Rebecca, now Mrs. Collins, and Joseph, deceased. Of this number James was a prominent merchant and citizen of Bellefontaine. He wedded Mary Doyle, who still resides in this city.

After his marriage Mr. Collins was employed on different farms in Liberty township until 1867, when he removed to the city and was employed as a laborer for a number of years. He then rented a room on Main street and established a saloon, conducting a retail liquor business for six years. He then sold out and was afterward variously employed in this city until his retirement from active business life. In the meantime he had saved his money and made judicious investments in real estate. He purchased six acres known as the Spring Valley addition to Bellefontaine, made improvements thereon and sold building lots. From this he realized a good return and he still has valuable property interests here, and also owns a fine home at No. 511 South Mad River street. In his political views Mr. Collins is a Republican, having always supported his party, but he has never been an office-seeker, content to do his duty as a private citizen. He is now well-to-do and as a representative of one of the old families of the county he is well known in Bellefontaine and in this part of Ohio.

FRANK E. MILLIGAN.

Bellefontaine has been favored in the class of men who have filled her public offices and administered her affairs. Frank E. Milligan, a gentleman of public spirit and unquestioned loyalty, is now serving as county auditor for the second term, but not alone in office has he labored for the welfare of Logan county. Perhaps his best public service has been done as a private citizen—in instituting and controlling infant and successful business enterprises whereupon depends the growth and prosperity of every community.

Mr. Milligan was born in Bokes Creek township, Logan county, September 16, 1862, and is a son of William and Sarah A. (Heminger) Milligan. The father was born in Union county, Ohio, and there spent the days of his youth. He early learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1875, and in 1877 he located in Raymond, Union county, where he conducted a general mercantile business for about twenty years. Then disposing of his commercial interests he has since lived retired in Raymond. His wife, who was born in Liberty township, Union county, is a daughter of George and Susan (Phillips) Heminger. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Milligan were born seven children, of whom Frank E. is the second in order of birth.

Having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, our subject next entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he completed a thorough course and was graduated in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After his graduation he was engaged in teaching school in Raymond until he removed to East Liberty, Logan county,

where he became interested in general merchandising, conducting his store with success until 1892. In that year he took charge of the flouring mill there and conducted that industry until 1894. In the meantime the Ohio Central College, of East Liberty, which had once been quite a prominent school, but had lost much of its prestige as an educational center, was largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Milligan revived and again placed in a flourishing condition. He became president of the board, and its financial manager, as well as one of the instructors in the institution, and his labors resulted in again advancing it to the high standard which it had formerly maintained. In 1894 upon the organization of the Perry township high school, the township purchased the college building and converted it into the high school. Mr. Milligan was chosen the first principal of the high school and held that position for three years,—from 1894 until his election to the position of county auditor in 1898, for a term of three years. In 1901 he was again chosen for the position in which he is now serving in a prompt and capable manner, his loyalty to the public good being above question.

Mr. Milligan was also one of the organizers of the East Liberty Stone Company, which was incorporated in 1902, and of which he is now the secretary. The quarries are located at East Liberty, and a good business has already been established. Mr. Milligan is likewise a director of the Bellefontaine Coal and Ice Company, and became a member of its first board. The company is capitalized for thirty thousand dollars, and has large ice houses at Silver lake, where the ice is cut, ready for the summer consumption.

In 1891 was celebrated the marriage of Frank E. Milligan and Miss Etta H. Morse, a daughter of C. P. Morse, of East Liberty. Unto them have been born five children: Morse, who died at the age of eight years; William, at home; Wanda, who died at the age of five years; and Hugh and Mary, who are still with their parents.

Mr. Milligan is a member of the Christian church, and he was made a Mason in Newton Lodge, No. 249, F. & A. M., of Raymond, where for eight years he served as master and also represented his lodge in the grand lodge several times. Later he demitted to East Liberty Lodge, No. 247, in which he still holds membership. He is also connected through membership relations with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and he is a worthy exemplar of these civic fraternities which are based upon a spirit of brotherly kindness and helpfulness. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, but never sought or held office until elected county auditor. He has, however, been a member of the county central committee for a number of years, and chairman of the executive committee for one year. His life and labors have had marked bearing upon business, intellectual and political activity, resulting in progress along all lines and while he claims no special credit for what he has done the county acknowledges its indebtedness for effective and helpful effort on his part.

ISAAC INSKEEP.

Isaac Inskeep, now deceased, was at one time a well-known farmer and exten-

sive maple sugar manufacturer of Logan county. He was born March 5, 1827, in this county, a son of Job and Sarah (Sharp) Inskeep. At the usual age he entered the public schools, where he continued his studies until he reached the age of sixteen. He afterward turned his attention to farming and became a successful agriculturist, owning several hundred acres of land. He also engaged in the manufacture of maple sugar and maple syrup on an extensive scale. He had a sugar grove of two thousand trees, and the product was of such excellent quality that it always found a ready sale upon the market and brought to him a good financial return.

Mr. Inskeep was united in marriage to Catherine Irvine and unto them were born four children. His first wife died in 1872 and he afterward married Mrs. Grizella Spaine, who was born February 2, 1837, in Canada, whence she came to Ohio. She was a daughter of Hugh Wilson, who was born in 1818, and married Eliza Irvine, whose birth occurred in 1829. They were both natives of Ireland and during childhood came with their respective parents to America, settling in Canada. Seven children were born of their union, namely: Mary Ann, Grizella, Eliza, Jane S., Lavena, Robert J. and Jemima. Mrs. Inskeep first married Robert M. Spaine, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, and by that union she had three children, Eliza Belle, Thomas O. and Robert W. By her marriage to Mr. Inskeep she also became the mother of three children, J. Adolphus, who wedded Belle Shellabarger and resides in Middleburg; Homer I., and Alfred C.

Mr. Inskeep gave his political support

to the Republican party, and in his religious faith was a Methodist, who long held membership in that church and was loyal to its best interests. He died May 12, 1899, leaving to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. Mrs. Inskeep still resides upon her place at Middleburg, where she has a good home. Mr. Inskeep was a man of strong moral principles, of marked activity in business and of enterprise in citizenship, and was held in the highest regard throughout the community in which he lived.

LONSON PERRY HAMMOND.

Lonson Perry Hammond, a retired farmer of Bloomfield township, is a native son of Clark county, Ohio, born September 28, 1823, his parents being Nathan and Submit (Muson) Hammond, who were pioneer settlers of this state. The father was a cabinetmaker by trade and also followed farming, and during the boyhood days of our subject he removed with his family to Champaign county, Ohio, where he purchased one hundred and ten acres of land situated in Adams township. Upon that farm Lonson P. Hammond was reared. His environments were such as most farmer boys of the period knew. He had perhaps more privileges than some and less than others, but his time was largely given to the work of the farm and to the duties of the school room, with occasional hours for play and relaxation. His father erected a mill on Lee's creek and when a young man Mr. Hammond worked in the sawmill, he and his brother operating it for many years. The lessons

of industry and perseverance which he learned in early life have been characteristic of his entire business career and led to the success which now enables him to live retired.

When about twenty-seven years of age, while still living in Champaign county, Mr. Hammond was married in Shelby county on the 6th of February, 1851, to Elizabeth Johnston, who was born and reared in the latter county, her natal day being November 6, 1824. They began their domestic life in Champaign county, where they lived for several years, and there some of their children were born. William M., the eldest, was born August 9, 1853. The parents removed to Shelby county, living for a short time about a mile north of Pemberton, and there was born their son Charles Nathan on the 1st of April, 1859. In 1864 Mr. Hammond purchased one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm and that year took up his abode upon the place. About two weeks after his arrival in Logan county he joined the army for one hundred days' service, going to the front as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was assigned to do guard duty in Petersburg, on the Appomattox river, and on the expiration of the term of service he returned to his home.

Upon the farm in this county the third child was added to the family, Jesse Elmer, who was born August 28, 1867, but he only lived for three days, passing away on the 31st of August. There was an old house upon the farm when Mr. and Mrs. Hammond came to this county, and in it they lived for a few years. The only improvement on the site of his present



L. P. HAMMOND.

buildings was the well; the residence, barn and other outbuildings now standing and which add to the value of the place having all been erected by Mr. Hammond, who has put forth great effort in developing his place and making it one of the fine farms of this locality. The first ditching was done by putting in rails and covering these with split pieces of wood. By the time these had ceased to be efficient for the purpose intended tile was being manufactured, and he laid a large amount of tiling. He was ever a progressive farmer, following advanced methods, and in his work he was very successful, so that in the course of years he acquired a handsome competence that now enables him to enjoy a well earned rest. It was through his efforts and the labor of George Shultz that the Hammond and Shultz pike was built between the years of 1887-8.

In his political views Mr. Hammond was a Whig, and took an active part in what was known as the log cabin campaign of 1840, although he had not yet attained his majority. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844 and in 1856 voted for Fremont, the first candidate of the Republican party. He has since given his unswerving allegiance to that party, but has never been a seeker for office. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, as did his wife, both being active members. He was also at one time a member of Boggs Lodge No. 292, F. and A. M.

His son, Charles Nathan Hammond, who now operates the home farm, acquired a good English education in the public schools and was married on the 26th of October, 1884, to Miss Jennie Carr, of Pemberton, Shelby county. She

is an estimable lady and like her husband is widely and favorably known in this locality. They now have one child, Louie, born in March, 1886. Like his father, Charles N. Hammond is an earnest Republican, but he, too, prefers to devote his attention to business affairs rather than to seek office. He and his wife and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the family is prominent in the community, the members of the household being respected by all who know them.

Lonson P. Hammond is one of the revered patriarchs of Logan county, whose residence in the State covers four score years, and his mind bears the impress of the early annals as well as the history of later-day progress and improvement. He has seen Ohio emerge from pioneer conditions to take its place among the greatest states in the Union, and events which are to many simply matters of history are to him matters of personal experience and knowledge. He certainly deserves representation in this volume, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers his life record.

JOHN H. HARROD.

After many years' connection with business interests John H. Harrod is living a retired life, but is serving his fellow townsmen in public office, being now the mayor of Hunksville, a position which he has occupied since 1902. He was born in McArthur township, Logan county, on the 17th of February, 1832. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Harrod, was born in Kentucky, and at an early day came to

Ohio, settling on Harrod's creek, in Ross county, where he engaged in farming. This state was then largely in its primitive condition, the forests stood in their primeval strength, the prairie tracts were uncleared, and all was wild and unimproved. With the work of development and cultivation Thomas Harrod became identified and took an active part in the advancement of the county in which he made his home until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1803. He was shot while plowing his fields, and it is believed that the deed was done by an Indian, although the red men were in a state of peace at that time. The grandfather was a captain of the militia and he was active in looking after Indian affairs and preventing the red men from rising in an attack upon the white settlers. He lies buried in Ross county near what was then called Bush's mill.

The parents of John H. Harrod were Samuel and Elizabeth (Carder) Harrod. The father became a resident of Logan county in 1820, locating in McArthur township, where he purchased a small farm and engaged in its cultivation. He had previously resided in Ross county, where he had carried on agricultural pursuits for a number of years. He continued to make his home in McArthur township until his death, which occurred on the old homestead in 1852. Throughout his entire business career he had carried on general farming and stock-raising, and also assisted Governor McArthur in surveying townships, both before and after locating here. Prior to his coming to Logan county his labors were interrupted by the service which he rendered his country in the war of 1812. He was a prosperous

and progressive man of his day, and was very generous and kind-hearted, and one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He made many friends and had no enemies, and his life was ever in consistent harmony with his professions as a member of the Disciple church, which he aided in organizing. This church was the first of the denomination in Logan county, and he labored earnestly for its upbuilding and growth. He also held some of the minor offices in his township. His wife, who was born in Fayette county, Ohio, lived there until the time of her marriage, which was celebrated in that county. She was also a member of the Disciple church and a devoted Christian woman. She survived her husband about six years, passing away in 1858. A devoted wife and a kind and loving mother, her loss was deeply mourned. She was laid to rest by the side of her husband in Harrod's cemetery, in McArthur township, and thus passed away two of the leading and honored pioneer settlers of the community. In their family were eight children, of whom John H. is the seventh and the only one now living.

John H. Harrod obtained his early education in the schools of McArthur township, and in his youth assisted in the cultivation of the home farm. Before he had attained his majority he engaged in teaching school, and after reaching man's estate he accepted a clerkship in a store in Huntsville, where he remained for a number of years. In 1860 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the position of postmaster, there serving continuously until 1866, when he resigned. In the meantime, in 1857, he engaged in the grain trade, which he followed in connection with the discharge of his official duties un-

til 1866. He also held the position of railroad agent much of that time. During the period of the Civil war he served as captain of Company C. One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment did service at White House Landing prior to being on picket duty during the summer of 1864 from the James river to the Appomattox. He was mustered in on the 2d day of May, 1864, and mustered out on the 10th of September following.

After returning from the army he resumed his official and business duties in Huntsville, but in 1866 disposed of all his interests here and removed to Kenton, Ohio, where he became agent for the railroad company and the United States Express Company, acting in that capacity for seven years. He also dealt in grain at that place. In 1874 he resigned the agency at Kenton and entered the employ of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company as agent at Orion, Ohio, where he remained for three years as railroad and express agent. He then returned to Huntsville, and in a very short time was again appointed postmaster, serving about three years. Once again he resigned in order to enter the insurance business as general agent, and for some years he was thus employed. During the times he served as postmaster he was also engaged in merchandising and dealing in grain and stock. In 1885 he embarked in the hardware business in Huntsville, conducting his store in a successful manner for twelve years, when he sold out and since that time he has lived retired. He has, however, filled the position of notary public before and since disposing of his mercantile interests and since 1892 he has been mayor of the vil-

lage and justice of the peace of McArthur township.

Mr. Harrod was married in 1855 to Miss Emily M. Lewis, of Huntsville. Her mother is still living, being the eldest of five generations of the family. She makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Harrod. Unto our subject and his wife have been born three children, of whom one died in infancy. Ida, a native of McArthur township, became the wife of M. D. Ditzler, and unto them were born two children, Ida, who is now the wife of John Stephenson, and has a son, Albert M., and Willis J., who is a printer of Bellefontaine. Ida Ditzler is now the wife of A. M. Williamson, of Huntsville, who is connected with a sawmill. Willis E. Harrod, born in Huntsville, is now engaged in painting and paperhanging in Huntsville. He has been twice married and is again a widower. By his second marriage he had a son, John R.

In 1856 Mr. Harrod became a member of the Masonic fraternity and has since been faithful to its teachings and principles. He was the first commander of Boggs Post of Huntsville, and has since held that office for several different terms. He was also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and in 1892 he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has since been a devoted member. From that time to the present he has held offices in the church and takes an active part in its work and progress. Since 1855 he has served for a number of terms as township clerk. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree, and he takes deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community, and is a co-operant factor in many measures for general advancement.

THOMAS H. COOK.

"Success," said Napoleon, "depends upon three things: energy, system and perseverance." These qualities were manifested throughout the business career of James H. Cook, who was a machinist by trade, and for several years was superintendent of the machine shops of the Big Four Railroad Company, at Bellefontaine. He was also recognized as a prominent citizen here and his intrinsic worth of character gained for him the good will and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. A native of England, he was born in East Bridgford, on the 26th of September, 1839, and is a son of William and Marie (Huskinson) Cook, both of whom were natives of England, and with their family they emigrated to America in 1843 when their son Thomas was but three years of age. They first settled in Columbus, Ohio, and afterward located on a farm near Amherst, this state, where the father carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, and his wife also died on that farm. Four of their children are still living, namely: Maria, the wife of Alfred Crandall, of Bellefontaine; William H., also of this city; David, who is employed in the ship-yards of Amherst, Ohio; and George, who is living in Amherst.

Like the other members of his father's family, Thomas H. Cook acquired his education in the common school near Amherst. He possessed an observing eye and retentive memory and thus he added not a little to the knowledge which he gained in the school-room. While yet a boy, he became imbued with the desire to learn the machinist's trade and went to Columbus, Ohio, where he worked as a common laborer in different machine shops until he had mastered the

business. He then removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he was again employed as a machinist in the railroad shops for a short time. Later he removed to the west, settling in Denver, Colorado, and secured a position as engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad, serving in that capacity in a most acceptable manner for seventeen years. At the end of that period he was caught in a wreck on his road and injured. Mr. Cook then returned to the east, settling in Mattoon, Illinois, where for a few years he was employed in railroad shops.

While in Denver, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Day, of Springfield, Illinois, who died in Denver in 1881, leaving three children: William, who is an engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad and makes his home in Denver; David, who occupies a similar position and resides in the same city; and Anna, the wife of William Hockner, who is also an engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad. While in Mattoon, Illinois, Mr. Cook was again married, his second union being with Miss Rachel Johnson, a native of that place and a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Johnson, both of Mattoon. Her father followed farming there, and both he and his wife died in that place. Unto the second marriage of Mr. Cook there were born two children: Rossel, who was born January 8, 1887, and is now a student in the schools of Bellefontaine; and Thomas, who was born March 21, 1888, and is also pursuing his education here.

On leaving Mattoon, Illinois, Mr. Cook removed to Clifton Fords, Virginia, where he had charge of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad shops for three years. He then took up his abode in Delaware, Ohio, and was in charge of the railroad shops at that

place for three years. He next came to Bellefontaine and was given the superintendency of the machine shops of the Big Four Railroad, acting in that capacity in a most acceptable and capable manner until 1899, when he was taken ill and lost his eye-sight. He was then an invalid until his death, which occurred September 26, 1900.

In his political views Mr. Cook was a Republican when questions of state and national importance were involved, but at local elections where there was no issue before the people he voted for the men regardless of party affiliations. He was always a loyal and patriotic citizen, and in 1861, when the Civil War was inaugurated, he was in Springfield, Illinois, and was the first to enlist, becoming a member of the Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in the service for three months and was never injured. He afterward became a member of the Grand Army Post, of Springfield. He was also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Huntington, Indiana, was connected with the Knight Templars of Mattoon, Illinois, and was buried by the commandery at that place. Both he and his wife were devoted and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bellefontaine. Mr. Cook was always a hard working man, who thoroughly understood all parts of machinery and when he became ill the Big Four Railroad System lost one of its most trusted and capable employes. He was well-known in Bellefontaine, where he had won many friends and his loss was, therefore, deeply deplored. Mrs. Cook now owns a nice residence at No. 214 East Sandusky street, where she is living with her children, and after they complete their education she intends to return to her native place—Mattoon, Illinois,—and make that her permanent home.

ESLI POWERS.

Esli Powers is one of the esteemed and venerable citizens of Bellefontaine, whose life has been one of usefulness, activity and honesty, and therefore he has commanded the respect and regard of his fellow men. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., February 19, 1819, and comes of Kentucky parentage. When he was but three years of age his parents removed with their family of six children to Logan county, Ohio, settling here in the year 1822. In the year 1826 five members of the family died of a fever within three months, including the father and mother. Our subject, one sister and a brother were left. The sister, Sarah, became the wife of Joseph Spain and died in 1899. The brother, John, is now living in Bellefontaine with our subject at the extreme age of ninety-six years.

After the death of the parents Mr. Powers, of this review, went to live with an uncle, who removed from Pennsylvania, but later returned to Pittsburg. His brother John also lived with the uncle, but the sister had been bound out. Our subject remained a resident of his native city from 1836 until 1838 and in the meantime learned the tailor's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he again came to Logan county, Ohio, settling in Bellefontaine in 1838, and in 1840 he removed to Cincinnati, where he resided until his marriage. In the year in which he took up his abode there he cast his first presidential vote, supporting William Henry Harrison.

Mr. Powers was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Miller and remained in Cincinnati until 1847, conducting a tailoring establishment there. He next removed to

North Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio, where he turned his attention to farming, having purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in connection with his brother-in-law. For five years he carried on agricultural pursuits and then came to Bellefontaine in 1852. He entered in general business at that time, manufacturing brick and doing general contract work. From his plant came nearly all of the building brick used in the construction of the stores upon the public square. For a few years he successfully conducted business and then turned his attention to the marble business, in which he continued for thirty-two years, having a large sale of fine monuments. On the expiration of that long period he purchased some town property in the east end of Bellefontaine, and to this he has added year by year, until he now has twenty-five acres within the corporation limits of the city. Eight lots of this have been platted, and upon these he has four tenement houses, which are rented. During the past few years his attention has been given to the supervision of his personal interests and, to the work of paying off a five thousand dollar security debt. About a quarter of a century ago he went security for a man, and recently he was one of four parties who were called upon to make payment. This has been a hard blow to him, but he is manfully lifting the debt, and he expects to die owing no one.

Mr. Powers lost his first wife in 1895. He was again married in Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1897, the lady being Mrs. Mary Glickman, nee Funk. In her early girlhood days this lady was an intimate friend of the first Mrs. Powers. In his political views Mr. Powers is a stal-

wart Republican, and in 1865 he was chosen sheriff of Logan county, which position he filled for four years. He was also county commissioner for six years. He is entitled to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic because of his service of four months in 1864 under Captain Nevin and Colonel Haynes in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Infantry. He served with the Eighth Army Corps and was mostly engaged in picket duty. He now belongs to the Grand Army post at Bellefontaine and for forty-two years he has been a member of the Odd Fellows' Society. Mr. Powers deserves great credit for the manner in which he has taken up the work of discharging the security debt. His life has always been one of business activity, and with no outside aid or assistance from wealthy or influential friends, he has depended entirely upon his own resources, accomplishing much through his persistency of purpose and indefatigable industry. His word has ever been as good as his bond, and the place which he filled both in business and public life has made him a man worthy of the deepest respect.

EDWARD T. STELZIG.

Edward T. Stelzig, a well known and popular florist of Bellefontaine and proprietor of the Hillside Greenhouses, was born in Dresden, Saxony, Germany, December 3, 1849, and is a son of Carl and Maria (Van Mergenthal) Stelzig, also natives of that country, where they spent their entire lives. The father was a professional singer of considerable note and

sang in the choir of the church where the king attended mass. He died in 1866 and his wife in 1864, both being laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery of Dresden as they were communicants of the Catholic church.

Of their nine children, seven reached years of maturity and came to America, namely: John L., a florist, crossed the Atlantic in 1847 and has since made his home in Columbus, Ohio. During the Civil war he served as first lieutenant in an Ohio regiment. Alois came to America in 1851 and located in Buffalo, New York, where he died unmarried on Christmas day, 1898. He, too, was a florist. Louis was married in Germany and came to the new world in 1858, becoming a florist of Springfield, Ohio. Cecilia was also married in Germany to Richard Goldfrederick, who is now engaged in the grocery business in Circleville, Ohio. They came to America in 1856 and Mrs. Goldfrederick died February 1, 1900. Maria wedded John Liebert, who died in Germany, and in 1875 she and her children came to the United States. They made their home in Springfield, Ohio, where she died in 1892. Frank came to America in 1860 and was engaged in business as a florist in Springfield, Ohio, until his death in 1890. He, too, was a member of an Ohio regiment in the Civil war. Edward T. completes the family.

In his native land Edward T. Stelzig was reared and educated, attending the public schools of that country until fourteen years of age, when he began the battle of life for himself. The year 1867 witnessed his emigration to America, the voyage being made in a sailing vessel which was thirty-five days in crossing the At-

lantic, and the severe storms encountered at that time made it a memorable trip for our subject. Landing in New York, he proceeded at once to Xenia, Ohio, where he worked for the Little Miami Railroad Company, pruning hedge fences. He next went to Springfield, where he was employed in the machine shops seven years, and from there came to Bellefontaine in 1877. Here he turned his attention to the florist's trade and after being in the employ of others for sixteen years he embarked in business for himself in 1897 at his present location within one mile of Bellefontaine. His greenhouses are well equipped with all modern improvements and he has built up a large and constantly increasing trade, from which he derives a good income.

In Springfield, Ohio, May 13, 1870, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Stelzig and Miss Mary Elizabeth Breling, who was born in Circleville, this state, July 25, 1849. Her parents, John and Elizabeth (Filbert) Breling, were both natives of Darmstadt, Germany, and came to this country about the same time in 1833. They were married in Circleville, and after living for some time on a farm near that place they removed to Wauseon, Ohio, where Mrs. Breling died in 1856. Unto them were born five children, namely: Ephraim, who wedded Minnie Slater and resides in Duke Center, Pennsylvania; Mary E., the wife of our subject; Adam, who married Mrs. Mary Wilson and lives near Duke Center, Pennsylvania; Rebecca, the wife of Chester E. Every, of Bartlett, Kansas; and Susannah, the widow of W. Stage and a resident of Chicago, Illinois. After remaining a widower for seven years the father of this family was married in

1863 to Miss Sarah McCutchin, by whom he has three children: Ella E., who was married in 1885 to Albert Clark and lives near Adrian, Michigan; Sarah, who was married in 1887 to E. Cook and makes her home in Forest, Ohio; and Kate, who was married in 1899 to D. Wilson and resides in Wauseon, Ohio. Mr. Breling still continues to live in Wauseon. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Evangelical church.

Mr. and Mrs. Stelzig have two children: Charles Edward, born February 6, 1872, married Bertha Kimball in 1892 and has four children, Arthur J., Clarabelle, Edward and Chester S.; John Ephraim, born March 4, 1877, married Carrie Elizabeth Rocko in 1899 and has two children, Irene Mary and Gladys. The family is widely and favorably known throughout this locality. By his ballot Mr. Stelzig supports the men and measures of the Democratic party and has a true love for the land of his adoption. In religious faith he is a Catholic, while his wife attends the English Lutheran church.

JOHN P. COST.

John P. Cost is an honored veteran of the Civil war. When the south attempted to overthrow the Union, men from all stations of life flocked to its standard. They came from the workshop, the counting-room, the farm and the store, each imbued with the same purpose of establishing the supremacy of the national government in Washington. With patriotic impulse, Mr. Cost joined the army and valiantly fought until after the cessation of hostilities and

is now numbered among the honored veterans to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude than can never be repaid.

A native of Greene county, Ohio, John P. Cost was born in Fairfield, October 25, 1841. He comes of a family of German origin and in the fatherland the name was originally spelled Kaust. His father, Anthony Cost, was born in Maryland, and when but eighteen years of age removed to the west, locating in Fairfield, Ohio. There he married Miss Anna Guisinger, who was born in Pennsylvania and was of German lineage. Mr. Cost was a merchant, who carried on business in that line for many years, but later became connected with railroading. His last days were spent in Indianapolis, where he died and was buried. His wife, however, passed away in Omaha, Nebraska, and her remains were then interred by the side of her husband in Indianapolis. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Charles, who was serving as a railroad engineer when he was killed in an accident in Mississippi; John P.; Anthony; Regina E.; George P., a resident of Indianapolis; Mrs. Eliza A. Crane, of Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. Alice Creager, of Dayton, Ohio; Edward F., freight and traffic manager of the Seaboard Air Line, and Mrs. Nora Holland, of Greensburg, Indiana.

When our subject was but five years of age his parents removed to Quincy, Logan county, Ohio, where his boyhood days were passed and his early education was obtained. Later he returned to Fairfield, but after two years again became a resident of Quincy, where he remained until he went to Preble county, Ohio, there living with an uncle for one year. At the age of fifteen he began working at the car-



J. P. COST.

riagemaker's trade in Bellefontaine, serving a four years' apprenticeship with Emery Brothers. He then entered the army in 1861, enlisting under Captain William Ashmead, of Company A, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, for three months. He was then nineteen years of age and he joined the army on the 22d of April, 1861, almost before the smoke of Fort Sumter's guns had cleared away. The regiment was stationed at Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, and was mustered out on the 18th of August of the same year. Mr. Cost, however, re-enlisted on the 5th of September following for three years' service and became a corporal of Company F, First Ohio Infantry. By order of the war department he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps April 6, 1864. He participated in the battle of Shiloh on the 7th of April, 1862, where he was struck by a spent ball just above the left ear. This knocked him down, but he was not injured. He afterward took part in the siege of Corinth and marched from Corinth on to Chattanooga and thence to Louisville. While on the march there was an engagement at Dog Walk, Kentucky, and afterward Mr. Cost took part in the battle of Stone River, Tennessee. He assisted in constructing bridges in order that Rosecrans' troops might cross the Tennessee river at Capperston's Ferry, in Alabama, and after the battle of Dog Walk he was transferred from his regiment to the Pioneer Corps, of which he was made sergeant. This regiment was engaged in building forts, rifle pits and bridges and doing other engineering work as the circumstances required. While thus engaged Mr. Cost was taken ill while with the pontoon crew and for about five months was unable to do any service.

When he had somewhat recovered he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, with which he did guard duty and also assisted in transferring prisoners and recruits. After two months spent at Cincinnati he was sent to Washington, and on to the mouth of the Potomac river, and on the 9th of September, 1864, he was mustered out and discharged at Washington, D. C.

Returning to Ohio, Mr. Cost located in Dayton, where he was employed in a carriage factory until 1870. He then came to Bellefontaine, where he has since made his home. Here he was first engaged in business with the firm of Miller Brothers and in 1881 he embarked in business on his own account as a member of the Bellefontaine Carriage Body Company, of which he was the president, treasurer and secretary, holding these offices at different times. The business had assumed extensive proportions and had become very large in 1892, but the financial panic of 1893 followed, and, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, the company failed. The business has since been continued without loss of time, however, by the Buckeye Carriage Body Company, who placed new capital in the enterprise, and since that time Mr. Cost has held the position of superintendent and draftsman.

In 1869, in Dayton, Ohio, occurred the marriage of our subject and Miss Mary E. Heffner, who was born and reared in Dayton. Her parents, who were from Maryland, became residents of Montgomery county, Ohio, where they died during her early girlhood. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cost were born seven children, but only three are now living, Charles E., of St. Louis, Missouri; Mary L., and John H., of Indian-

apolis, Indiana. Mrs. Cost was called to her final rest November 14, 1898, and her remains were interred in the Bellefontaine cemetery. Like her husband, she held membership in the English Lutheran church, and her many excellencies of character made her highly esteemed by all who knew her. Mr. Cost is now serving as an elder in the church with which he united in 1871. He is also a teacher in the Sunday-school, and for two years he served as its superintendent. He has attended the synodical meetings, and to some of them has been a delegate. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to both the lodge and encampment, in which he has passed all of the chairs. He is also connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army Post at Bellefontaine, of which he is commander, while in the Royal Arcanum he has served as regent and secretary. His political support is given to the Republican party, but he has had neither time nor inclination to seek political office. His home is at No. 303 North Park street, the house having been built in 1882. There he resides, and throughout the community he is held in the highest esteem. Mr. Cost is a man of genuine worth, and although he met with financial reverses, yet he maintained his honor and integrity unimpaired, having gained that good name which is rather to be chosen than riches.

WINFIELD S. JONES.

The importance and value of the work of the educator cannot be fully estimated, and no country has made such rapid strides in the line of national intellectual

improvement as has America. Winfield S. Jones stands to-day as a leading representative of educational work in Ohio. He has in his possession the highest grade certificate granted by the state, and wherever he has labored the public has acknowledged its indebtedness to him for effective and far-reaching work in the line of his chosen calling.

Professor Jones was born April 12, 1857, in Stark county, Ohio, a son of John K. and Matilda (Geiselman) Jones, both of whom were natives of Columbiana county, Ohio. Back through several generations can the ancestry of the family be traced. David Jones, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in London in 1781 of Welsh parentage, and came to the United States at the age of eighteen and spent the greater part of his life in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Mace, in 1803, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. She died at the home of her son, Joseph Jones, when seventy-six years of age.

Joseph Jones, the grandfather, of the Professor, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, but about 1835 he removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he died in 1890. Since that time the representatives of the name have been active in carrying forward the work of improvement and development here and in upbuilding the political and moral status of the commonwealth. Joseph Jones was united in marriage to Ann Robinson, of Philadelphia, in 1828, who was born in New Jersey in 1807 and died in 1874. She was the third child of Eli and Nancy (Moncrief) Robinson, the father of Dutch and the mother of French descent. He was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Among the children of Joseph Jones was John K. Jones, whose birth occurred in Columbiana county, Ohio. He was reared in this state, and for many years remained one of its residents, but in 1883 he removed with his wife to Grundy county, Missouri, where both are still living. He was born in 1829 and his wife's birth occurred in 1837. She was a daughter of Jacob Geisleman, a native of Pennsylvania, who at an early epoch in Ohio's development, took up his abode in the western part of Columbiana county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John K. Jones were born fourteen children, twelve of whom reached years of maturity, namely: Winfield S., Mary A.; Frank, Lawson; Olive, deceased; William M.; John E.; Emma; Byron; Nancy, deceased; Warren; Webster Garfield; and Joseph and David, who died in early childhood. The father of these children is an honored veteran of the Civil war, who in 1864 enlisted for service in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a member of Company K. He remained with the army for a year and was then honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Professor Jones, whose name introduces this record, acquired his early education in the common schools of Stark and Columbiana counties. He was for a time a student in the graded schools in Minerva, Ohio, and later entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, where he was graduated with the class of 1886. He also pursued a course in the Spencerian Business College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1883. Throughout his entire life he has been identified with educational work. In early manhood he was a teacher in Stark and Columbiana counties for some years, and

was then appointed principal of the Mechanicstown Academy of Mechanicstown, Carroll county, Ohio, where he remained from 1886 to 1888. While there he was a member of the board of county school examiners, and it was during that period that he received his first state certificate—a life common school state certificate—while in 1891 a high school life certificate was granted him, this being the highest state certificate recognized in Ohio.

For five years Professor Jones was superintendent of the schools at Marlboro, Ohio, his services there being concluded in 1893, when he came to West Liberty. At Marlboro the venerable Alfred Holbrook taught for three years, and that place was also the birthplace of the geologist, T. C. Mendenhall.

On his removal to West Liberty Professor Jones became superintendent of the schools acting in that capacity for a year, when he was elected at an increased salary for two years. Since that time he has been elected for three successive terms of three years each as the unanimous choice of the board, his present term to expire in 1905. Under the leadership of no other man have the schools of West Liberty made such rapid and satisfactory advancement, and under his supervision the high school has been recently classified by the state authorities among the one hundred and seventy-nine first class high schools of the state. Professor Jones is widely recognized as one of the most capable educators connected with the public schools of Ohio. He inspires others with his own zeal and interest in his work, and his methods are practical and progressive, looking to the ultimate good of the students who come under his care. For nine

years he has been a member of the Logan county board of school examiners, and for three consecutive years has been president of the County Teachers' Association. In connection with his duties in West Liberty in 1900 and 1901 he was also superintendent of the schools of Union township. Professor Jones was one of the promoters of the public school building which was erected in West Liberty of corniferous limestone, obtained from the Piatt quarry, two miles east of the town. This building was completed at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars in 1901 and is one of the best equipped school buildings of the state. Attractive in its architectural style, it was also built with due regard to light, heat and sanitary arrangements and is thoroughly supplied with all needed helps in improving knowledge. At the time of the erection of the school building the board of education was composed of the following named gentlemen: B. S. Leonard, president; C. H. Neel, clerk; R. M. Fulwider, treasurer; J. W. Kennedy F. H. Draper and E. Dodson.

Professor Jones is to some extent identified with business affairs in West Liberty and for five years he has been president and director of the People's Saving and Loan Company. He has also been a director of the Farmers' Banking Company of West Liberty for six years, and his sound business judgment and keen foresight are valued factors in the control of these enterprises. His fraternal connection extends to the Masonic fraternity and he is a past master of the blue lodge. He likewise belongs to LaFayette Chapter, R. A. M., of Bellefontaine, and he is a past chancellor in Gauntlet Lodge, No. 322, K. P., and also keeper of records and

seals. His membership relations likewise connect him with the Knights of the Macabees, the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Protective Home Circle.

On the 19th of March, 1885, occurred the marriage of Professor Jones and Miss Helen A. McLaughlin, a daughter of John and Janet (Johnston) McLaughlin. Her maternal grandmother, prior to her marriage, bore the name of Elizabeth Scott and died in eastern Ohio in 1901 in her ninetieth year. Janet Johnston, the mother of Mrs. Jones, was born in Scotland and in 1832, when but six weeks old, was brought by her parents to America. On account of Asiatic cholera the ship was quarantined and thus was sometime delayed. When the passengers were allowed to land the Johnston family proceeded at once to Ohio, where in due course of time the little daughter gave her hand in marriage to John McLaughlin. He was a farmer by occupation and died in 1871, at the age of forty-two years, but his widow still survives at the age of seventy-one years. Unto the marriage of the Professor and his wife have been born four children: Roscoe Warren, Nellie Marie, John Paul and Olive May.

Professor Jones holds membership in the Disciple church at Bellefontaine and Mrs. Jones is a member of the Presbyterian church of West Liberty. They occupy a very enviable position in social circles, while their own home in West Liberty is justly celebrated for its gracious and charming hospitality. In the line of his chosen profession Professor Jones has become widely known. All education is but a preparation for life's work and with a realization of this fact he has put forth

every effort in his power to establish a system of teaching in the schools of which he has had charge that would result in qualifying the young to meet the difficulties of life as well as its pleasures. In as far as possible he gains a personal knowledge of each student who comes under his direction and labors for the individual good. It would be almost tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing him to be a man of excellent scholarly attainments and broad intellectually for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review.

REV. ABEDNEGO MILLER.

Rev. Abednego Miller is a minister of the Brethren church and one of the most highly respected citizens of Union township, where he is engaged in farming two miles and a half southeast of De Graff. He was born in that town, about a mile and a half north of his present home, February 13, 1845, and is a son of Rev. Jacob and Diana (Huber) Miller. The birth of his father occurred in Rockingham county, Virginia, September 15, 1810, his parents being Martin and Magdalene (Bowman) Miller, both of whom died in the Old Dominion. When about twenty-one years of age the father came to Logan county, Ohio, and invested in one hundred and twenty acres of land in Union township, after which he returned to Virginia and remained about a year. It was during that time that his wife's family removed to this state in September, 1832. Mrs. Miller was also a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and a daughter of John

and Margaret Huber. Her father died in that state and the mother, accompanied by her six children came to Ohio, as previously stated Mrs. Miller being a young lady at that time. She was five years older than her husband. They were married in this county and spent the remainder of their lives on the farm which he had purchased in Union township. Jacob Miller was chosen as a minister of what was then called the German Baptist Brethren church, now known as the Brethren church, and was pastor of the Logan church up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 14th of October, 1866. His wife died December 12, 1880, and thus passed away two of the most honored and respected citizens of Union township.

They had a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters; Margaret, the oldest, married Amos Miller and lives in Bellefontaine; Elizabeth is the wife of Peter Harner, a resident of West Liberty; Polly married Hugh Newell, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume; Martin is also represented elsewhere in this work; Barbara wedded Boyd Douglas and died a few months after her marriage; Abednego is the next of the family; and Susan is the wife of Martin Mohr and a resident of Lealman, Florida.

Abednego Miller obtained a good practical education in the district schools near his boyhood home and also acquired an excellent knowledge of farm work. When about twenty years of age he and his brother began renting the home farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, and by the father's will it came into their possession after they had paid the sisters their share of the property. The brothers continued to operate the farm in partnership

for several years and in the meantime purchased a tract of eighty-six acres where our subject now resides. In 1880 he sold his interest in the old homestead and bought his brother's interest in his present farm. In 1884-5 he erected thereon a good substantial residence and has made many other improvements upon the place, so that he now has a very desirable farm under a high state of cultivation.

On the 13th of December, 1871, in Union township, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Snyder, a daughter of John and Barbara (Detrick) Snyder. She was born in Harrison township, this county on the farm now owned by Kinzer Emery and was educated in the public schools. Our subject and his wife have become the parents of seven children: Mary Frances, born December 13, 1872, died at the age of five years; Frank Alvin, born August 1, 1874, died at the age of three years, both dying of scarlet fever within two days; Amy Florence, born December 7, 1876, was married December 12, 1894, to Daniel Huber and lives in Harrison township; Adda May, born December 26, 1878, is at home; Hugh, born March 7, 1881, married Arie Huber and now resides in Union township; Stella D., born February 11, 1885, is now the wife of Rev. Alva J. Spacht and resides in Hancock county, Ohio; and Wilbur Abednego, born July 19, 1895, is at home with his parents.

Prior to the Civil war the father of our subject affiliated with the Democratic party but at that time he ceased to vote. With others of his church he was greatly opposed to slavery and also held to the doctrine that no member of the church should sell grain to distilleries. Mr. Mil-

ler of this review cast his first presidential vote in 1868 for Seymour, the Democratic candidate, but has not always voted. He is now a supporter and advocate of the Prohibition platform. On the 13th of October, 1878, he was chosen a minister by the same congregation that had chosen his father and was ordained the following day. Since then he has officiated at thirty-nine marriages and has preached or assisted at one hundred and sixty funerals. In 1901 he assisted in organizing the Brethren church in Lima, Ohio, and during the long years of his connection with the ministry he has been actively associated with the work of that denomination. His life has been noble and patterned after that of the Master. Quiet and unassuming, he has delighted in aiding those in need and has given liberally to suffering humanity and worthy causes.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.

William Albert Johnson is the owner of a good general store in Pickrelltown, where he has been carrying on business for a number of years, and his constantly increasing trade is indicative of his excellent business methods and capable management. He was born October 16, 1851, in Bethel township, Monroe county, Ohio, and is a son of Benjamin and Maria (Hughes) Johnson. The father's birth occurred on the 28th of September, 1823, and the mother was born February 27, 1826. By their marriage they became the parents of four children: Henry A., born June 10, 1850; William A., born October 16, 1851; Irvin S., born October 14, 1853;

and Benjamin, who was born October 14, 1855, and is now deceased.

The educational privileges afforded William A. Johnson were those of the common schools, wherein he pursued his studies until nineteen years of age, thereby gaining the knowledge which fitted him to cope with business problems in later life. At the age of nineteen he put aside his text-books and began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for thirty years. He then went to Kenton, Ohio, where he was engaged in the meat business for a year after which he came to Pickrelltown and established a general store and blacksmith shop. He now rents the latter, but still continues his mercantile interests and has a well appointed store, in which he is receiving a liberal patronage, accorded him in recognition of his correct business principles and his earnest desire to please his patrons.

Mr. Johnson has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Annorah Baringer, who was born September 13, 1858, in Osborn, Ohio, and they became the parents of three children: William H., who was born December 18, 1878; Charles C., born February 8, 1880; and Roy C., born January 6, 1885. The mother died September 14, 1887, and on the 14th of October, 1888, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Vorpe, a daughter of John Vorpe, who was born in Kenton, this state, in 1845. He had a common-school education and followed farming throughout his entire life. His political allegiance was given the Republican party and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Jennie Rubbert, and they became the parents of

eight children: Hattie C., William, Minnie, Jennie, Charles, Elmer, John and Mattie.

Mr. Johnson holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, contributes liberally to its support and labors earnestly for its welfare. He votes with the Republican party and is deeply interested in whatever pertains to the improvement and progress of his town along lines of substantial development and material improvement.

OSCAR RALSTON, M. D.

Dr. Oscar Ralston, who is engaged in the practice of medicine as a representative of the Eclectic school and who has secured a liberal patronage in Bellefontaine, was born in Locust Grove in southern Ohio, March 6, 1872, and is the second of the four children, whose parents were Joseph and Rebecca (Hays) Ralston, who are now residents of Wilmington, Ohio. He attended the common and high schools of his native city and in early life was employed as a traveling salesman for five or six years, representing a hat company of Chillicothe, Ohio.

He took up the study of medicine in Columbus, Ohio, in 1898 and afterward became a student in the Ada, Ohio, Normal School, in which he was graduated in 1899 on the completion of the pharmaceutical course. He then entered the Cincinnati Medical Institute, from which he was graduated in the class of 1902. He then took up the practice of his profession locating in Bellefontaine in June 1902. Although he has resided in Bellefontaine for

but a brief period he has already gained the commendation of the public and secured a liberal patronage, which argues well for a successful future. He was a member of the Alumni Association of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati.

In June, 1895, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Ervin, who was born in Cedarville, Ohio, in 1874, and they now have three interesting children: Ferol, Madden and Wilhelmina. In his political views the Doctor is a Republican and he belongs to the Reformed Presbyterian church. He is now examining physician for the Practical Home Circle and is a man whose interest in the welfare and progress of his community is deep and sincere as is manifested by his co-operation in many measures for the general good.

GEORGE ELWOOD EMERY

The subject of this review has long been identified with the farming interests of Logan county, Ohio, and is now successfully engaged in the cultivation of his fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Harrison township, two and a half miles northwest of Bellefontaine, on the McColley Bridge pike, where he now lives. He claims Pennsylvania as his native state, his birth having occurred in Chester county, March 13, 1846. In 1854, when only eight years of age, he was brought to Logan county, Ohio, by his parents, James and Eliza (Eagle) Emery, who located in Harrison township, where the father purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty

acres. Subsequently he bought the farm where our subject now lives, and still later purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land in Richland township, but his last days were spent in Bellefontaine, where he died on the 15th of January, 1888, at the age of sixty-four years. His parents were Peter and Mary (Clemens) Emery, who spent their entire lives in the Keystone state. His father was probably born near Philadelphia, and his death occurred in Chester county, Pennsylvania. From his father James Emery inherited about one thousand dollars, but this was all the assistance he ever had, and the success that he achieved in life was due entirely to his own well directed efforts. His wife died previous to his death, passing away in 1867. They were active members of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as elder, and by his ballot he supported the men and measures of the Republican party. For several years he filled the office of justice of the peace, and always capably performed any duty which devolved upon him.

Of the eight children born to James Emery and his wife our subject is the fourth in order of birth. Seven of the number reached years of maturity, but only three are now living, George E. being the eldest of these. Lewis Theodore is a resident of Richland township, and William Kinzer makes his home in Harrison township.

An older brother, Cyrus Eagle, enlisted during the Civil war in Company H, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, going to the front about the 16th of August, 1862. He was soon afterward sent to Vicksburg, where he was taken ill with measles and died, being buried at the fork



G. E. EMERY.



MRS. G. E. EMERY.

of the Arkansas and White rivers, probably in Missouri.

Upon his father's farm George E. Emery passed the days of his boyhood and youth and attended the country schools until about twenty-one years of age, when he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, and took a commercial course in the business college there, graduating in April, 1867. After his return home he spent some little time looking around and went to Chicago, but being in rather poor health, he did not remain long in that city, but took up farming upon the home place, having since followed the occupation to which he was reared. Although he remained with his parents until his marriage, he purchased his present farm in 1869 and had an interest in the crops prior to locating thereon. He taught school for three winters, from the age of eighteen to twenty-one, but since his marriage has devoted his entire attention to the operation of his farm. He purchased the interests of the other heirs in this property, according to his father's will, and has made many improvements upon the place, having an elegant two-story modern residence, heated by hot water and supplied with all modern conveniences. He also has a fine large barn. In fact, his place is one of the best farm properties in this portion of the state. Besides this farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty-three acres, he owns the farm of one hundred and seven acres on which his daughter resides, and his wife owns a half interest in a one hundred and sixty acre tract in Harrison township. He previously had interests in three other farms which he sold, and is a stockholder in the Commercial Savings Bank.

On the 20th of February, 1872, in Lake township, Mr. Emery was united in marriage to Miss Nancy M. Horn, who was born and reared in that township, and is a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Laney) Horn. She received a good common school education. Unto them have been born three children: Effie Elma, born December 7, 1872, was educated in the common schools and is now the wife of Jonah Meredith, who lives on our subject's farm of one hundred and seven acres in Lake township. They have one child, Emery, born June 8, 1895. Levie Eliza, born February 18, 1881, attended the public schools and displays considerable artistic taste in painting. She married Logan McPherson and lives on our subject's farm in Harrison township. They have two children, Bernice, born April 21, 1900, and Walter A., born February 18, 1902. Clayton Elwood, our subject's only son, was born June 12, 1883. After attending the public schools, he took a commercial course at Lima, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1902.

The Republican party finds in Mr. Emery a staunch supporter of its principles, and his fellow citizens recognizing his worth and ability, have called upon him to serve as township treasurer for twelve years. Public spirited and progressive, he takes an active interest in the welfare of his community and does all in his power to advance the general welfare. He and his wife belong to the Lutheran church, in which she was reared, and their children have been confirmed in the same. The first Lutheran church in Logan county was at the home of Mrs. Emery's grandfather, John Horn.

REV. FRANCIS M. TAYLOR.

In the face of difficulties and obstacles which would have utterly discouraged many a man of even considerable resolution, Rev. Francis Taylor has worked his way upward to a position of affluence and at the same time has maintained an unwavering faith in religion and aided materially in the advancement of the cause of Christianity. His life has indeed been upright, useful and honorable and his example is well worthy of emulation. He now lives about a mile and a quarter southeast of De Graff, on the West Liberty pike, in Miami township, where he has a farm of one hundred and one acres.

Rev. Taylor was born in Stokes township, Logan county, March 2, 1836, his parents being Malachi and Malinda (Robinson) Taylor. The father was born near Westville, Champaign county, Ohio, March 17, 1828, obtained a good common-school education, was reared on the home farm and was married in Champaign county, where his wife, who is now living in Stokes township, was born and reared. For some years they remained in that county and then came to Logan county, where Mr. Taylor purchased fifty acres of land in Stokes township. After a few years he sold that property, returning to Champaign county, where he lived upon a rented farm, near Terre Haute. Later he bought an eighty acre tract of land in Stokes township, Logan county, on which he built a hewed log house and made other improvements, but he never took up his abode thereon and subsequently sold it. After living on a rented farm for a time he purchased eighty acres in the Van Horn settlement, where he spent his remaining

days. In the family were the following: John, who died in infancy; Della, who became the wife of Sampson Van Horn, by whom she had four children, two surviving her at her death; George Wesley, a minister of the Baptist church in Jewell City, Kansas, who married Lillie Marsh; Francis M., the fourth in order of birth; James, who died in infancy; David L., a farmer of Stokes township, who married Maggie Van Horn and has seven children; William C., of Stokes township, who wedded Mattie Hover and has four children; Julia I., who resides on the old homestead in Stokes township; and Amanda, the wife of Charles Flowers of Stokes township, by whom she has five children.

Francis M. Taylor attended the public schools and when he was eighteen years of age his father gave him his time and he began working as a farm hand. Later he took contracts to do ditching and followed that until twenty-one years of age. In the summer of the year in which he attained his majority he had charge of a gang of men at work on the Lewistown and Bellefontaine pike.

Mr. Taylor had saved three hundred dollars by the time he had attained his majority, and on the 30th of September, 1877, he was married in New Hampshire, Auglaize county, Ohio, to Miss Ida B. Houchin, who was born in Stokes township, July 12, 1857, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Ferrell) Houchin, the former a native of West Virginia and the latter of Virginia. They were married and lived in Rockingham county of the latter state where six of their children were born, and then they came to Ohio, living in Springfield for a time. They then came to Logan county, settling in Stokes town-

ship, near the Taylor farm. Our subject and his wife were children together and were rocked in the same cradle during their infancy. They later attended the same school and when they were grown the ties of friendship were consummated in that of marriage. Mrs. Taylor's father became the owner of several hundred acres of land in this county. In his family were nine children: James B., of Stokes township, who married Caroline Richey and had four sons; Silas W., of Richland township, who wedded Margaret Heffner and has four children; George Washington, who married Hannah Northrup and died in Wapakoneta; Erasmus, who married Rachel Somers and lives in the west; Elisha, of Stokes township, who married Elizabeth Hover and has five children; Mary E., who became the wife of James Stevens, by whom she had one child, and after his death she married James Cummins, of Auglaize county, Ohio, by whom she has three children; Jennie L., the wife of Elias Bogart, of Stokes township, by whom she has eight children; Mrs. Taylor, the seventh of the family; and Charles, who married Lucinda Akers and since his wife's death has lived with our subject.

After his marriage Mr. Taylor engaged in farming in Stokes township for a time and then removed to Auglaize county, where he worked on the pike for a year. Through the succeeding six years he lived upon his father-in-law's farm in Richland township and during that time they attended the Baptist church at New Hampshire, nine miles from their home. In August, 1883, both were converted and became members of that church. Mr. Taylor soon became a teacher in the Sunday school and a deacon in the church and the fol-

lowing year he was licensed to preach. He has always followed the scriptural mandate—Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might. Soon after he became connected with the ministry he was called to the pastorate of the churches of Millertown and Mount Pleasant, serving in the former place for two years and in the latter three years. During this time he made his home on his farm and carried on his studies. On the 2nd of February, 1887, in the church where he had first professed Christ, he was ordained. He became pastor of this home church in that year and continued at Mount Pleasant for another year. In the spring of 1888 he removed to De Graff, where he served as pastor of the Baptist church for four years, and during that time there were ninety-five additions to the church, most of them by baptism. Rev. Taylor was also pastor at Spring Creek a part of the time and also at Pemberton, to which place he removed with his family, spending about two years there, while for three years he acted as pastor there. He then removed to Milford Center, Union county, where he was pastor for three years, and for eighteen months he engaged in preaching at Spring Creek and Gordon.

In 1897 Mr. Taylor purchased the farm upon which he now resides, removed to it in 1898 and undertook the task of paying for it. His courage and perseverance are perhaps best illustrated by the effort he made to secure a farm. He had long been determined to have one, and at the time he arranged for the purchase he incurred an indebtedness of four thousand dollars. No one but his wife, who has indeed been a helpmate to him, knew of this. He began the task of earn-

ing the money to pay for it, but many hardships were yet to be encountered. He purchased more than a hundred hogs, but one year lost sixty-five of these through cholera. He also lost three horses and some cattle, but the greatest trial of all came January 31, 1900, when the mercury was several degrees below zero. His home was entirely destroyed by fire and the lives of his children endangered, but fortunately all were rescued from the burning building. With the few things which were saved from the fire Mr. Taylor went to De Graff and rented rooms. He and his daughter had to make daily trips to the farm to milk and feed the cows and care for the other stock. Mr. Taylor determined that he would be in town only over one Sunday and on Monday morning the lumber for a new house was on his place and by Saturday night the family moved into the present home, the workmen shingling the building when the thermometer registered several degrees below zero. In his effort to secure a farm and home for his family, Mr. Taylor has displayed much fortitude, but has come off conqueror and is now the owner of a good property. He is also continuing his ministerial labors and recently began his eighth year as pastor of the Baptist church at Gordon. He has performed over four hundred marriage ceremonies and has done much good through his preaching, his influence being widely felt.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor was blessed with ten children: Grace Gertrude, the wife of Richard Davis, of Union county, by whom she has two children, Daisy and Cloyce; Cyrus O., of De Graff, who married Jessie Barr and has a son, Kenneth O.; Avice E., Olive A., Gary C.,

Anna A., F. Hammer, Bonnie May, Floyd M. and C. Ferrell, all at home.

Rev. Taylor votes with the Republican party and he belonged to Boggs Lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M., in which he has filled all the chairs and also represented the lodge in the grand lodge at Cleveland in 1901. He likewise belongs to the chapter at Bellefontaine and the commandery at Sidney, and of the latter he is now prelate. He has also taken eighteen degrees of the Scottish rite at Columbus. He is a member of Helmet Lodge, K. P., in which he has filled all the chairs and was its representative to the grand lodge in Cincinnati, in 1902, and belongs to the Odd Fellows Lodge of Ithaca, Ohio.

WILLIAM T. HAVILAND.

For a number of years Bellefontaine has numbered William T. Haviland among its most prominent and progressive citizens and his prominence is indicated by the fact that he is now serving in the highest office within the gift of his fellow townsmen, being the mayor of the city. His administration is practical, business-like and beneficial and his supporters feel that the trust which they reposed in him was well placed. He is also prominent in connection with the successful conduct of a number of important business concerns here and has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods that have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of those with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. Haviland was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1860, a son of Justus and Elizabeth (Townsend) Haviland, both of whom were natives of the Empire state and the mother is still living but the father has departed this life. The son, William T. Haviland, is indebted to the public school system of this native county for the early educational advantages which he enjoyed, while later he had the opportunity of attending Oswego College and the Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute. Entering upon a commercial career he began dealing in carpets in Poughkeepsie, New York, and subsequently removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he was engaged in the manufacture of chairs. From that city he came to Bellefontaine, where he established a chair factory, which he conducted until the country became involved in the financial panic of 1893, when he sustained heavy losses. In April, 1894, he was appointed postmaster of Bellefontaine by President Cleveland and continued to fill that office acceptably until 1898. He was elected mayor of Bellefontaine on the Democratic ticket in 1902, succeeding John R. Cassady, and thus he today stands at the head of the business affairs of the municipality, controlling its interests in a wise and business-like manner, advocating measures of reform, progress and improvement. In the meantime he has become associated with a number of important business concerns and is to-day a stock holder in the Commercial & Savings Bank, in the Bellefontaine Bridge & Iron Company and the Urbana, Bellefontaine & Northern Railway Company, of which he is the vice-president. He is also a trustee of the estate of the Hon. William Lawrence.

Mr. Haviland was married in 1888 to Miss Tempa Lawrence, a daughter of William Lawrence, and they have one child, Elizabeth. Socially Mr. Haviland is connected with the Royal Arcanum, with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. He is widely and favorably known throughout Logan county, his ability well fitting him for leadership in political, business and social life. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of this portion of the state and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to any movement calculated to benefit this county or advance its development.

NICHOLAS J. WILLIAMS.

Nicholas J. Williams, an honored veteran of the Civil war, who now follows farming in Rush Creek township, was born on the 25th of April, 1842, in the township which is still his home, his parents being Clark and Margaret (McClure) Williams. The father, a native of Champaign county, Ohio, was born February 8, 1814, and he, too, carried on agricultural pursuits, thus providing for his family. He wedded Miss McClure, who was born March 13, 1815, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Mary E., Enos B., Nicholas J., Philander, Flavius and Edgar, but the last two are now deceased. The daughter Mary is the wife of Mathew Hale, of Bellefontaine and they had three children: John, deceased; Lanson and Carrie Bell.

At the usual age Nicholas J. Williams

entered the common schools, wherein he pursued his education until he had reached the age of eighteen, and in the summer months, during his minority, he assisted his father in the farm work on the old homestead. He was just twenty years of age when on the 15th of October, 1861, he offered his services to the government and became a member of the regimental band, with which he served for three months, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned home but on the 8th of August, 1862, he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company H, Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry under command of Captain Nevin. He then saw active service at the front and rendered valuable aid to his country. At the close of the war he was mustered out and at once returned to Logan county, where he has since made his home.

In 1866 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Knowles, who was born May 9, 1851. Her father, Levi Knowles, was born April 4, 1810, acquired a good education and left school at the age of twenty years to enter upon his business career, following the pursuit of a carpenter. In his political views he was an earnest Republican, and was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Eliza A. Bruglar, who was born in Warren county, New Jersey, and unto them were born the following children: Samuel B., born March 12, 1833; Teresa, born April 6, 1834; Mary, born December 19, 1835; Martha T., born May 5, 1837; John L., born April 24, 1839; Ralph B., born October 15, 1841; Nancy J., born June 12, 1844; Charles V., September 18, 1847; Sarah A., February 16, 1849; Mary S., May 9, 1851;

Rachel E., September 21, 1853; and Augusta A., March 12, 1857.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Williams are: Flavius, born February 23, 1869; Charlie H., born August 17, 1873; and Joy M., born October 2, 1884. The eldest married Myrtle Lyle and is a farmer living in Rushsylvania. Charles married Sarah Wright, by whom he has one child, and they live in Bellefontaine.

Mr. Williams has always carried on farming and throughout his entire life has resided in Rush Creek township, where he now has two hundred and five acres of land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. The well tilled fields produce good harvests and everything about the place is kept in good condition, showing the supervision of a progressive owner. Mr. Williams holds membership in the Disciples church and has guided his life by his Christian faith and belief. He votes with the Republican party and in matters of citizenship is as loyal as he was when he donned the blue uniform of the nation and followed the stars and stripes upon southern battle-fields.

ANDREW JACKSON SMITH.

Andrew Jackson Smith was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, September 28, 1841, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Runkle) Smith. The father, also a native of Fairfield county, was a son of Jacob and Magdalena (Hall) Smith. The grandfather of our subject came from Pennsylvania to Ohio with his parents when a boy of but twelve years, the family home

being established on a farm in Fairfield county, where he was reared to manhood. He afterward married and followed farming and weaving, living in the house built by the great-grandfather of our subject. There he resided until called to his final rest at the age of seventy-six years. The father of our subject also carried on agricultural pursuits after attaining man's estate. He was married in Fairfield county and in 1851 he came with his family to Logan county, where he purchased land on which he lived until 1856. He then bought another farm of three hundred acres, for which he paid thirty-seven hundred dollars. This was situated in Logan county, but he returned to Fairfield county in order to educate his children. He lived in that locality until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-five years of age. His wife, also a native of Fairfield county, was a daughter of John Runkle, who married Miss Fellers. He removed from Shenandoah county, Virginia, and her mother came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, their marriage taking place in Fairfield county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of nine children, of whom two died in infancy, while seven reached mature years. Andrew J., being the second in order of birth. Of those still living J. J. Smith is a resident of Bloomfield township, about one-half mile south of Bloom Center and another brother, H. S. Smith, lives in Fairfield county.

The boyhood and youth of Andrew J. Smith were passed on the home farm and he obtained a good common-school education. At the age of fifteen he went to Lithopolis, where he continued his studies for two years and at the age of twenty-one he began teaching, which profession

he followed for one term in Logan county, having removed to this county in 1862. At the time of his marriage he took up his abode upon land which his father owned and has placed all of the improvements upon that property. He first purchased three hundred and thirty-three acres, but because of going security for friends he had to sell, doing this in order to meet the indebtedness incurred, and he now has two hundred two and a half acres.

On the 15th of October, 1863, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Christina Coover of Bloomfield township. She was born in Logansville, September 25, 1846, a daughter of Abraham and Mary Ann (Pegan) Coover. Eleven children have been born unto our subject and his wife, of whom seven are yet living: Henry S., Mrs. Mary E. Melvin, Mrs. Alberta Bayer, Mrs. Ora Belle Shawver, John A., Roy Thurman and Monroe Hoadley.

Mr. Smith votes with the Democracy, his first ballot having been cast for General McClellan in 1864. For fifteen or eighteen years he served as township clerk and then refused to keep the position longer. He was also land appraiser in 1870 and in the discharge of his official duties he has ever been found prompt and faithful. His attention, however, has been more largely given to his business affairs, and he is well known as a successful farmer and stock-raiser. He makes a specialty of the breeding of Berkshire and Poland China hogs and in this department of his business is meeting with good success. His is a well developed property, supplied with modern equipments and the latest improved machinery and in his work he manifests marked enterprise and executive force.

WILLIAM T. G. SNYDER.

William T. G. Snyder, a general contractor in Bellefontaine, is one of the most prominent representatives in his line of business in this section of the state, and his marked ability and excellent workmanship contain the secret of his successful career. He was born in Page county, Virginia, March 26, 1852, a son of John W. and Cinderella (Dovel) Snyder. The family home was a plantation located in the vicinity of some of the battlefields and camping places of the Civil war and troops were, therefore, all around them. Many a night our subject fell asleep to the sound of firearms. As a boy he attended private schools, walking from two to two and a half miles across the fields, and in the winter time the snow was often knee deep. His mother died in April, 1861, and was laid to rest in the family burying ground on the old homestead. The father was a staunch Union man, and at the time of the Civil war left his Virginia home and came to Ohio, but later went on north to Canada, where he remained until the close of hostilities. In 1865 he returned to his old home in Virginia and in 1867 again came to Ohio, locating in Westville, Champaign county, where he lived a retired life until his death, which occurred in February, 1871. He was laid to rest in the Westville cemetery, but in 1875 his remains were removed to the old homestead in Virginia, and in 1902 both he and his wife were removed to the Graves Chapel cemetery in Page county, Virginia.

In 1867 William T. G. Snyder accompanied his father to this State and for five years worked upon a farm in Champaign county, where he also attended school

through the winter months. In that county he was married November 10, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Loudenback, who was born in Champaign county, a daughter of Allen and Elizabeth (Kiplinger) Loudenback. Her ancestors had removed from Page county, Virginia, to Ohio at an early day. For a few years Mr. Snyder carried on farming upon rented land in Champaign county, and then purchased one hundred and sixty-two acres of land in Logan county, which he cultivated for seven years. In 1881 he removed to Bellefontaine, where he has since made his home. In 1874 he had circulated a petition for the building of a free pike through Washington and Stokes townships, and the petition was granted and the contracts let. Mr. Snyder had made a bid for the first two miles, and then sublet the contract, while he gave his attention to his farm work. This was the beginning of his contract work, and as he realized a good profit therefrom, he was encouraged to continue in that way. The next year he secured another contract and that year he personally supervised the work and again did well. The following year he contracted for building a mile through the town of West Mansfield, and the same year he took and executed the contract for the building of four miles of the Walnut Grove and Rushsylvania pike. This was followed by the construction of five miles of the West Liberty and Macochee pike, and, superintending this, he realized three thousand dollars clear on his work. The following year he built four miles of the Swonger and Marquis pike, four miles of the Rushsylvania pike to Harper, one mile of the Patterson pike and two miles of the Apple Grove schoolhouse pike,



W. T. G. SNYDER.

which he took as a private contract from farmers. This pike was afterward accepted and dedicated to the use of the county, the only case of the kind in the county's history.

In 1883 Mr. Snyder took the contract for the building of the dam and reservoir for the Bellefontaine waterworks, amounting to thirty thousand dollars, General Robert P. Kennedy, Judge Duncan Dow and I. N. Zearing, the late postmaster, being the waterworks trustees at the time. It was an entirely new line of work for him, but he did it well. He next took a contract for the building of a big dam on the old farm of General Preston in order to supply water for the city of Lexington, Kentucky, from the springs on the Henry Clay farm, and the contract price was forty-five thousand dollars. For the execution of this work he employed two hundred and fifty convicts from the penitentiary at Frankfort, Kentucky. Mr. Snyder next took a contract in Frankfort for the building of two reservoirs at a cost of forty thousand dollars, but he there lost all that he had made because of the repudiation of the contract. He sued and obtained judgment, and he still has that judgment, but the work proved to him a heavy loss. From 1885 until 1889, being crippled financially, he did little, but in the latter year he took a contract for building four miles of the Walnut Grove and East Liberty pike. He thus again made a little money and in 1890 he built four miles of the Mount Tabor pike, doing well on that work, but his partner secured the money. That work was executed with a steam dredge. In 1891 he built four miles of the Eagle pike with crushed stone, using a stone crusher. In 1892 he began using

artificial stone, which he has since continued, making a specialty of this, and using it in Bellefontaine, Maryville, Mechanicsburg, Crestline, Wapakoneta and other places. In 1892 he also took a contract to make a deep cut for the Big Four Railroad Company for a double track and also to level the yards for the present switches, and for that work received twenty thousand dollars, Chief Engineer Kittredge awarding him the contract without a bond. In 1893 and 1894 he was engaged in the execution of a contract for the building of a cement paving of artificial stone entirely around the square of Bellefontaine, which was the first of its kind in the United States. In 1901 he was awarded the largest contract ever given him, the building of eight miles of cement curb and gutter and cement driveways and crossings and park boulevards eight to twelve feet on both sides of each street, and making a macadam roadway three miles in length. He laid three and a half miles of sewer pipes, and the entire contract amounted to sixty thousand dollars and gave employment to over two hundred men and teams.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have two children, Carrie E., born on the farm near Lewistown, in Washington township, Logan county, August 18, 1874, married Carl M. Jennings, and unto them were born two children, Mary and William. Imogene, born August 12, 1876, is the wife of Charles Fossler. Mr. Snyder attends and supports the Christian church, of which his wife is a member. He was reared a Democrat and voted first for Tilden. In Washington township he served for one year as clerk and three years as justice of the peace, and though he tried many cases and

some were appealed, his decision in no instance was reversed. He cast his last Democratic ballot in 1892. Mr. Snyder in his life work has been persistent, indefatigable and honorable, and though he has met reverses which would have utterly discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit, he has pressed on and is to-day regarded as one of the leading contractors in his line in this part of Ohio, and his success is richly merited.

WALTER S. ROEBUCK.

A native of Bellefontaine, Walter S. Roebuck was born July 31, 1848, his parents being Joseph and Arpatia (Shepherd) Roebuck, the former a native of Fayette county, Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. The father spent much of his life in Logan county, whither he came when a young man, and here his marriage was celebrated. He was probably the first tailor of the county and for many years carried on his chosen pursuit in this portion of the state, his life's labors being ended in death when he was sixty-four years of age. His wife long survived him, passing away in 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In the family were three sons, but Walter S. Roebuck, the second child, is the only one now living.

In the public schools of his native city Mr. Roebuck of this review pursued his education. Obtaining the consent of his parents, he enlisted in the Union army as a musician at the early age of fourteen years, becoming a member of Company L, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery. This was in June, 1863, and he remained at the

front until mustered out at the close of the war in August, 1865. Although he enlisted as a drummer boy he carried a musket throughout much of his service and upon the field of battle he manifested loyalty and bravery equal to that of many a soldier of twice his years. He is today the youngest member of the Grand Army Post of Bellefontaine and has served as its commander, being called to this office by his comrades who entertain for him warm regard.

After the war was over Mr. Roebuck learned the printer's trade in the office of the Republican, of Bellefontaine, and when three years and three months had thus passed he left his native town and worked at his trade in different cities, including five years spent in Washington, where he was employed in the government printing-office from 1874 until 1879. In the latter year he purchased a half interest in the Index office of Bellefontaine and has since been connected with the publication of that wide-awake, enterprising evening daily. For many years the practical manager of this journal, he made it a paper of which the county has every reason to be proud and the patronage extended to the Index is well merited. In 1897 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county clerk of Logan county, in which capacity he capably served, discharging the duties of the office with dispatch and skill.

In 1872 occurred the marriage of Mr. Roebuck and Miss Mattie Kulp, of Springfield, Ohio, and unto them have been born five children: Lee J., Charles, Florence, Edwin and Carl. Our subject is identified with the Knights of Pythias, with Eugene Reynolds Post, No. 441, G.

A. R., the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. Progress and patriotism might be considered the keynote of his character, for throughout his career he has labored for the improvement of every line of business or public interest with which he has been associated and at all times has been actuated by a fidelity to his country and her welfare.

JOHN SIDESINGER.

This gentleman is one of the leading citizens and representative farmers of Monroe township, where he now carries on his chosen occupation with good success, being one of the well-to-do men of his community. A native of the Keystone state, he was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of February, 1825, and in 1832 accompanied his parents, Leonard and Mary (Elcook) Sidesinger, on their removal to Miami county, Ohio. After a short stay in that locality the family removed to Champaign county and in the early '40s came to Logan county. Our subject's father was also a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, Germany being the birthplace of the grandfather, who came to this country in early life and was married in Pennsylvania. In 1858 Leonard Sidesinger, the father, located on the farm now owned by our subject and there made his home until his death, which occurred December 21, 1869. The mother died many years before. They reared a large family, namely: Sally, Alvina, Samuel, Leonard W., James, John,

Harriet, Hiram, Rebecca, Alfred and Gordon. Only three of this number are now living: Leonard W., Hiram and John.

John Sidesinger was reared in much the usual manner of farmer boys of his day, his time being divided between the schoolroom and work in the fields. He continued his studies during a part of the year until eighteen years of age and then devoted his entire time to farm work, giving his father the benefit of his labors until he attained his majority. During the following year he worked for others as a farm hand, and at the end of that time began farming on his own account. In 1857 he and his brother Leonard W. purchased a farm of two hundred and sixty-six acres in Monroe township, which they operated in partnership for about twenty years and then divided the property, our subject taking the homestead and one hundred and thirty acres of the land, which he still owns and occupies. He has made many good improvements upon the place, including the erection of a house and barn, and in his farming operations has been quite successful.

On the 28th of May, 1857, Mr. Sidesinger was united in marriage to Miss Katherine McIlvain, of Liberty township, a daughter of John L. and Eleanora (Baird) McIlvain. Her father was born in Kentucky but was brought to Champaign county, Ohio, when eight years old by his parents, Moses and Florence McElvain. There he grew to manhood and married Miss Eleanora Baird, who lived near West Liberty. They settled on a farm in Monroe township, Logan county, which was then covered with timber, but Mr. McIlvain at once began to clear and improve his place. There they lived until Mrs.

Sidesinger, who was born November 4, 1833, was eighteen years of age, when they sold the farm and removed to Wabash county, Indiana, making their home there until their deaths. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom Martha A., Susan, George, Sarah, Amanda and Florence are deceased, while those living are Mary E., John, Eliza, Katherine, Margaret and Naomi. Mr. and Mrs. Sidesinger have two children: Alva Frank, born February 16, 1858, married Indiana Miller and has two children living, Erma and Florence, and two sons deceased; Alfred G., born November 3, 1859, married Ella May Fawcett and has one child, Paul.

Since the formation of the Republican party Mr. Sidesinger has been one of its stalwart supporters and has ever taken an active interest in public affairs, giving his support to all measures which he believed calculated to advance the moral, social or material welfare of his community. He attends the Christian church.

JOHN M. HAMILTON.

Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of Bellefontaine than John M. Hamilton, who at the bar has secured a distinctively representative clientage, while in other walks of business life he is known for his ability in forming and executing plans terminating in successful conclusions. He has been an important factor in business circles and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics

of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags.

Mr. Hamilton is one of the native sons of Bellefontaine, his birth having here occurred on the 6th of November, 1854, his parents being James G. and Isabella (McLaughlin) Hamilton. The father is now living retired in Bellefontaine, where he and his wife have a pleasant home. He was born in January, 1827, in Greene county, Ohio, and throughout much of his business career he carried on farming, but at the time of the Civil war he put aside business and personal considerations in order to aid in the preservation of the Union. He had served as marshal in 1860 and in 1861 he offered his services to the government, becoming a member of the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he was connected until August, 1864, when on account of physical disability he received an honorable discharge. He had been advanced from the ranks to the position of first lieutenant and served as captain and regular quartermaster. After his return home he resumed agricultural pursuits, which he carried on continuously until 1890, when he removed to Bellefontaine, where he has since lived in honorable retirement from further labor.

John M. Hamilton is the second in their family of nine children and in the public schools he acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented in the Normal school at Ada, Ohio. Having determined to engage in the practice of law he prepared for the bar, being graduated in the Cincinnati Law School in May, 1882, after which he returned to his native city, opening a lawoffice in the Peoples' Bank building. Five years later he removed to his present location and has remained here

continuously since. In 1883 he entered into partnership with his brother, Ernest M. Hamilton, which arrangement still continues.

The younger brother was born in Bellefontaine March 16, 1860, and is a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School of the class of 1890. They have enjoyed a large and growing patronage and their clientage is of a distinctively representative character. Both are gentlemen of broad knowledge and thorough understanding of the law, earnest and careful in the preparation of their cases and skilled in the manipulation of facts, evidence and points of law in the courtroom. John M. Hamilton has argued many cases and lost but few. His course in the courtroom is characterized by calmness, dignity and decorum that indicates reserve strength, and he is always courteous and deferential toward the court, kind and forbearing toward his adversaries, and while he examines a witness carefully and thoroughly he also treats him with the respect that makes the witness grateful for the treatment received. His analysis of facts is clear and exhaustive, and he seems to see without effort the relations and dependence of facts, so grouping them as to enable him to throw their combined weight upon the point they tend to prove.

In 1898, associated with his brother, Mr. Hamilton organized the Bellefontaine Limestone Company, which was capitalized for sixty thousand dollars and of which he is the president, while his partner and brother is the secretary. They also recently organized a similar enterprise at East Liberty, Logan county, and the capital stock of the new concern is likewise sixty thousand dollars. John M. Ham-

ilton is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and in his political views is a Republican. He is a man of considerable influence in political affairs, widely and favorably known, and his standing in professional circles is indicative of his superior ability.

NICHOLAS V. SPEECE, M. D.

Nicholas V. Speece, a successful practitioner of medicine and surgery of Quincy, was born in Adams township, Champaign county, Ohio, October 26, 1838, his parents being William and Eleanor (Tilbury) Speece. Upon the home farm he was reared and acquired a good education in the school of his native county. At the age of seventeen years he began teaching, which profession he followed successfully for nine years and then he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. C. Leedon of Tawawa, Ohio. He pursued a course of lectures in the Starling Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1868 and he began practice in Quincy, where he has now been located for more than thirty-seven years. During this time he has formed a very wide acquaintance and his ability in the line of his chosen calling has long given him leadership in the ranks of the medical fraternity of this portion of the county.

The Doctor was married on the 24th of December, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Stevens, of Champaign county. The Civil war was at that time in progress and the Doctor afterward became a member of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-

fourth Regiment of Home Guards. He was called into the United States service on the 2nd of May, 1864, and with his command was sent to Petersburg, where he was under fire. He did not, however, see much active service and on the 31st of August of the same year, by reason of the expiration of his term, he was honorably discharged and returned to his home and family in Ohio.

Unto the Doctor and his wife have been born two sons. William C., born in 1862, is a graduate of the Starling Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, of the class of 1884. In November, 1887, he went to Australia, where he has since been located, his home being near Sidney. During that time he has visited his parents on one occasion. He has attained prestige in his profession and is now in charge of a hospital at Tilboobuna in New South Wales. He has been surgeon for a line of steamers running between Sidney and Hong Kong and he is a well known writer of medical literature. He was the author of a treatise concerning the incurable insane of Australia, which was translated into both German and French. T. H. Speece, the younger son of Dr. Speece of Quincy, is a graduate of the Ohio Dental College of Cincinnati and is now located in Quincy in the practice of his profession. He married Miss Allie Kellison and unto them were born two children, Rex and Ruskin.

The Doctor is a Republican in his political affiliations and he served as mayor of Quincy for one term and has also been a member of the village council. He was likewise a member of the pension examining board during the Harrison administration. He belongs to the Methodist

Episcopal church, is one of its active workers and is also prominent in Sunday school. He became a member of Krider Lodge, No. 53, F. & A. M., and he is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Professionally he is connected with the Ohio Medical Society and the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association and has prepared and read papers before these organizations. He is also a member of the Logan County Medical Society and the Shelby County Medical Society, and of the former he has served as president. Throughout long years of practice Dr. Speece has demonstrated his capability and his broad knowledge, and though many years have passed since he completed his collegiate course he has always kept abreast with the progress of the times through reading, investigation and research and is today one of the best informed physicians of his part of the county.

SILAS R. KAUFFMAN.

Silas R. Kauffman is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Logan county, and was born February 13, 1841, in a log cabin, in Harrison township, three miles west of the city of Bellefontaine. His father, James M. Kauffman, was a native of Maryland and wedded Elizabeth Roberts, who was born in Greene county, Ohio. In the year 1836 they became residents of Logan county, Mrs. Kauffman here inheriting four hundred and eight acres of land from her father. Her father was at one time numbered among the wealthiest men of Ohio, and was a very prominent and influential citizen. He died in Xenia in

1864, and Mrs. Kauffman inherited a fourth interest in the estate which included several hundred acres of land in Greene and Logan counties. When Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman came to Logan county, there were few roads within its borders and the Indians were just leaving this portion of the state for reservations farther west. The land was all covered with a heavy growth of timber and the work of progress and civilization seemed scarcely begun. Mr. Kauffman was for eighteen years infirmary director and he took an active part in the promotion of measures and movements for the general good. His political support was given the Republican party, and he was a valued member of the Masonic Lodge of Bellefontaine, which he joined upon its organization. In 1867 he took up his abode in this city in order to give his attention to his official duties as infirmary director, living retired from further business cares, his son, Silas R., of this review, relieving him of the management of his property interests. He died in 1894, while his wife, surviving him several years, passed away in August, 1901. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Kassandra; Silas R., of this review; Frank S.; Emmazetta A.; Alice, deceased; Kate; James, who has also passed away; and William.

Silas R. Kauffman was reared upon the home farm, and pursued his education in a log schoolhouse nearby. In 1864, in response to the call for troops to serve for one hundred days, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio National Guards, and with his regiment went to the vicinity of Petersburg, Virginia, in which place they could hear the roar of battle. For more than two months he participated in engagements between Richmond and Peters-

burg, and was under the command of Captain B. Nevin and Colonel Haynes, the regiment being assigned to the Army of the Potomac, under General Butler.

At the expiration of the term of service Mr. Kauffman returned to Logan county, and resumed farming, remaining upon the old homestead until thirty-one years of age. He then carried on agricultural pursuits for himself for five years, after which he took up his abode in Bellefontaine, where he lived for five years. He then assumed the management of his mother's farm, of four hundred acres, but continued to reside in the city. He managed the farm work and owned an interest in the stock and equipments of the place. Since sixteen years of age, he has been a well known horse fancier, and has always owned some of the finest horses. He has raised many colts, and he has purchased, fed and sold cattle to the exporters, some of his cattle averaging two thousand pounds each. He also sold two hogs weighing fourteen hundred and eighty-five pounds. He is an excellent judge of stock and his purchases and sales have been judiciously made, so that he has realized a good financial result from his investments.

On the 6th of April, 1871, in Bellefontaine, Mr. Kauffman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Campbell, of Columbus, Mississippi, born in January, 1848. Unto them were born two children: Laura Alice, who died in 1893, at the age of twenty-one years; and Avery C., who married Daisy Dillon, and lives in Bellefontaine.

Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he gives his political support to the Republican party, of which he is a staunch advocate. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and he aided in organizing

the Grange in Harrison township. He is well known to the citizens of Logan county, for his entire life has here been passed, covering a period of more than sixty years. His business interests, as well as his social life, have brought him into contact with many of the people of this part of the state, and he has ever been found reliable in business, loyal in citizenship and faithful in friendship. Such qualities have made him a valued resident of his native county, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers this record of his career.

THOMAS E. PENNOCK.

A fine farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres in Jefferson township is owned and operated by Thomas E. Pennock, a practical and progressive agriculturist. He was born October 29, 1834, in Columbiana county, Ohio. His father, Thomas Pennock, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in London Grove, Chester county, April 3, 1797, and was a son of John Pennock, who was born July 16, 1764, and wedded Rachel Starr, whose birth occurred October 31, 1764. To this worthy couple were born ten children, whose names and dates of birth were as follows: Sarah, November 23, 1786; Hannah, December 16, 1788; Joseph, December 13, 1791; Esther, April 30, 1794; Thomas, April 3, 1797; Rachel, June 24, 1799; John, November 11, 1801; Lydia, February 5, 1804; Sarah, September 29, 1806, and Lee, November 17, 1808. The father of these children died April 25, 1845, and his wife departed this life January 7, 1822. On the 20th of November, 1822, Thomas Pennock, our

subject's father, married Miss Rachel Pim, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of May, 1794. Her father, John Pim, bought property near Zanesfield, Ohio, in 1840 or 1841, and carried on an extensive milling business for that day, manufacturing lumber and grinding wheat and corn for the pioneers, this being at that time a new country. He was a man of much prominence in the community and wielded considerable influence among his circle of friends. Unto Thomas and Rachel (Pim) Pennock were born the following children: John Pim, born January 18, 1826; Lydia P., born August 14, 1827; Maria E., born January 11, 1830; S. S., born June 13, 1832, and Thomas E., born October 29, 1834. Three of this family are still living, namely: John Pim, a resident of Urbana, Ohio; Lydia P., the widow of Charles J. Folsom, and a resident of Bellefontaine, and Thomas E.

Mr. Pennock of this review was reared in the manner of most lads of the age and locality in which he lived, his attention being given to the duties of the home farm, while he also found great delight in the pleasures of the playground. At the age of twenty-one years he entered upon his business career. For a time he followed farming and later was employed as salesman in a store, while subsequently he drove a peddler's wagon, selling goods throughout the district in which he made his home and also throughout the Darby Plains and north along Boggs creek in Logan county. Later, however, he resumed farming. He has been a resident of Logan county since 1842 and owns a valuable farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres, which is well improved and is equipped with all modern accessories and

conveniences for the successful conduct of a farm.

On the 20th of April, 1870, occurred the marriage of Thomas E. Pennock and Miss Rebecca Yearsley, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of December, 1850. Her parents were Robert and Sarah Yearsley, in whose family were three children: Mary, Rebecca and Sallie. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pennock have been born the following named: Elsie, born January 31, 1871, taught school in this county for five years, and on the 25th of August, 1897, married R. H. Dunaway, a resident of Cincinnati, by whom she has one child, Vera, born May 22, 1898; Leila, born May 4, 1873, is now a teacher in the public schools of Bellefontaine; Thomas R., born December 7, 1875, is at home. Avis, born March 3, 1878, was married October 21, 1902, to E. H. Shaw, a laundryman of Bellefontaine; Mary, born September 5, 1880. Clara, born August 26, 1883, and Edwin Lee, born July 8, 1886, are at home with their parents. The family home is in Zanesfield, from which place Mr. Pennock superintends the operation of his farm and the care of his crops. He and his family attend the services of the Society of Friends, and he votes with the Prohibition party.

JUDGE WALTER S. PLUM.

The qualities which win distinction at the bar are inherent in the individual. They cannot be secured by gift or purchase, but may be developed through strenuous effort, persistency and close application. It is along this line that Walter

S. Plum has gained distinction as a lawyer of broad and sound learning. He is strong in the courtroom as an advocate, his argument being logical and indicating careful preparation, and as a counselor he is wise and reliable, his decisions showing broad and thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence.

Mr. Plum was born near the village of Lewistown, Logan county, November 26, 1852, and comes of German ancestry. The record of the family can be traced back to John Plum, who was born in 1740 and about 1765 married Rachel Temple, whose birth occurred while her parents were crossing the Atlantic ocean. The mother died a few days afterward and was buried at sea. John Plum and his wife lived in Hampshire county, Virginia, about ten miles west of Romney on Patterson creek. Unto this union were born four sons and four daughters, all of whom were married in the Old Dominion, but subsequently John Plum and all of his family came to Ohio in the fall of 1812, with the exception of his sons Jonathan and Abraham, who remained in Virginia. In this State Mr. Plum purchased two hundred acres of land in Hamilton township, Franklin county, now known as the William Riley and Frank Stimmel farms, and upon his newly acquired property he and his wife spent their remaining days and were laid to rest in what is now known as the Riley graveyard. Mr. Plum passing away in 1815 at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife departing this life in 1838 at the very advanced age of ninety-five years. Jonathan Plum, a son of John Plum, the emigrant, and the grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia about 1768 and married Elizabeth Crabill. They

became the parents of three sons and three daughters: Isaac, Jonathan, Jr., John, Nancy, Susan and one whose name is forgotten. The father of these children died about 1815, and his widow with her children afterward came to Ohio, settling in Clark county in what is known as the Buck Creek valley. Some years later the family came to Logan county, where the mother died about 1835. Her eldest son Isaac Plum was united in marriage to Sarah A. Stanage and they have one son and six daughters.

Jonathan Plum, Jr., the father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1808 and when a child was brought to Ohio, the family locating in Clark county. In early manhood he came to Logan county, settling near Lewistown, where he engaged in farming and as the years passed he became an extensive and prosperous agriculturist, adding from time to time to his possessions until he was the owner of fourteen hundred acres at the time of demise. This property he had acquired through energy, ability and unfaltering industry and the reputation which he bore in business circles was unassailable. In politics he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican, but he was never an office seeker, although he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and gave to the party of his choice his unfaltering allegiance. His interest in church work was deep and sincere. He was connected through membership relations with the Methodist Protestant denomination and gave to the church a liberal support while in its work he took an active and helpful part. About 1834 he wedded Sallie McKinnon, a daughter of Judge William McKinnon, the first probate

judge of Logan county. They became the parents of six sons and four daughters, the subject of this review being the fourth son. The father died January 11, 1879, and the mother passed away November 19, 1872, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Upon the home farm Walter S. Plum spent the days of his boyhood and youth, enjoying such educational privileges as the country schools then afforded, but desiring to further prepare for life's practical duties by a more advanced education, in September, 1874, he became a student in Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, where he remained for one year. In 1875 he entered the college at Adrian, Mich., where he was graduated in June, 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During the periods of vacation he had engaged in farm labor and in the fall succeeding his graduation he entered the office of Judge William Lawrence at Bellefontaine, Ohio, as a law student. Two years later, upon examination before the supreme court at Columbus, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in his native county. In 1882 he was elected city attorney of Bellefontaine and after acting in that capacity for two years he was elected prosecuting attorney for Logan county, serving in that office for six years, from 1885 until 1891. Again he was called to public office in 1893, being elected upon the Republican ticket to represent the thirteenth district of Ohio in the state senate during the seventy-first session. He was an active working member of the upper house and served on a number of important committees, including the committee on judiciary. He took a deep interest in everything bearing upon

the welfare of the state, and to each question which came up for settlement he gave his earnest consideration, opposing or supporting with equal force any measure which he believed would prove detrimental or beneficial to the welfare of the state. When not engaged in the duties of office he has devoted his attention to the practice of law and has had a distinctively representative clientage. On the 7th of November, 1902, he was elected probate judge of Logan county to succeed J. D. McLaughlin and is now serving in that position.

On the 9th of November, 1882, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Plum and Miss Myrtie R. Bunker, a daughter of Harvey L. Bunker, of Bellefontaine. This marriage has been blessed with six children, who are yet living, namely: J. Bunker, Harry F., Fred, Margaret, William and Mary. The Judge and his wife have a wide acquaintance in Bellefontaine and have won favor and friendship among those with whom they have been associated socially. Their home is celebrated for its generous and charming hospitality, where both the Judge and his wife are entertaining and companionable.

The Judge has long been recognized as an active, earnest and effective supporter of the Republican party of Logan county and has served as a member of the central and executive committees. Early in life Judge Plum determined to win success by methods which always insure it. He prepared for his profession carefully, and since entering upon practice he has always devoted himself assiduously to the mastery of every case intrusted to him. With much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district, he has

been connected, and his worth and work have been potent elements in winning him creditable success and high standing at the Logan county bar.

HUGH A. HILL.

Hugh A. Hill is the president of the Farmer's Banking Company, of West Liberty, and a leading representative of financial interests in this part of Logan county. His name is a synonym for honor and integrity in business circles and his success is a just recompense of earnest labor. He is one of Logan county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Monroe township, May 21, 1842. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Smith) Hill, the former of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. On coming to Ohio the father settled near Mount Tabor, Champaign county, about 1826, and there resided during his early manhood, but soon after his marriage he removed to a tract of timber land in Monroe township, Logan county, where, in the midst of a wilderness he hewed a fertile farm, clearing one hundred acres of land which he had secured from the government. In due course of time this was developed into rich fields which returned to him golden harvests and upon the home farm he resided continuously until his death, which occurred in 1864, when he was sixty-four years of age. His wife survived him until 1880, passing away at the age of seventy-five years. Of their children, eleven in number, only two are now living: Hugh A., and Harvey, a resident of Bond county, Illinois.

In the common schools Hugh A. Hill ac-

quired his knowledge of the branches of English learning usually taught in such institutions, and at the age of twenty years he volunteered for service in the Union army for one hundred days, being mustered in on the 10th of May, 1864, as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Infantry. When that term had expired he re-enlisted in the Ohio National guards for five years, joining the troops as a private, but ultimately winning advancement to the rank of captain, in which capacity he was serving at the time he was mustered out.

Returning to the home farm Mr. Hill there continued to reside until 1880, his labors and efforts being directed to the further improvement and development of the land until he decided to take up his abode in Liberty township. Accordingly he located on a farm on the Bellefontaine pike, where he remained until the spring of 1897, when he removed to the city of West Liberty and has since continued in the banking business, in which he had become interested in 1892. In September of the latter year the Farmers' Banking Company, of West Liberty, had been organized and was incorporated with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. It entered upon a prosperous career and is now one of the substantial and reliable banking institutions of Logan county.

Its officers at the time of the organization were H. A. Hill, president, and George F. Bailey, vice-president, with J. R. Black, J. A. Weidman, A. J. Surface, Benjamin Elliott, Charles Scott, Mack Green and, D. S. Yoder as directors. From the beginning Mr. Hill has been retained as president of the institution, and his careful consideration of the business conditions of the country and the safe conservative policy which he

inaugurated for the bank have been important elements in its successful career.

In 1868 was celebrated the marriage of Hugh A. Hill and Mary E. Culberston, a daughter of Alexander Culberston of Liberty township. They now have three children, of whom Allie A. is the wife of H. M. Kiser, by whom she has three children, Charles, Herman and Mary. Alpha and Clarence are the younger members of the Hill household. Fraternally Mr. Hill is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is a director of the Building and Loan Association of West Liberty. A man of kindly disposition he has many friends and he has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to in any way affect his actions to those less fortunate. He is a firm believer in the worth of character and his recognition of the good in others is an indication of the good in himself.

GABRIEL KROUSE.

Among the prominent and progressive farmers of Lake township none stand higher in the public esteem than Gabriel Krouse, who has spent his entire life in this county, and as an agriculturist has been an important factor in its development and prosperity. He was born here April 3, 1842, a son of John and Mary (Moon) Krouse. His father was a native of the Keystone state, his birth having occurred in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1809. He was the father of seven children, namely: Adam married Margaret Hoofman and resides in Loganville, this county. Of his six children four are now deceased. Jacob, a resident of Lewistown, first married Barbara

Ann Longbrake, who died leaving one child, Mary Ann, now the wife of Edward Naylor of Dayton, Ohio. For his second wife Jacob Krouse married Margaret Brown, by whom he had three children, Harriet, Clara, and James. Gabriel, of this review, is the next of the family. Sarah is the wife of John Longbrake, whose home is near Lewistown, and they have three children living, Charles, Daniel W. and Allen. Philip wedded Mary Ellen Longbrake, by whom he has three children, Johnston, Joseph and David, and they reside in Missouri. Joseph and Mary M. are both deceased.

During his boyhood Gabriel Krouse pursued his studies in the local schools, and after leaving school at the age of twenty years he worked at the carpenter's and joiner's trade for about twelve years. Since then he has devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits, and is accounted one of the most skillful and successful farmers of Lake township. For one year after his marriage he lived in Logansville, but at the end of that time he purchased his present farm, which has since been his place of residence. It is conveniently located near Bellefontaine, and is one of the most desirable farms of its size in the county, being highly cultivated and well improved with good buildings.

On the 3d of January, 1864, Mr. Krouse married Miss Elizabeth Notestine, who was also born in Logan county, April 14, 1842, her parents being John and Catherine (Neer) Notestine. Her father was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1820. There were ten children in his family: William, Perry and Susan, all three deceased; Nancy, wife of Lewis Walcott, whose home is near Quincy, Logan county; John, who married Matilda Stiles and also lives near Quincy;

Thomas, who wedded Ida Hearnton and resides in Sante Fe, Ohio; George, who married Elizabeth Nogle, and makes his home in Champaign county, Ohio; Noah, who married Sylva Hodge and resides near Bloom Center, Logan county.

Mr. and Mrs. Krouse have become the parents of four children: John F., born March 3, 1864, married Emma Snyder and resides in Bloom Center. They have three children, Cleo, Lela and Pharel. Cordella Isadora, born January 26, 1866, is the wife of John Himmelberger, of Bellefontaine, and they have one child, Ora Guy. Thomas E., born June 4, 1872, married Cora Bishon and resides in Harper, Logan county. Ira Glenn, born October 28, 1879, married Nora Dickinson, and lives with his parents. The family stand high socially, being widely and favorably known, and in their pleasant home hospitality reigns supreme. Mr. Krouse votes the Democratic ticket and is an earnest member of the Christian church, in which he has held a number of offices.

JOHN MUSSELMAN.

John Musselman was an enterprising farmer, who for many years devoted his life to agricultural pursuits in Rush Creek township. He was born in Marion county, Ohio, February 6, 1816, a son of Michael and Sophia Musselman. He pursued his education in the common schools, such as existed at that early day in Ohio, and when sixteen years of age he put aside his text-books in order to become an active factor in agricultural circles. He always followed farming and thoroughly understood his work in every department,

so that his well tilled fields returned to him a good income.

In February, 1849, Mr. Musselman was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Rollins, a native of Logan county. Joseph Rollins, the father of Mrs. Musselman, was born in the year 1812, and at a very early day removed from Virginia to Ohio, settling in Logan county. He married Matilda Golden and their children were Norris, Ashby, Washington and Con. Mr. and Mrs. Musselman began their domestic life near Harper, where they lived for fifteen years, Mr. Musselman there carrying on agricultural pursuits. At the end of that time they removed to the old homestead farm in Rush Creek township, and as the years passed their family had increased until their children reached the number of twelve: Serepta A., born April 5, 1850; Marion F., born August 27, 1852; Lucretia Ann, born March 21, 1854; John Henry, born September 7, 1855; Cora Jane, born December 15, 1857; Matilda Alice, February 27, 1860; Andrew Jackson, April 18, 1862; Ida Ellen, January 5, 1864; George Washington, March 23, 1866; Jerry Roberts, August 21, 1868; Ashby Stanard, September 21, 1871, and James Fisher, August 28, 1873. Of this number Lucretia became the wife of Joseph Morrie, and they reside in Bellefontaine with their two children, Maggie and Lula. John Henry married Miss Emma Hague and is a farmer residing in Rush Creek township. Cora Jane is the wife of Isaac Kearns, a resident of Logan county, and they have seven children. Andrew Jackson married Laura Kesling and is employed in the cement factory at Rushsylvania. Jerry R. married Clarissa Rose and is also employed in the cement factory.

Ashby married Clara Robison and they reside upon the old homestead, caring for his mother. James married Laura Richards, and with their one child they reside at Rushsylvania.

For many years John Musselman remained a resident of Rush Creek township and the land which he purchased he placed under a high state of cultivation and made his farm a profitable one. He lived a quiet and uneventful life, yet was always interested in the welfare of his community and commanded the respect of his fellow men by reason of his sterling worth. In his political views he was an earnest Democrat, and his life was at all times in consistent harmony with his professions as a member of the Disciples church.

JOHN WAGNER NEER.

John Wagner Neer, deceased, was for forty years one of the most honored and highly esteemed citizens of Harrison township, having come to this county in 1848. He was a native of Ohio, born in Licking county, January 22, 1822, and was a son of John and Sarah (Davis) Neer. His father was born in Pennsylvania, March 9, 1801, and prior to his marriage came to the Buckeye state, locating first in Licking county. About 1850, however, he removed to Logan county, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Harrison township, about one mile east of the infirmary, on which he continued to make his home throughout the remainder of his life, his occupation being that of farming. His father, Adam Neer, who was a representa-

tive of a good old Pennsylvania family, also died in Logan county, Ohio.

The subject of this review grew to manhood upon his father's farm in Licking county, in the meantime receiving a good common school education and acquiring an excellent knowledge of agricultural pursuits. On the 18th of December, 1845, he was married in that county to Miss Elizabeth Snare, who died February 28, 1847, leaving a little daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, now the widow of James McCurdy, and a resident of Huntsville, Ohio.

In 1848 Mr. Neer came to Logan county, in company with his brother Anderson, both buying land near the present home of Noah S. Neer. Our subject purchased a tract of eighty acres in Harrison township, two miles and a half west of the infirmary, where John C. Shawver now lives, and there he made his home for six years. At the end of that time he bought one hundred and sixty-eight acres adjoining the infirmary, and continued to reside there until called to his final rest, on the 14th of January, 1888.

Mr. Neer was again married, September 23, 1849, his second union being with Miss Anna Miller, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, August 24, 1829, a daughter of Jacob B. and Catharine (Neer) Miller. After her husband's death she continued to live upon the farm which he left until December 1899, when she sold that place and purchased her present farm, consisting of seventy-seven acres.

The nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Neer were as follows: Mary M., born June 6, 1850, died in childhood. Jacob M., born March 9, 1852, first married Olive Williams and after her death wedded Elizabeth Templin. He was a farmer of this county,

where he died July 21, 1901, his remains being interred in the Hector cemetery near DeGraff. Eliza C., born June 20, 1854, is the wife of Ransom Baldwin, and lives near Middleburg Logan county. Anna L., born December 17, 1856, married Morgan Tederrick and died October 21, 1900, being buried near Huntsville. Noah S. Neer, whose sketch follows this is the next of the family. Sarah Emma, born April 26, 1862, is the wife of Samuel Swank, of Union township. Nettie F., born March 18, 1865, and Ella M., born May 29, 1868, are at home with their mother. J. Andrew, born October 30, 1872, married Ida Kaylor and lives in Union township.

Mrs. Neer and most of her children are members of the German Baptist church, but her husband held membership in the Christian church. He voted the Democratic ticket and served his fellow citizens as township clerk and trustee, but was never a politician in the sense of office-seeking. He was a man of sterling worth and strict integrity, who gained the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact either in business or social life, and in his death the community realized that it had lost a valued citizen.

NOAH S. NEER.

One of the prominent and representative farmers of Harrison township, is Noah S. Neer, whose home is five miles northwest of Bellefontaine on the Bellefontaine and Lewistown pike. He was born in the same neighborhood on the 16th of October, 1859, and is a son of John Wagner Neer, whose sketch precedes this. His boyhood days were

spent upon the home farm in much the usual manner of farmer lads, and to the common school he is indebted for his educational privileges. He remained under the parental roof until about twenty-five years of age, operating the farm on the shares for his father.

On Christmas day, 1884, in Washington township, this county, Mr. Neer was united in marriage to Miss Emma Irene Shawver, who was also born in Harrison township, December 6, 1861, and is a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Mohr) Shawver. Her father was born in the same township in 1839, but her mother's birth occurred in Montgomery county, Ohio, August 22, 1835, though she was quite young when she came to Logan county with her parents. She is still living. Our subject and his wife have one child, Edna Anna, born June 17, 1876.

In 1888 Mr. Neer purchased his present farm, comprising one hundred and twenty three acres of land, lying partly in Harrison and partly in McArthur townships. He has lived upon this place since his marriage, it having previously belonged to his father-in-law, Mr. Shawver, and to its improvement and cultivation he has devoted his energies with marked success. When he first located here there was a two-story hewed log house upon the place, but in 1891, he built the main part of his present substantial residence, and in 1902, he erected a nice, large barn, forty by sixty-four feet, with eighteen foot posts.

After attaining his majority Mr. Neer cast his first presidential vote for General Hancock in 1880, but is now independent in politics, supporting the men and measures he thinks are for the best interests of all the people. He and his wife are members

of the German Baptist Brethren church, at Stony Creek, and are among the most highly esteemed people of the community.

GEORGE F. BAILEY.

There is no line of activity in West Liberty which has not felt the stimulus of the aid and influence of George F. Bailey. Business, political, social, intellectual and moral endeavor have profited by his co-operation, and affairs of the city and individual interests have benefited by his wise counsel. The advice of probably no other man of West Liberty has been as widely sought and the counsel which Mr. Bailey gave always proved a source of help, but while his activity in public life would well entitle him to distinctive representation in this volume, it was his deep sympathy and sincere and abiding interest in his fellow men that endeared him to all. He rejoiced in the good fortune and happiness of others and no man was more ready in sympathy in time of distress or proportionately more liberal in charity when substantial aid was needed. His friends were almost numberless, and more than one has echoed in his heart the sentiment:

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

Mr. Bailey passed away November 24, 1901, after nearly fifty years of identification with West Liberty, her upbuilding and her welfare. George F. Bailey was born January 13, 1826, in Harford county, Maryland. The Bailey family was established in that state at an early day. His parents were Josias and Catherine Bailey,



GEO. F. BAILEY.

and with them came to Ohio in 1839, settling at Cambridge. There is one surviving son of this family, Edwin Bailey, of Urbana, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Lyman, of Bussey, Iowa, and Mrs. Sarah Wells, of Des Moines, Iowa. In the year 1844 the family removed to Alexandria, Licking county, Ohio.

At the age of fifteen years the subject of this review began learning the cooper's trade with his father and received there thorough and practical training in the work. On attaining his majority he went to Roscoe, Ohio, where he followed his trade until the 22d of November, 1849, when he became affected with the prevailing gold fever and joined an emigrant train. He landed in that far-off country with but five dollars in his pocket. This was soon almost exhausted and he and a partner, with only one dollar between them, erected a rough board shanty, in which they worked at the cooper's trade during the winter season and during the summer months were engaged in placer mining. For many years he carried in his pocket pieces of gold which he had mined on French bar fifty years previous. In 1851 he returned by way of the isthmus route and walked across Panama, for in those days there were no railroads. Such a journey at that time involved many hardships.

On again reaching Ohio Mr. Bailey resumed work at the cooper's trade in Roscoe, and on the 2d of September, 1852, he removed from that place to West Liberty, where he conducted a coopering establishment for about twenty-five years. He prospered in his undertaking, his business growing in scope and the returns therefrom materially increased his income,

making him one of the substantial citizens of the community. His labors, however, were interrupted by his service as a soldier of the Civil war. He responded to his country's call when rebellion threatened the destruction of the Union, enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He did valiant service for the nation and never faltered in the performance of his duty, whether it called him to the picket line or into the thickest of the fight. After his return he always maintained a deep interest in military affairs, pleasant relations with his fellow comrades who wore the blue, and was one of the organizers of the Poyssell Post, G. A. R., never failing to respond to the roll-call at its meetings. He was at one time secretary of the Mad River Building and Loan Association, which was one of the pioneer organizations of that character, and at the time of his death he was attorney for the People's Saving and Loan Company and the vice-president of the Farmers' Banking Company. His keen judgment, integrity and discrimination were integral factors in the successful conduct of many leading enterprises here.

On the 28th of June, 1853, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Miss Susan Van Buskirk, of Alexandria, Licking county, Ohio. Unto them were born four children, two of whom are still living: Mrs. Oleeta Gribble and Don C. The wife and mother died January 12, 1859, and on the 22d of July, 1860, Mr. Bailey was again married, his second union being with Ann M. Van Buskirk, a sister of his first wife. One child was born of this union, Van B., who still survives. The second wife died July 17, 1900, and Mr. Bailey passed away

November 24, 1901, at the age of seventy-five years ten months and eleven days.

For nearly fifty years Mr. Bailey was identified with improvements and measures of importance effecting the business history of West Liberty. The confidence of the people was manifested in him in many ways, especially in his appointment and election to important offices of trust and responsibility, which he always filled in a manner that was indicative of his fidelity to the best interests of his community. He was an honest man, his word being above question. Among the many who followed him to his last resting place were a large number whom he had assisted in a financial way and to whom he had extended generous aid in times of need. He was thoroughly frugal in his habits, was energetic, methodical and business-like, and thus he accumulated a comfortable competence, which put him in a position to help the less fortunate. Nearly every man in West Liberty has at some time or another received favors at his hand. If a man or woman was in need of business or legal advice, it was to Mr. Bailey whom they went for assistance, and they knew that they had in him a safe and an honest counselor. He was methodical in every detail of his life work, and for twenty years prior to his own demise he kept a complete record of every death and other interesting or important events in connection with current history of the town, as well as a complete record of the weather for every day during that entire period. When a disastrous conflagration of the 13th of May, 1880, wiped out the heart of West Liberty's business district, Mr. Bailey was the first man to begin building operations, and thus to encourage his fellow citizens

in the reconstruction of the town. Other ways innumerable might be given of the important part which he took in the development of West Liberty. The confidence of his fellow citizens, however, was fully expressed in the fact that for thirty years he served as justice of the peace. His opinions were strictly fair and impartial and the highest commendation was accorded him. For twelve years he was councilman and for four years was mayor, while for sixteen years he was corporation treasurer. Whatever touched upon the interest of the city awakened his interest, and if he believed in any measure, he gave to it his hearty indorsement and support. His name thus became inseparably interwoven with the annals of the town, but but more than that, his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him.

HENRY J. MACK.

This well-known stock dealer is one of the important factors in the business circles of Belle Center. The possibilities that America offers to her citizens he has utilized, and though he came to this country in limited circumstances, he has steadily and perseveringly worked his way upward, leaving the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

Mr. Mack was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 18th of January, 1867, a son of Christian and Barbara (Prag) Mack, and spent the first thirteen years of his life in his native land. He completed a high school course there and was graduated. In 1880 he left Germany and came to the new world, landing in Belle Center,

Ohio, on the 9th of October, that year. Here he made his home with his uncle, John Mezger, until he attained man's estate and with him learned the trade of dressing meat. He at first received only five dollars per month for his services, but his wages were increased from time to time until he was getting thirty-five dollars per month.

Leaving his uncle in 1890, Mr. Mack went to Denver, Col., where he worked one year, and then, on the death of his uncle, returned to Belle Center to take charge of the latter's market, which he bought and carried on for five years. In 1894 he returned to Germany on a visit, and after spending seven months at his old home, he again came to America and took up his residence in Belle Center, where he has since engaged in the stock business, starting on a small scale. His business has grown rapidly, however, his sales amounting to eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars in 1899; twelve thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars in 1900; twenty-eight thousand two hundred and two dollars in 1901, and forty-three thousand dollars in 1902. He makes a specialty of cattle, which he buys and fattens for market. The real estate business has to some extent claimed his attention, as in 1893 he bought ten acres of land in Belle Center, which he laid out in town lots and then sold.

On the 16th of October, 1901, in Belle Center, Mr. Mack was united in marriage to Miss Ruah H. Laughlin, who was born in Richland township, this county, and is a daughter of T. C. and Fannie (Henry) Laughlin. She is a graduate of the Belle Center high school of the class of 1892. Mr. Mack is a supporter of the Demo-

cratic party and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1888. For three years he served as corporation clerk, from 1891 to 1894; was elected township trustee in April, 1900, and was chosen mayor of Belle Center in April, 1901. The duties of these offices he most capably and satisfactorily performed. He is now serving as treasurer of Belle Center Lodge, F. and A. M., in which he holds membership, and has filled all the chairs in the Knights of Pythias Lodge and twice represented it in the grand lodge of the state. At the age of thirteen years Mr. Mack was confirmed in the Lutheran church, but is now a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian church, in which he holds the offices of trustee and deacon. He deserves great credit for the success that he has achieved in life, for on coming to this country he was not only penniless, but was entirely unfamiliar with the English language, which he mastered, however, in less than six months, so that he was able to converse fluently. In all his undertakings he has prospered thus far, his excellent success being but the logical result of his careful and correct business methods. His life has been one of industry and honesty, and he well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

ROBERT JACOBS.

Robert Jacobs was a representative of an old and prominent family of Logan county, that was established here in pioneer times when the work of improvement and development had scarcely been begun. His parents, Joseph and Rachel (Pope) Jacobs,

both of whom were natives of North Carolina, and when children accompanied their respective parents of their removal to Logan county, Ohio, about 1812, settling on farms near West Middleburg. There the father engaged in agricultural pursuits, but by trade he was a wheelwright, and he followed that pursuit more than farming. He, however, made his home upon a farm here for some years and then removed to Arkansas, where he spent his remaining days. Of the children of that family four are now living, three of the sons being residents of Illinois, while Marie is the wife of Mat Bullard, a lumber buyer of Bellefontaine. After the death of her first husband the mother returned to Logan county, and married Henry Williams. Her death occurred near Pickrelltown.

Robert Jacobs was born near the village of West Middleburg, in Zane township, on the 23d of June, 1829, and obtained his education in the early public schools of the county. He was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, and was familiar with the early history of this section of the state. After leaving the schoolroom, he engaged in farming near Zanesfield for a few years, and subsequently learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed in Zanesfield for some time. He leased a farm in Bokes Creek township, and while working at that trade likewise gave his attention to the cultivation of his land and the supervision of his agricultural interests.

While living near Zanesfield Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage to Miss Jane Brattain, who was born in Johnson county, Illinois, on the 13th of December, 1832, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lowe) Brattain, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, whence they removed to

Johnson county, Illinois. There the father engaged in farming until after the death of his wife, when he removed to Logan county, Ohio. Here he was again married, his second union being with Miss T. Fausett, who is also deceased. Here Mr. Jacobs engaged in farming until his life's labors were ended in death. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs were born eight children: Jennie, the wife of Frank Young, a lumber dealer of Nebraska; Arilla, the wife of Alonzo Painter, who is living in Missouri; Joseph, who is employed in the Big Four Railroad shops in Bellefontaine; James, a resident of Iowa; Calvin, who is also employed in the Big Four Railroad shops; Orville, a mail-carrier, living in Bellefontaine; Gertrude, who resides at home with her mother; and Charlie, who died at the age of three years.

After his marriage Mr. Jacobs turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and also worked at the wagon-maker's trade in Zanesfield, following the dual occupation until his demise. He was industrious and energetic in his business affairs and moreover was honorable and straightforward in all his dealings. He voted with the Democracy and had firm faith in its principles, but was never an office-seeker. He passed away February 14, 1893, leaving behind the record of an upright life characterized by many commendable qualities. After her husband's death Mrs. Jacobs removed to Bellefontaine and for three years lived on Garfield avenue, keeping house for her son whose wife had died. She now resides at No. 205 High street and is the owner of much valuable property in the village of Zanesfield, besides her home in this city. She belongs to the Goshen Friends church of Bellefontaine, and is a most estimable lady who has many friends in Logan county.

GARRETT F. BYER.

Garrett F. Byer, a farmer and breeder of pure-blooded Poland China hogs, whose farm of seventy-five acres is pleasantly situated about a mile southeast of Quincy, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, on a farm near Lexington, November 13, 1859. His parents, James and Sarah (Leach) Byer, are still living and now make their home in Quincy, Ohio.

Mr. Byer of this review spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity, living upon the home farm, where he early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended the public schools and when eighteen years of age he began teaching in the country schools of Rockbridge county, Virginia, where he followed that profession until his removal to Ohio in 1882. After coming to this state he began to work as a farm hand by the month.

On the 5th of March, 1884, in Miami township, Mr. Byer was united in marriage to Miss Anna Leach, a daughter of John and Julia (Davis) Leach. She was born in Miami township, September 19, 1867, and educated in the public schools. Her father was born in the same township, November 7, 1828, and her mother's birth occurred in Champaign county, December 7, 1833. They were married in the latter county and made their home in Miami township, Logan county. John Leach, the grandfather of Mrs. Byer, was a native of Virginia and emigrating westward, he located in this county, entering land from the United States government. He afterward gave eighty acres of his land to his son, John Leach, who in course of

time became the owner of extensive landed interests. He had four children, of whom Mrs. Byer is the youngest. Sarah Ellen, the eldest, became the wife of Newton Eppler and died in Port Jefferson, Ohio, leaving two children, Judson and Addie. Elizabeth Jane became the wife of John Wirtz, by whom she had a daughter, Florence, and after the death of her first husband she married John DeBeben, of Quincy, by whom she has two children, Raymond and Agnew. Finley, the third member of the family, died in childhood.

At the time of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Byer her father gave them some land—the farm upon which they now reside. Mr. Byer has made many improvements here, including the erection of a nice home and the farm is now well developed and constitutes one of the desirable properties in this part of the county. The fields are well tilled and produce good crops, and Mr. Byer has been particularly successful as a breeder and raiser of pure-blooded Poland China hogs.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Byer have been born three children—Russell J., who was born September 8, 1886, and is now a student in the Quincy high school; Hazel Virginia, born August 9, 1890, and Gladys Leach, born September 15, 1897. The parents are consistent and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and take an active part in its work. Mr. Byer has always given his political support to the Democracy, and has been a member of the township board of education for nine years, in which position he gives his aid and influence for the furtherance and improvement of the schools, believing in the employment of good teachers and in holding the standard of education high.

He belongs to the Anti-Horse Thief Association and to the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Quincy, and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, widely and favorably known in Miami township.

A. JAY MILLER.

The bar of Logan county ranks favorably with that of other districts of the state. The learning and capability of its members have gained recognition and the history of jurisprudence in Ohio shows many forensic triumphs recorded to their credit. The liberal clientage accorded A. Jay Miller stands in evidence of his position at the bar, and his connection with a number of business enterprises of importance also shows him to be possessed of executive force, energy and discrimination.

Mr. Miller is one of Bellefontaine's native sons, his birth having here occurred September 29, 1872. His parents were Alex W. and Ella H. (Howenstine) Miller. The mother is still living, but the father, who was engaged in the jewelry business in Bellefontaine, is now deceased. At the usual age A. Jay Miller entered the public school and in his youth went through the usual experiences which fall to the lot of the American boy. Continuing his studies through successive grades, he was graduated in the Bellefontaine high school in the class of 1890 and then entered upon his collegiate course as a student in Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1894 with cum laude, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. With broad general information to serve as the

foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge, he began preparation for the bar and was graduated in the Cincinnati Law School in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He then became a member of the firm of Howenstine, Huston & Miller, a relation that was maintained until August, 1897, since which time he has been alone. He now has a distinctively representative clientage, connecting him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district, and he is well versed in the various departments of civil and criminal law. His attention is chiefly given to his profession and yet he associated with enterprises of importance, being the secretary of the Buckeye Carriage Body Company and a director of the Savings Building & Loan Company, the Urbana, Bellefontaine & Northern Railroad Company, and also the Kenton & Southern Railway Company.

On the 27th of November, 1901, Mr. Miller was married to Lucie E. Middleton, a daughter of Judge E. P. Middleton. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican and has served on executive committees. He was also city solicitor of Bellefontaine from 1898 until 1902, but outside the pale of his profession has never been an officeholder. With various fraternal organizations he is connected, including the American Whig Society, the Sigma Chi fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and in the Masonic fraternity he has attained the Knight Templar degree. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the First Presbyterian church, of which he was for six years a trustee. Social and political interests receive from him due attention, but

his time is mostly given to his professional duties, and the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases, together with his forceful presentation of his cause, has given him power as a member of the Logan county bar.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.

John R. Williams is an extensive real estate operator of West Liberty, and has for a number of years been a recognized leader in the business, political, intellectual and moral development of his locality. He was born in Russellville, Ohio, December 4, 1865, and is a son of William P. and Mary (McBride) Williams. The father was a native of Youngsville, Ohio, and his parents dying when he was young, he was apprenticed to a harness-maker, at Russellville, serving five years. After working as a journeyman for some time he established a harness and saddlery business of his own, and successfully carried on that trade until his death, which occurred December 19, 1896, when he was sixty-one years of age. His wife is still living. She bore the maiden name of Mary McBride, and is a native of the Emerald Isle. They reared a family of six children: William O., John R., Anna C., Mary E., James T. and Nita L.

To the public school system of Ohio, John R. Williams owes his early educational privileges. He afterward attended the Normal school at Danville, Indiana, and for eleven consecutive years he successfully engaged in teaching, but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor as it was his desire to become a member of the bar. He took up the study of law in

the office of the firm of Young & McBeth, of Georgetown, Ohio, and later matriculated in the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in May, 1893. On the 5th of September of the same year, he opened an office in West Liberty, where he has since engaged in practice, enjoying a constantly growing clientage. He was first associated with E. P. Chamberlin, but after two years this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Williams has since been alone. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact, and in the trial of cases he indicates the thorough preparation which he always gives before he enters the courtroom. He also conducts a most progressive real estate business as a member of the firm of Williams & Williams, under the name of the Central Ohio Farm Agency, which does an extensive business throughout central Ohio.

On the 22d of October, 1894, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Liggett, a daughter of Albert F. and Margaret (Shofstall) Liggett, both of whom were natives of Brown county, Ohio. Her father was a successful farmer and poultry raiser, and was a frequent contributor to papers concerned with such subjects, including the Ohio Farmer, and the American Agriculturist. The Shofstall family came from Kentucky in an early day and its members were extensive land owners of Brown county, Ohio. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Williams has been blessed with two interesting children, Paul L. and John R., Jr.

In his political views Mr. Williams has ever been an earnest Republican. In 1902 he was a prominent candidate for the office of probate judge of Logan county, at which time there were six candidates, W. S. Plum of Bellefontaine, being the nominee, and Mr. Williams having the next highest vote.

He has been city solicitor of West Liberty, and mayor of the city, and is known and respected for his active co-operation in all the measures contributing to the general good and improvement of this portion of the state. Prominent in Masonic circles, he is a member of Mad River Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., of which he has served as master, and also belongs to Bellefontaine Chapter, R. A. M., and Raper Commandery, K. T., of Urbana. In church work he is earnest and influential. He is now serving as an elder of the Presbyterian church, and for the past seven years has been superintendent of its Sunday-school. The qualities of an upright manhood, indicating the possession of high principles, have ever been manifested in the career of Mr. Williams, and West Liberty numbers him as a valued addition to the ranks of the prominent citizens.

WILLIAM T. PATTERSON.

Abraham Patterson, a native of Scotland, made his way across the waters that separated the land of the heather from the Emerald Isle and took up his abode in County Down. There he conducted a store until the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion, when he was obliged to flee in order to save his life. Accompanied by his wife and children he made his way to the seacoast and sailed for America, becoming a resident of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Having been obliged to abandon his property in Ireland, he here followed any pursuit that he could find that would enable him to gain an honest living for his family. He had married a Miss Gorley and they had several children when they came to the new world,

William Patterson, the father of W. T. Patterson, being at that time eleven years of age and the eldest. Learning the stonemason's trade in his early youth, he worked on the construction of the Beaver canal, while the family remained in Pennsylvania. Finally they came to Logan county, making the trip on horseback, and Abraham Patterson and his sons took up adjoining tracts of government land in McArthur township, for a dollar and a quarter per acre. Upon the old homestead property Abraham Patterson lived and died, his death occurring in 1854, while his wife died about the same time, aged respectively eighty-eight and eighty-five years. They were members of the Covenanter Presbyterian church, and were the parents of eight children who came to Logan county, including William, Nancy, Martha, Isaac, David and John.

William Patterson, the father of William T. Patterson, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1801, and in 1812 came to America with his parents, the family settling in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he received but limited educational privileges. When a mere lad he learned the stonemason's trade, working for some years on the Beaver canal. By the time the family removed to this county he had saved some money, with which he purchased one hundred and sixty-six and two-thirds acres of government land. He made his home upon the farm, but continued to work at his trade and assisted in building the first courthouse at Bellefontaine, and many other structures there. The greater part of his work, however, was in building the old-style chimneys with ovens. He added to his farm until he had three hundred and seventy-two acres of land, which was brought to a high state of development and cultivation by his three



W. T. PATTERSON.

sons, while he continued his labor as a stonemason. He married Miss Mary Irwin, in Logan county. Her father, Thomas Irwin, was born in Kentucky, and after his first marriage, of which was born his daughter Mary, he removed to Champaign county, Ohio. Later he became a resident of what is now Lake township, Logan county. For his second wife he married a Miss Watson. William Patterson and his wife were members of the Union church, which united with the Seceders church to form the United Presbyterian church as it is to-day. Mr. Patterson died February 13, 1857, but his wife survived until 1884. They were the parents of five children, of whom Mary Ann became the wife of William Trimble and is now deceased. The others are: John S., of Sibley, Iowa; William T.; James G., of Bellefontaine, and Elizabeth, the wife of J. S. Fulton, of this city.

William T. Patterson, whose extensive marble business now classes him among the representative of commercial interests in Bellefontaine, was born in Logan county, upon the home farm in McArthur township, December 26, 1836, and obtained his early education in the district schools of the locality, while later he entered the Northwood College, of Northwood, Ohio, then a prominent educational center. During his first year in that institution, however, the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted in July, 1861, as a member of Company G, First Regiment of Ohio Infantry Volunteers. They were organized at Camp Corwin, Dayton, and then sent to the Army of the Cumberland, the first battle in which they participated being at Shiloh. Mr. Patterson took part in twenty-six battles, the more important of which were Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Rocky Face

Ridge, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, the Little and Big Kenesaw Mountain and Chattanooga River. He had been transferred to the Fourth Army Corps under Sherman, following the battle of Chickamauga, and was in the siege of Atlanta when discharged on account of the expiration of his term of service. At Stone River he was captured, but after a half hour he and thirteen comrades escaped.

After being honorably discharged in 1864 Mr. Patterson returned to his home, and with his brother James, purchased his father's two farms, William becoming the owner of the old homestead. Subsequently he purchased fifty acres adjoining, so that he now has two hundred and sixteen acres. He continued to engage in farming with success until 1871, when he removed to Bellefontaine and here carried on contracting and building until 1875, also prospering in this endeavor. He then purchased the marble works of J. K. Stewart and has been engaged in marble, granite and monumental work since that time, being longer in business in this line than any other representative of the trade in Bellefontaine. He carries a large stock and does an extensive business in cutting and manufacturing marble and granite, and he has placed much work throughout Logan and adjoining counties, his patronage coming as far as from Hamilton, Tiffin, Fostoria and other Ohio cities. He confines his attention to his marble business and farming interests and has made a success of each. He is sagacious and far-sighted in the control of his business affairs and his careful management and up-to-date workmanship have been the means of bringing to him a liberal patronage in this line.

On the 26th of December, 1867, Mr. Patterson married Miss Maggie Zimmer-

man, a daughter of Douglas Zimmerman, and they have two children: William I., who is now in partnership with his father, and Alberta, the wife of Roy Kerr. Mr. Patterson has built a fine home at No. 212 South Main street. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he belongs to the Royal Arcanum and to Eugene Reynolds Post G. A. R., in which he has held all the offices, and is now past commander. As a business man he has gained recognition as one whose probity is above question and whose honorable methods commend him to the confidence and good will of all. In everything he has been eminently practical and this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings, but also in social and private life. His service as a soldier, if nothing else, would entitle him to distinction as a representative citizen of Logan county, but in trade circles and all life's relations he has manifested sterling traits of character that have won for him friendship and esteem.

Mr. Patterson and all his relatives were abolitionists prior to the Civil war and believed in freeing the slaves, many a poor black man being hid in the caves on his uncle Isaac's farm, as high as thirteen at one time. Our subject often carried food to these slaves but was not allowed to go near the cave until after he had given the password or countersign, such as was used in the army. Sometimes the colored people would climb out of the cave by means of a ladder and after eating would return to their hiding place as the officers of the county were on the watch constantly, a reward, often as high as five hundred or a thousand dollars, being offered for the return of a runaway slave. At night these slaves were conveyed to another station on the famous Un-

derground Railroad, sometimes by wagon if the number was great, or on foot if there were only one or two. At one time Mr. Patterson witnessed what to him (then about sixteen years of age) was a very amusing incident. There had been a reward of a thousand dollars offered for the capture of a large negro who had been hiding at different houses in the neighborhood for over a week, but finally, on Sunday, Thomas Scott, David Patterson, Isaac Patterson, William Collins, David Wallace and our subject, met at the home of Mr. Milligan to make arrangements to take him away. While at play in the front yard with Maggie Lapart, who was being reared by Mr. Milligan, our subject saw Sheriff Cork Ackles and Isaiah Shafer coming down the road from Richland, and at once ran into the house to give the alarm.

Mr. Milligan spoke up at once, telling the darky to lie down near the door, and when his wife opened it for him to run into the cornfield. He then turned to the men that were present and told them that if the sheriff and his companion came up the lane toward the house they must all stand up, and he would lead in prayer. Our subject's father, standing near the door, opened it when the sheriff knocked, but when the latter noticed they were seemingly holding a prayer meeting he remained standing on the steps. When the door was closed out shot the darky into the cornfield. After the prayer was finished Mr. Milligan went to the door and invited the sheriff in, but the latter said he was in a hurry, and would not disturb the meeting, as he was on the track of a slave who, he understood, was hiding there. Mr. Milligan said there was no colored man there, and so the sheriff and his companion departed. If they had undertaken to capture the darky there would

probably have been blood shed. The slave was taken away that night by our subject's uncle, David Patterson, and Mr. McAle, who took him to Sandusky and put him on a boat bound for Canada. Mr. McAle was then a student at Northwood College, and afterward became a United Presbyterian minister.

MARION G. BELL.

Marion G. Bell, a promising young attorney of Bellefontaine, was born near West Mansfield, Logan county, Ohio, on the 13th of August, 1865, a son of Cyrus and Sarah J. (Hamilton) Bell. His paternal grandfather, John Bell, was born in Ireland in 1781, and when a young man crossed the Atlantic to the United States, settling in Virginia, where he was married and made his home until his removal to Guernsey county, Ohio. He there remained for a few years, after which he came to Logan county, Ohio, in 1835, locating in Bokes Creek township among its pioneer settlers. There he secured a homestead from the government and beginning the improvement of his land, he continued its cultivation throughout the remainder of his life. He passed away in 1846 and his wife, Mrs. Susan Bell, died on the 30th of May, 1866. They were of Scotch-Irish descent, and they left a family of five sons and two daughters, of whom Cyrus Bell was the youngest son. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 9th of January, 1825, and was ten years of age when his parents removed to Logan county. He acquired his education in the primitive schools of his day and was reared

amid the wild scenes of frontier life. When he was twenty-one years of age his father died and he then purchased a tract of land and began stock raising and general farming on his own account. As his means increased he added to his land from time to time, until he owned twelve hundred acres in Bokes Creek and Perry townships. His home was in the former, and there he made splendid improvements upon his property, developing one of the best farms of that portion of the county. He was extensively engaged in the raising, feeding and shipping of stock, and his business interests were important and remunerative.

In his political views Cyrus Bell was first a Whig and afterward a Republican, and he held various local offices, serving for many years as township trustee and as a member of the school board, yet he was never a politician in the sense of office-seeking. A valued citizen, he took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, and as far as possible co-operated in movements for the general good. Furthermore, his personal characteristics endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, for he was a man of genial temperament, widely known for his kind deeds in behalf of friends and neighbors. He died August 31, 1899, at the age of seventy-four years. In 1857 he had married Miss Sarah J. Hamilton, who was born in Uniontown, Pa., April 19, 1837, and came to Logan county in 1855. This union was blessed with nine children, all of whom still survive, and it is also a remarkable fact that of the twenty-five grandchildren all are yet living. The mother passed away September 23, 1902. The children are: George; Lewis C.; Mary

E., the wife of W. D. Humphrey; Emma; Marion G., Dora, the wife of Charles Magee; Omer T., Cary E. and Ira.

At the usual age Marion G. Bell entered the district school near his home and later became a student in the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio, in which he was graduated in the class of 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Having resolved to make the practice of law his life work, in October of that year he became a student in the law-office of West & West, of Bellefontaine. He had, however, previously read law to some extent, and upon examination at Columbus, he was admitted to the bar in December, 1891. At once he opened an office in Bellefontaine and has since secured a representative clientage, having a good general law practice. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him very successful in the conduct of the same. He was admitted to practice in the United States courts June 4 1901, and has since conducted legal business therein.

On the 12th of July, 1892, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Beelman, a daughter of Jacob and Caroline Beelman, of Bellefontaine. She is a graduate of the high school of this city and for a number of years prior to her marriage was a teacher in the high school. Mr. and Mrs. Bell now have an interesting little daughter, Frances. They are members of the First Presbyterian church and he is a stalwart Republican, but not an aspirant for office. He is, however, an active worker and speaker during campaigns.

Having always lived in Logan county, he has a wide acquaintance, and the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Bell is justly celebrated for its generous and gracious hospitality.

JACOB SHERER.

Jacob Sherer, now deceased, was a resident of Bloomfield township, Logan county, where he died April 29, 1896, at the age of fifty-seven years, nine months and twelve days. He was born in Germany, and when but eight years of age came to America with his parents, who located on a farm in Stark county, Ohio, and there lived until called to their final rest. Jacob Sherer was reared in that county and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Miss Catherine Barnhart, who was also born in the fatherland, and had come to America with her parents when a little maiden of eight summers. The young couple began their domestic life in Stark county, where they lived for a time, Mr. Sherer starting out a poor man. He went in debt for eighty acres of land, labored hard to make the payments upon the place, and to gain a good start. After living upon that farm for some time he sold it and removed to Shelby county, settling near the village of Montra, where he purchased eighty acres of land, residing thereon for several years. Again selling out, he then turned his attention to merchandising in Montra, which he followed for a year with good success. On disposing of his store he purchased one hundred and sixty acres near that place, living thereon for five years, and when he again sold he came to Logan county. Here he

bought two hundred and thirty acres of land, which was only partially improved, and with characteristic energy he began its further development and cultivation. Here he engaged in dealing in horses, buying, feeding and shipping them. He owned imported stallions and on the farm which his son named the Pleasant View Farm, he kept a number of fine draft horses. On the farm where his death occurred he also had six draft horses of various breeds, and he owned at one time as high as one hundred and thirty head of horses. Mr. Sherer was well known as a dealer in horses, his business in that line being extensive and of an important character. He was an excellent judge of stock and he thus made his purchases judiciously and realized a good profit from his sales.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sherer were born seven children, four of whom reached adult age, while three passed away. These were Ellen Jane, who died at the age of six years; Cena Ann, who died at the age of three years, and Sarah E., who passed away at the age of ten years. Those still living are John, who married Ida Wright, and has two children, their home being in Shelby; Matilda, the wife of George Clayton, of Bloomfield township, by whom she has four children; George F., who is mentioned later in this connection, and Orlando C., who makes his home in Bloomfield township.

Jacob Sherer voted with the Democratic party. He had no desire for office, however, but by reading kept informed concerning the questions of the day. He had but limited educational privileges in his youth, but by reading he added to his knowledge, keeping in touch with the progress of the times. He was reared in

the Lutheran faith and his life was guided by honorable principles. Energetic and industrious, he worked hard to acquire a competence and because of his perseverance and diligence, he became one of the substantial citizens of his community.

George Franklin Sherer, to whom we are indebted for the information concerning his father, was born upon what is called the Pleasant View Farm, in Bloomfield township, Logan county, November 13, 1873, and in his youth attended the common schools. He remained with his father until he reached man's estate, when he left home and began work by the month for his brother-in-law, George Clayton, in whose employ he remained for a year. His father then died and he returned to the home farm, of which he took charge, caring for his mother until her death, which occurred August 14, 1896. He has since devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits and is one of the most progressive and enterprising farmers of the county. At the time of his death the father owned over fourteen hundred acres of land, lying in Auglaize, Shelby and Logan counties. In his will he left to his son, George F., two hundred and forty acres in Auglaize county, and in 1901 this son purchased the Pleasant View Farm of ninety-eight acres, in Bloomfield township, Logan county, to which he has since added forty-two acres of the old Lippincott farm. Here he has made good improvements, has remodeled the residence and the barn, has inclosed the place with cut wire fences and has secured all the modern equipments which facilitate farm work in its various departments.

On the 28th of November, 1901, George F. Sherer was united in marriage

in Bloomfield township to Miss Carrie Bruner, who was born and reared in this township, a daughter of Noah and Louisa (Pence) Bruner. She acquired a good education, passing the Boxwell examination, and both Mr. and Mrs. Sherer are widely known in this locality and have many warm friends. Mr. Sherer cast his first presidential vote for Bryan in 1896, and is an ardent endorser of Democratic principles.

HARVEY SUTHERLAND.

At an early epoch in the development of Logan county the Sutherland family was established within its borders and Harvey Sutherland was born near Huntsville, in McArthur township. His parents were natives of New Jersey and, emigrating westward, took up their abode in Logan county at an early day. They lived upon a farm near Lewistown for a time and afterward removed to another farm near Huntsville, where the father carried on the work of the agriculturist throughout his remaining days. Both he and his wife died in McArthur township.

To the common school system of his native county Harvey Sutherland was indebted for the educational privileges which he received. He was three times married, his first union being with Miss Nancy Harrod, who died a few years later. For his second wife he chose Miss Anna Shelby, of Huntsville, and unto them were born five children, Charlotte, Eleanor and Rachel, all of whom are deceased; and two who died in early infancy. After the death of his second wife Mr. Sutherland married Miss Sarah D. Seegar,

a native of Champaign county, Ohio, born April 9, 1819, and a daughter of David and Ann (Spry) Seegar, who removed to Logan county from Champaign county at an early day and settled six miles south of Bellefontaine on what is now known as the old Seegar farm. There they resided throughout their remaining days, the father devoting his time to the improvement and cultivation of his land. By the third marriage of Mr. Sutherland there was one child, James, who died at the age of eighteen years.

At the time of his first marriage Mr. Sutherland took his bride to his farm near Huntsville, in McArthur township, where he remained until 1882, when he came to Bellefontaine and lived retired in this city until called to his final rest. One day while driving for pleasure, his team ran away and he sustained injuries in the accident which caused his death a week later. He was justice of the peace of McArthur township for several years and his fidelity and fairness "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." His political support was given to the Democracy, and he was ever fearless in support of what he believed to be right. His life record proves the force of industry and enterprise in the active affairs of life, for it was along these lines that he attained creditable and gratifying success. His widow is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bellefontaine. She now owns a nice home at No. 514 East Columbus avenue, and she is also interested in her father's estate, known as the old Seegar homestead farm, south of Bellefontaine. Like her husband, she has many friends here, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers the record of this estimable woman and of

Harvey Sutherland, who was long a respected and honored citizen of this community.

JAMES W. RUDISILL.

Among the brave men who went from Logan county, to aid in the preservation of the Union at the time of the Civil war was James W. Rudisill, and this fact alone would entitle him to mention in this volume, but he also deserves mention as a progressive agriculturist. He was born November 16, 1839, in Urbana, Ohio, and is a son of Michael and Mary S. (McMillan) Rudisill. His father was a native of Little York, Pennsylvania, born May 7, 1796, and when a youth of sixteen years, he left the Keystone state, and became a resident of Champaign county, Ohio. When the second war with England was begun, he joined the American Army, and after serving for two years in defense of the rights of this country, he returned to Champaign county, taking up his abode in Urbana. There he was united in marriage to Miss Mary McMillan, February 2, 1819, and in order to provide for his family he followed the shoemaker's trade. They had seven children: William, Hannah, Nancy, Charlotte, Henry, J. W. and Eunice R., and with the exception of our subject and Henry, all have passed away.

Under the parental roof James W. Rudisill spent the days of his boyhood and youth, much of his time being devoted to the mastery of the branches of learning taught in the public schools until he was eighteen years of age, when he began learning the mason's trade. He continued to follow that pursuit until the 13th of August,

1862, when he offered his services to the government enrolling his name as a member of Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry. He went to the front under the command of Captain Thomas Cogal and served for three years, during which time he experienced many of the hardships of war, not only taking part in a number of hotly contested engagements, but also undergoing the suffering incident to life in the southern prison pens. He was captured on the 10th of June, 1864, at Guntown, Mississippi, and was taken to Andersonville prison, where he was incarcerated until the following February, when he was paroled at Savannah, Georgia. He was then granted a furlough and returned home. At the expiration of his leave of absence he rejoined his regiment, with which he continued until mustered out.

Rejoicing in the victory of the Union arms, and glad, too, that the war was over, and he might resume the pursuits of civil life, Mr. Rudisill returned to his home and on the 18th of April, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss A. E. Glendenning, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, about 1847. They became the parents of two children: Maude, who was born August 16, 1868; and L. W., born September 29, 1871. The wife and mother died October 21, 1877, and on the 4th of September, 1878, Mr. Rudisill was again married, his second union being with Miss Donnal, who was born May 6, 1851, in Logan county. Their marriage has been blessed with three children: Henry E., born October 30, 1881; Louvene, born June 23, 1888; and Mary B., born February 13, 1892.

Mr. Rudisill resides in Jefferson township, not far from the village of Zanesfield, and his attention is given to agricultural

pursuits. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and he holds membership in the Lutheran church.

GEORGE McCOLLOCH.

No history of Logan county would be complete without the life record of George McCulloch. He is nearing the ninetieth milestone on life's journey and has witnessed the remarkable advance that this country has made in the nineteenth century. He has lived to witness the dawning of a new century of prosperity and progress, and yet takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the national welfare and to local improvement.

This venerable gentleman was born in Jefferson township, on Mad River, April 2, 1813, and is a worthy representative of one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of Logan county, six generations having resided here. The founder of the family in this county was Samuel McCulloch and his wife, who in her maidenhood was Miss Nancy McMehan. Both were natives of Virginia, and from that state came to Ohio in 1800, making the journey in a "prairie schooner." Besides their family they brought with them some negro servants. After spending three years near Columbus, the family located on Mad river, near Zanesfield, where they remained until the fall of 1805, and then removed to Stony creek, near the present village of DeGraff. It was there the wife and mother died in January, 1806, and in the spring Samuel McCulloch returned to Mad river, having previously sent his

younger children to the home of their uncle, John Boggs, by whom they were reared. Mr. McCulloch continued to live on the Mad river farm until he, too, was called to his final rest in 1814. On locating here he cleared a tract of timber land and erected thereon a double log house, containing an old-fashioned fireplace, with a mud and stick chimney and greased paper windows, and here he lived in true pioneer style. At a very early day his brother, Captain William McCulloch, who married a daughter of Isaac Zane, had located in this county, and Samuel McCulloch determined to take up his residence near him. He accordingly moved here in 1803, as previously stated. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and his uncle, Major McCulloch, served with distinction in the same struggle. Many of the descendants of the latter are now living in Wheeling, West Virginia, and have long been identified with the progress of that state. Samuel McCulloch was also in the military service of his country and lost an arm either in the war of the Revolution or some of the Indian wars. He was one of the first to enter the army from either Logan or Champaign counties at the outbreak of the war of 1812, and was made commissary sergeant of his regiment. His brothers, William and Silas, were also in the service, the former being killed at Detroit and the latter at Fort Meigs. Samuel McCulloch became well acquainted with the Indians, their customs and language, and traded with them. He was personally acquainted with the great chief, Tecumseh, and knew the Prophet, being present at a council near DeGraff in 1805 when the Prophet addressed the tribes, endeavoring to incite them to war against white men.



GEO. MCCOLLOCH.



ELDER GEO. MCCULLOCH.

Elder George McColloch, father of our subject, was a native of that part of the Old Dominion now comprised in West Virginia, being born in Ohio county, May 1, 1790, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1800. After the death of his mother he remained in Logan county, while his father took the other children to the home of their uncle on the Scioto river, as previously stated. Near Circleville, on the 8th of June, 1809, he was married to Miss Nancy Henry, a native of Culpepper county, Virginia, and the eldest daughter of George and Permelia Henry, who came from Virginia and settled in Zanesfield in the year 1807. This marriage ceremony was performed by Thomas Davis, a justice of the peace, and for nearly sixty years they traveled life's journey together. Thirteen children were born to them, eight of whom lived to be grown and were married, these being Samuel, George, William, Margaret, Benjamin, John, Mary and Solomon. Silas died in childhood, and Mary, wife of Newell Marquis, is now deceased. Those still living are George, Benjamin, John and Solomon. Much of the above is taken from a letter dictated by Elder McColloch, and from it we quote the following in his own words: "In the year 1822 we (meaning himself and wife) presented ourselves to the church known as the Thorp Run church; were received by the church, and baptized on the fourth Sabbath in June, 1823, by Elder John Guthridge, one of the first settled ministers of the gospel in this part of Ohio. In 1829 I was ordained by Joseph Morris, Daniel Beaver and Haines Parker, then at Liberty, to proclaim the riches of Divine grace, and by the request of the churches, I took the pastoral care of three,

known as Thorp Run, Rush Creek and Miami, and preached regularly for about forty years and occasionally for ten years afterward, and if any poor sinners were comforted or fed, it was the Lord did it, not I, and He should have all the glory. In the year 1835 a man named Ivans, claiming to be a mission man and introducing the Fuller doctrine, practiced by the "Fullerites," came to the church and caused a great deal of contention, finally causing a split in 1837, the names being changed to the old and new school Baptists. The former claimed to be the primitive church, and in that I still retained my membership." Throughout life Elder McColloch was a most earnest and active worker in the Master's vineyard, and through his instrumentality many were brought to Christ. It is to such men that Ohio is indebted for her early settlement and rapid growth, as well as the prosperity and Christianity it now enjoys. He, too, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and always took a deep interest in the welfare of his country, for which he and his ancestors had fought. He had a large relationship, numbering over one hundred, and during his declining years he spent much time driving about the country, visiting relatives and friends. He was a great favorite with the children, having a fund of curious stories to tell them of the Indians and early pioneer life, and in addressing them always used "my son" or "my daughter," instead of their Christian names. He usually ended all conversation with them by a story or lesson on morality. His estimable wife died on the 19th of March, 1869, and he passed away at 3 p. m., August 5, 1886, at the advanced age of ninety-six years three months and four

days, honored and respected by all who knew him:

We now come back to the personal history of the gentleman whose name introduces this review. Reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, he well remembers when much of Logan county was in its primitive condition, when the fields were uncultivated and the forests uncut. He bore his share in the arduous task of developing his father's farm and as opportunity offered he attended the public schools until nineteen years of age, after which he gave his attention entirely to farming and stock raising.

On the 8th of January, 1835, Mr. McCulloch was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Mason, whose birth occurred near Plain City, Union county, Ohio, on the 18th of February, 1815. Her parents were Samuel and Catherine (Shover) Mason, both of whom were natives of Germany, and in an early day crossed the Atlantic to the new world, becoming residents of Union county, Ohio. The home of Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch was blessed with a large family of children. Nancy, born November 14, 1835, is the wife of James L. Swisher, a resident of Champaign county, and they have six children. Samuel C., born August 26, 1837, married Catherine Fridley, by whom he has four children, and their home is in Fort Wayne, Ind. Maria C., born September 29, 1839, is the third of the family. John, born May 17, 1841, wedded Jane Blair, by whom he had two children, and after her death he married Helen Lease, by whom he also had two children. G. D., born May 3, 1843, is deceased. Benjamin, born August 29, 1845, is also deceased. Sidney, born October 26, 1846, is the wife of John F.

Sapp, a farmer of Liberty township, by whom she has six children. W. O. B., born November 10, 1848, is at home with his father and superintends the farming interests. Mary M., born July 22, 1851, is deceased. Minerva, born October 24, 1855, is acting as housekeeper for her father and brother. Solomon, born May 22, 1857, is deceased.

At the time of his marriage Mr. McCulloch took his wife to the home farm and in providing for his family he always carried on agricultural pursuits. He likewise engaged in stock raising and always kept good grades of domestic animals upon his farm. As the years passed he added to his property until he became the owner of five hundred acres of valuable land, constituting some of the finest farms in this portion of the state, but he has since divided his property among his children. The farm upon which he now lives is divided into well cultivated fields of convenient size by well kept fences, and there are excellent improvements, such as are always found upon a model farm of the twentieth century. The home is a commodious residence, and in the rear are good barns and outbuildings.

Mr. McCulloch is justly numbered among the most successful farmers of his county, though after a long life of usefulness and activity in business affairs, he is now living retired, for he has reached the age of ninety years, his sons having at the present time the supervision of his farms. He is a man of unassuming manner, plain and unostentatious, and he has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to warp his kindly nature in the slightest degree. He has a true appreciation of personal worth, and his own sterling traits of char-

acter have commanded for him the respect and good will of those with whom he has been associated. His personal appearance is fine, being tall and still well preserved, with long gray hair falling over his shoulders and a long, flowing beard.

GEORGE SPRY.

Prominent among the business men of Logan county is numbered George Spry, the present postmaster of Harper. No one is better known in that locality, for almost his entire life has been passed there, and all his interests from boyhood have been closely associated with those of the town. As a groceryman he has met with success in business affairs, and by the energy and zeal which he has manifested he has won the confidence and esteem of the public.

Mr. Spry was born in Harper August 3, 1860, his parents being Jehu and Julia Ann (Clagg) Spry. His father was also a native of Logan county, born here in 1820, and educated in the common schools, which he attended until sixteen years of age. Throughout his active business life he followed agricultural pursuits. By his ballot he supported the men and measures of the Republican party, and was a member of the Dunkard church at the time of his death, which occurred July 4, 1871. He had three other children besides our subject, these being Samuel, who married Emma Slicer, and is now employed at the Big Four Railroad shops in Bellefontaine; Harriet, who married William Volk, an employe in the frieze works at Galion,

Ohio, and Minerva, wife of Albert Slicer, a farmer.

On attaining a sufficient age George Spry became a student in the public schools of Harper, where he pursued his studies until eighteen years of age, and during the following ten years engaged in miscellaneous work. At the end of that period he embarked in the grocery business in Harper, where he conducted a store for seven years, and was also postmaster, and on selling out he went west where he remained seventeen months, and where he lost his health. He then returned to Harper, but on account of ill health was unable to engage in any occupation for two years. When able to resume work he accepted a position as night superintendent in the cement works, serving in that capacity for one year. He was then appointed postmaster of Harper and again embarked in the grocery business at that place, still carrying on a store.

On the 2d of October, 1890, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Spry and Miss Mary Hathaway, who was born in Rushsylvania, May 5, 1874, and is a daughter of J. W. and Emma (Hatcher) Hathaway, also natives of the Buckeye State. She is one of a family of six children, the others being David, Elie, Alice, Carrie and Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Spry have one child, Ruth Evelyn, who was born in Harper March 24, 1896. They are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Spry is a supporter of the Republican party. He takes quite an active interest in public affairs and is proving a most popular and efficient postmaster. He has done much toward the upbuilding of his native town during his business career, having erected a fine residence and also the largest busi-

ness house in Harper. He takes a special pride in home industries and every movement tending to the betterment of the community in which he lives. In all the relations of life he has been found prompt, energetic and notably reliable, and he stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

THOMAS LEE WRIGHT, M. D.

Indelibly engraved on the pages of history is the name of Dr. Thomas Lee Wright, whose life work entitles him to be classed among the benefactors of the human race. A man's worth in the world is determined by his usefulness—by what he has accomplished for his fellow men and he is certainly deserving of the greatest honor and regard, whose efforts have been of the greatest benefit to his fellow men. Judged by this standard, Dr. Thomas Lee Wright may well be accounted one of the most distinguished citizens who has ever resided in Bellefontaine for throughout his professional career, covering many decades his labors were of the most helpful nature. Not alone as a practitioner of medicine and surgery did he become widely known but also as a writer, disseminating knowledge concerning his profession that has had an immeasurable effect on the world. His deep research and investigation have rendered more effective the labors of the profession and made his name well known, not only in America, but across the Atlantic. The world is better for his having lived and the seeds or investigation and knowledge which he planted will grow and ripen into fruit as the years pass by.

Thomas Lee Wright was born in Windham, Portage county, Ohio, in 1825, and was of Scotch and Irish lineage. His father Dr. Thomas Wright, emigrated from the north of Ireland to the United States in 1817, having previously received his medical degree from the Glasgow University. He went to Quebec as the surgeon on a ship, having entered the government service, but later he resigned and began the general practice of medicine in Crossbury, Vermont. Subsequently he married a daughter of Dr. Huntington, a prominent physician at that time, and a few years later he came to Ohio, living for some years in the western reserve but eventually becoming a resident of Cincinnati. The breadth of his activity and his earnest efforts in behalf of what he believed would prove of good to the race made him a prominent and influential citizen of his community. He was recognized as a skilled and successful physician, was a man of considerable influence in political circles and was an ardent follower of Campbell, the famous Baptist pioneer. The four sons who survived him all became men of prominence.

Amid frontier surroundings Dr. Thomas Lee Wright was reared and educated. His early mental training received in the public schools was supplemented by study in Miami University, and he prepared for his profession in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, where he won his degree with the class of 1846. Professors Murphy and Mussey, who became eminent in the profession, were among his classmates, and with him ranked as the three highest students. He was a very thorough and painstaking student, mastering every topic that was assigned to him, and the same characteristics were noticeable features throughout his en-

tire business life. Soon after his graduation he became a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, where he acted as government physician to the Wyandot Indians from 1851 to 1854. Through the two succeeding years he occupied the chair of theory and practice at what was called the Wesleyan University at Keokuk, Iowa, and after ten years spent in the west, he returned to Ohio, locating in Bellefontaine, where his wife had previously lived.

Dr. Thomas Lee Wright had been married in 1846, soon after his graduation, to Lucinda, a daughter of Dr. A. H. Lord, a noted physician of Bellefontaine. She still survives her husband, together with two sons, Abiel Lord and Thomas Huntington. Throughout almost his entire residence in this city, Dr. Wright continued an active practitioner of medicine, or else gave his attention to investigation and study which resulted in the publication of volumes of the greatest importance to the medical fraternity. In 1880, when he became troubled with organic disease of the heart, he practically withdrew from active practice and thereafter gave his attention to his books and to the cultivation of a garden. In 1888 he served as delegate from the United States to the international congress for the study of inebriety, in London, England, and after the convention adjourned he made an extended tour through England and Scotland. From the days of his early manhood up to the time of his demise, which occurred at his home in Bellefontaine, June 22, 1893, Dr. Wright led a busy life. While upon the frontier, the Indians recognized in him a faithful friend and worthy counselor, and when he came to Bellefontaine he was soon the loved family physician in many a household that was loath to give up his services

when he retired from practice many years afterward. He was ever a close, earnest and discriminating student of his profession, continually seeking to enlarge his knowledge concerning diseases and the use of remedial agencies. He followed not only in the beaten paths that others had followed, but he also carried on his investigation along original lines, and as early as 1848 he became a contributor to the medical press, chiefly dealing with medical and philosophical subjects. Some of his papers of "Phases of Insanity," "Education and its Physiological Relations," "Deterioration of the Race on This Continent," and others, had a wide circulation, and attracted considerable attention. After his death, in writing of him and his work, Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Connecticut, said:

"In 1879 he appeared as a writer on inebriety. A short article in the *Lancet Clinic* of Cincinnati, on 'The Action of Alcohol on the Mind and Morals,' established his reputation as an author in this field. In 1880 he became a member of the American Association for the study and cure of inebriety, and always after, until his death, contributed a paper at each annual meeting, and was a frequent contributor to *The Journal of Inebriety*. From this time everything that he wrote on this subject attracted much attention. In 1885, through the urgent advice of friends, he published a volume entitled 'Inebriism, a Pathological and Physiological study.' This volume of two hundred and fifty pages has been translated into the French, German and Russian languages, and is regarded as one of the most valuable contributions to this subject made by American physicians. From this time to his death Dr. Wright was a constant contributor to the various phases of inebriety, especially on the

the physiological action of alcohol on the brain. Most of his papers have taken a permanent place in the literature of the subject. His studies have been particularly confined to the action of alcohol on the mind and brain, and some of the medico-legal relations which would follow. He was among the first in this country to urge the fact that alcohol was a paralyzant, and that from this point of view all the phenomena of intoxication were clear and unmistakable. He carried the subject farther than Dr. Richardson, of London, who, in his Canton lectures, called attention to certain general paralyzing effects of spirits, but failed to make a full physiological study of the various phenomena of intoxication. Dr. Wright seems to have had a somewhat remarkable conception of the various stages of paralysis and the special action of alcohol on the functional brain activities of inebriates. Starting from a higher point of view than other writers, he carried his studies down to more minute ranges, and described the symptoms of the disturbed brain when overcome by the action of spirits in the clearest and most convincing terms. Some of his studies of the confusion of the senses and the delusions which follow after the use of spirits are almost classical in their graphic setting. One of his papers described the irritation and disordered functioning of the brain and the growth of illusions and delusions in homicidal alcoholism which was the basis of two lectures and a subsequent book by Dr. Mynert, of The Hague, Holland. A brief chapter in his book on inebriism, showing the philosophy and defects in moral faculties of inebriates, has been incorporated into many volumes and lectures, some of which have neglected to give the author the proper credit. Many of

his later papers have given very graphic pictures of the physiological and psychological forces at work in the etiology of inebriety. One on Trance and Trance-Alcoholic States, suggested some new lines of study, which has been greatly extended by Dr. Barriets, of Paris, and others. Dr. Wright's first papers and works were far more suggestive than exhaustive. In many cases they were broad, clear outlines, with here and there more minute tracings, but in all there was a rare suggestiveness that stimulated inquiry and further research. In his later papers he sought to be more exhaustive, and carried his studies into broader fields of psychological phenomena. Here he showed the same charming grasp of the subject, noted by clearness of terms and expression. Dr. Wright will be remembered longer for his studies of the paralyzing action of alcohol on the brain and nervous system. His pioneer work was along this line, although he followed up Gressinger's and Lurey's idea of a sensory and ethical brain damaged by poisons, and showed clearly that alcohol acted first on this part of the brain and finally destroyed it. He also brought out the fact that the lower and animal brain might continue with some degree of health long after the higher brain was destroyed in inebriates. These are some of the facts which Dr. Wright brought into the realm of scientific study. Their full meaning and import is not yet understood except by a few advanced students. Only in the future will they be fully recognized and appreciated. Personally Dr. Wright was a most genial man; an optimist whose radiant faith in the final triumph of right gave color and brightness to all his life. As a companion on a foreign tour he lived above all the vexations of travel, and saw the humor and romance

of each day's events. He was a keen observer of the follies and weakness of human nature, and formed very clear conceptions of men and events. While never contradicting any statement of others, he was quick to discern the errors and very charitable to excuse the motive for such statements. A blustering, arrogant critic, who condemned his views very severely, was astonished to hear him reply 'that such views showed great zeal and earnestness,' then go on and repeat and explain what he had said before. While Dr. Wright was naturally a retiring, unobtrusive man, and seemed not to be greatly interested in the every-day affairs of politics, religion, and social life, he was a very keen observer, and possessed strong convictions on all these topics. He was a devout believer in evolution and growth in both mind, morals and body, and the doctrine of right living and correct character was a central point of his life. Above all his personality as a physician and man, above his influence on the generation he lived and worked among, his real life work was in opening up a new region of facts and pointing out new lines of study that will be followed far down into the future. The work of Dr. Wright for the past few years was that of a pioneer far beyond his day and generation. He saw more clearly than others the operation of certain physiological and psychological laws, and in describing them suggested other fields of study of the greatest interest not yet occupied. Death not infrequently brings into prominence traits of character and virtues not clearly recognized before. This was not so with Dr. Wright. For years his acquaintance and correspondence with eminent men and frequent notice in scientific circles showed that he was known and appreciated. After his death

the obituary notices in the daily papers of his own town and state and elsewhere, with eloquent remarks of distinguished clergymen at the funeral, were additional evidence of the great influence and high esteem with which he was regarded by his neighbors and friends. Among scientific men, the conditions and environments of life are not so sharply reflected in their every-day work. Often they may appear more dull and indifferent to the influences of the hour, but behind this a higher ideal life and conception of truth and duty are apparent. This was marked in Dr. Wright and his work, in which he sought to make clear some central truths that would help on the solution of the great drink problem. How far he succeeded will be determined in the coming century. But today we look out over his life work just closed, and feel conscious that a great soul has been with us who has caught glimpses of facts and laws which govern them and traced out a few outline truths for others to follow ere he passed away."

As we think back over the past and note what Dr. Wright accomplished and how he labored, not only for his own generation, but for posterity, we think that he must have been imbued with the spirit breathed forth in the lines:

"Oh, may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In lives made better by their presence!"

While seen no more in Bellefontaine, his work lives after him and marks an honored step in the march of progress along scientific lines. In his home city while he was respected and admired he was more than that, beloved for his many characteristics,

possessing those qualities which endeared him in strong ties of friendship to those with whom he was associated.

THOMAS H. WRIGHT.

Thomas Huntington Wright needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume, for he is the son of the distinguished Dr. Thomas Lee Wright, and furthermore, his own success as a practitioner of law has made him worthy the attention and regard of his fellow citizens. He was born in Bellefontaine in April, 1849, and after acquiring a common school education he took up the study of telegraphy, and, still following the business, succeeded in saving some money. This enabled him to carry out his cherished desire of preparing for the bar, and after reading law for five years with Kernan & Kernan, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio. In 1874 he went to Denver, Col., where he was engaged in practice of law in the office of ex-Governor Bela M. Hughes for a year, and was then appointed assistant clerk in congress in Washington, D. C. Later he was transferred to the treasury department, and upon his personal request, he was transferred to officer of the treasury for the postoffice department, and was promoted to assistant chief bookkeeper, where he remained continuously until 1879, when he resigned because of ill health, suffering from malaria.

Mr. Wright then came to Bellefontaine and after a short stay here, entered the newspaper field, being first connected

with the Columbus Times, of Columbus, Ohio. Later he was associate editor at Springfield, Ohio, in the office of the Champion City Times. Subsequently he became connected with the Kansas City Star as exposition reporter. Later he represented the New York Tribune as its reporter in Washington, D. C., and was also a member of the staff of the Washington Critic, where he remained until after the enactment of the pension law of June 27, 1890, when he returned to Bellefontaine and opened an office as pension attorney. Here he has since remained, and while making a specialty of pension law, he also engages in general practice.

In his political views Mr. Wright is a Republican, earnest in his advocacy of the party, yet never seeking office. On the 17th of June, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Eva M. Dickinson, a daughter of Attorney Henry C. Dickinson, and their children are Donald McCloud, Josephine Lord, Dorothea Case and Lucy Walker.

Through his divers business interests Thomas H. Wright has formed a wide acquaintance, and is a man who wins friends wherever he goes. He is now residing in his native city, where he is successfully conducting his business, and all who know him here entertain for him high regard.

EDWARD BOURION.

The field of labor is limitless. There are only a few prizes to be won in military and political circles, but business life offers many prizes to the man of energy



REV. HORADUS BOURION.

and determination. Strong purpose, unfaltering labor and sterling principles have gained for Mr. Bourion a place among the prosperous and respected citizens of Logan county and he is now enjoying a well merited rest at his home in Bellefontaine, where he has resided since the first of November, 1877. He is a native of Loraine, France, born on the 16th of February, 1843, and is a son of Francis and Margaret (Duroc) Bourion, both of whom were natives of the same country and there spent their entire lives. The father was an architect and builder and constructed many of the fine bridges and buildings in his native district. He was thus engaged through his business career and his life's labors were ended in death in 1856. In his family were seven children: Julia, now deceased; Josephine and Eleanor, who are residents of Colorado; Adalaide, who makes her home in Michigan; Honoratus, now deceased; Edward, and Alcide. Honoratus, who for twelve years was a priest of the Catholic church in Bellefontaine, was educated for the church in Paris, France, and was ordained at Sault Ste Marie, Michigan. After entering the priesthood he took charge of the Catholic church at Negaunee, Michigan, where he remained for twelve years and then on account of ill health he went to the west, settling in Central City, Colorado, where he acted as pastor of the Catholic church for seven years. On the expiration of that period he came to Bellefontaine and was the loved priest of the Catholic church here for twelve years. He next went to Menominee, Michigan, where he died on the 1st of November, 1902. Alcide was

also a priest and had charge of two Catholic churches in Ohio, his last pastorate being in Clark county. He also went to Menominee, Michigan, where his death occurred on the 2d of December, 1896.

Edward Bourion acquired a good college education in his native country and remained at home until 1861, when, in company with his two brothers, he sailed for America, landing in New York city. He went direct to Marquette, Michigan, where lived an uncle, who was also a member of the priesthood. There Mr. Bourion of this review engaged in teaching a French school for two years and on the expiration of that period he removed to Negaunee, Michigan, where he conducted a French school for three years. While there he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Egan, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, July 21, 1851, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Egan. Her father was foreman in the iron mines there and both he and his wife are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bourion have been born twelve children: Mary, who is a sister in the Convent of Mercy at Cincinnati, Ohio, where she is a teacher of music; Honoratus, who was graduated in the schools of Canada and studied for the priesthood in Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he devoted his life to his holy calling until his death, which occurred June 15, 1891; Alcide, who is employed in the shops of the Big Four Railroad Company at Bellefontaine; Francis, who is also in the railroad shops; Edward, who married Miss Odile Raiche and resides in Menominee, Michigan; Clement, who is employed in the Big Four Railroad shops; Clara, who occupies a position in the printing office

of the Examiner in Bellefontaine; Blanche and Hortense at home; two who died in infancy, and Louis, who resides with his parents.

After his marriage Mr. Bourion removed to Schoolcraft, Michigan, where he was engaged in the operation of a saw-mill for seven years. He then came to Bellefontaine in 1877 and purchased twenty acres of land near the city, on which he was engaged in gardening. He raised all kinds of vegetables for the market and the excellence of his product combined with his reliable business methods secured for him a liberal patronage that year by year increased his income, until in 1898, with a handsome competence he retired to private life. He now owns a nice residence at No. 206 East Spring street where he and his family reside and he has other property in Bellefontaine.

In his political views he is a Democrat where matters of state and national importance are involved but at local elections he casts his ballot independently of parties. For six years he served as township assessor and proved a capable official. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church in Bellefontaine and take an active and zealous interest in its work. Mr. Bourion has resided in Bellefontaine for almost a quarter of a century and is a prominent resident here, having won the good will and confidence of friends and neighbors by a life of uprightness and industry. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success and his life history most happily illustrates what may be accomplished by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose.

HENRY A. HULING.

Henry A. Huling, who is now living a retired life in Union township, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 12th of April, 1825, and is a son of Samuel and Catharine (Martz) Huling. In 1836 the family came to Ohio by team and located in Fairfield county, where the father engaged in teaming as a means of livelihood until 1840, when he removed to Champaign county and purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres in Adams township. There he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, the former dying when our subject was about thirty years old.

Mr. Huling of this review is the oldest in a family of five children. James, the second in order of birth, remained upon the old home place until his death. Eliza Agnes married William Ritter and died in Champaign county. Susan Catharine married Frank Underhill and resides in Putnam county, Ohio. Samuel M. married Rebecca Niswanger and makes his home in Adams township, Champaign county.

Henry A. Huling remained under the parental roof until his marriage and in the public schools of that locality acquired a fair education. He first married Miss Philena Eliza Munroe, who died about fifteen months later, leaving no children. On the 18th of October, 1857, in Union township, Logan county, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Ann Moore, who was born in that township, December 7, 1825, a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Makemson) Moore.

Soon after his second marriage Mr. Huling bought fifty-three acres where he

now resides, his present home having already been built. This was the place on which Mrs. Huling's grandfather, Robert Moore, had settled at an early day when her father was about ten or twelve years of age. Robert Moore afterward returned to Pennsylvania for his mother, Mrs. Ann (McCrary) Moore, his father, John Moore, having died in Uniontown, Fayette county, that state. The mother was then over eighty years of age. She made the journey on horseback, but died shortly after her arrival in this state, her remains being the first to be interred in the old Moore burying-ground on the farm where Abraham Moore now lives. This burial plot is still kept up. The house in which Mr. and Mrs. Huling reside was built when the latter was about twelve years old and has since been her home with the exception of the first two years of her married life, which were spent in Champaign county, Ohio. Six generations of the Moore family have resided upon this farm since 1812, these being Mrs. Ann (McCrary) Moore, the great-grandmother of Mrs. Huling; her son, Andrew Moore; his son, Robert Moore; the latter's daughter, Mrs. Mary A. (Moore) Huling; her daughter, Mrs. Ada H. Boyd, and the latter's daughter, Pansy Boyd. Each year in August the Moore family holds a reunion at Silver lake, near Bellefontaine. Mr. Huling has added to his farm until he now has eighty-six acres of land and his wife also has another farm which she inherited from her father. After years of quiet industry he is now resting from active labor and is enjoying the fruits of former toil.

Unto our subject and his wife were born four children, as follows: Ada Florence, after completing her education in the public schools, was married September 30, 1890, to Rev. Thomas F. Boyd, a Presbyterian minister and a graduate of Allegheny Seminary, of Allegheny, Pa. They had two children, Pansy Marie, born August 29, 1892, and Twila May, born May 15, 1894. They were both born in Columbus Grove, Putnam county, Ohio, but the family afterward removed to Quincy, this county, where Mr. Boyd died May 14, 1901, his remains being interred in DeGraff. Etta Electa is the wife of John Worley, who lives in Union township, this county, and they have two children, Lola and Lloyd, twins, born July 25, 1901. Gilbert S. married Sally Hetrick and has one child, Hetrick, who was born December 11, 1899. Andrew died in infancy.

Mr. Huling was reared a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for the candidate of that party in 1848. Religiously he is an earnest and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and has filled the office of deacon for many years. His life has ever been in harmony with his professions, and his friends throughout the community are many. Mrs. Huling is also a Presbyterian in religious belief, the Moore family having for over a century been active members of that church in Ireland and Scotland prior to coming to this country. Her father was a ruling elder in that denomination for forty years and she and her husband became charter members of the Presbyterian church at DeGraff, which was organized in 1865.

JACOB ALLINGER.

Jacob Allinger is proprietor of the Miami Rolling Mills of Quincy, Ohio, and was born in Germany March 16, 1831, a son of Jacob and Christine (Lenz) Allinger. In the possession of the family is an old passport cherished as an heirloom, granting the father and his family the privilege of coming to America. A liberal translation makes it read as follows: "All the civil and military boards are commanded to pass Jacob Allinger, a son of Jacob, who was born in Lauffan Overant, Besingheim, where he has dwelt up to the present time, and who is to make a voyage from Lauffan through the Netherlands to North America for the purpose of making his home there. He is going to leave the empire from Heilbonn and free and without hindrance may be allowed to reach his destination. This document is given at Besingheim on the 4th of April, 1846." On the margin of this passport appears a description of Jacob Allinger saying that he was born February 14, 1803; his height is five feet nine inches; his stature strong; his face broad, with a good complexion and gray hair and blue eyes. There was also a list of those who accompanied him, including his wife, who bore the name of Christine Lenz and was born October 16, 1803. Then followed the names of six of the children—Jacob, born March 16, 1831; Christiene, born November 30, 1832; Jakobine, twelve years old; Christine, nine years old; Gottlieb, five years old; Gottlob, four years old, and Catherine, a year and a half old. On the reverse side of the document appears a personal description of the wife and mother and of the eldest son, Jacob, to-

gether with the official seals of the various places where the passport was examined.

Jacob Allinger of this review was at that time fifteen years of age and is described on the passport as being five feet seven inches in height, with brown hair and blue eyes. The family located on a farm in Shelby county, a few miles east of Sidney, Ohio, where the father purchased a small tract of land and spent his remaining days. There Jacob Allinger, whose name introduces this review, was reared to manhood. In his native country he had acquired a fair education and in this land he soon picked up a knowledge of the English tongue. When eighteen years of age he began working as a farm hand, and later was employed in sawmills and flouring-mills by B. W. Maxwell at Sidney, being engaged in that way for a quarter of a century. In 1871 he found that he had saved money enough to engage in business on his own account, and so came to Quincy, where he purchased the water power and the mill, the latter having been built by Joseph Eicher. It was sold at the administrator's sale, Mr. Allinger becoming the purchaser. He then carried on the business until 1881, when he removed to his present location about eighty rods further down the stream. In the operation of the mill he used the old steel turbine, but after two years a new turbine wheel was put in. They still used the old burr stones in grinding, and in 1883 the roller process was installed. The mill now has a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day and the business is a profitable one, well managed and capably conducted.

Mr. Allinger was married in Sidney to Miss Elizabeth Steinmetz, who was born in the fatherland and came from that

country to America with friends. She located in Sidney and there she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Allinger. They became the parents of six children. John, who wedded Emma Pool, by whom she has one child, Ethel, is now engaged in the milling business at Milford Center. Mary is the wife of W. L. Ritter, a farmer living near Topeka, Kansas, and they have five children, Grace, Benjamin, Roy, Lelia and Harry. George, born in Sidney, April 9, 1859, was educated in the common schools and reared to the milling business. He married Clara B. Patton at Quincy on the 29th of September, 1881, and they have two children, Arthur C., the elder, born February 9, 1883, was given good educational privileges and is now a bookkeeper in the bank at Quincy, while Etta, born July 7, 1884, is a graduate of Quincy high school of the class of 1903. Anna Allinger became the wife of E. T. Custerborder and died in Quincy, leaving three children, Bonnie, Carl and Harry. Benjamin, born June 13, 1863, was married to Miss Emma Heath, of Quincy, and they have two living children, Ray, born April 19, 1892, and Herman, born March 3, 1901. Emma, the next member of the Allinger family, is the wife of Dr. E. E. Curl, of DeGraff.

In his political views Jacob Allinger is a stanch Republican, and for several years served as a member of the board of education. His sons have also become identified with the Republican party and George acted for a number of years as a member of the city council of Quincy, while for two years he was township trustee. Benjamin also served in the city council for two years, and in public office the members of the family have ever been found active and faithful. Mr. Allinger was reared in the

Lutheran church and he now has membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Sidney. He trained his sons to the milling business in their youth and all have since followed it. The two sons, George and Benjamin, now have control of the business in Quincy, for during the past year and a half the father has been an invalid. The name of Allinger has always been a synonym for activity and reliability in business affairs, and representatives of the family in Logan county are held in the highest regard.

JOHN P. AIKIN.

John P. Aikin, who is a representative of the insurance business in Bellefontaine, was born in Harrison township, Logan county, December 20, 1863, and comes of Scotch-Irish lineage. His paternal grandfather, George Aikin, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was present at the time of General Hull's surrender. The parents of our subject were George W. and Martha (Dow) Aikin. The former removed from Pennsylvania to Logan county, Ohio, in the year 1851, while the latter was born upon the farm where they are now living. Mr. Aikin at the age of seventy-six years, his wife at the age of seventy years. A stanch Republican, he has given his political support to the party from early manhood, and is deeply interested in its success and growth. He has served both as township treasurer and trustee, and is a man whose well-ordered life has commended him to the confidence and good will of those with whom he has been associated. In the family were ten chil-

dren, those still living being Jennie, the wife of Rev. E. E. Cleland, of Creighton, Ohio; Dow; Sallie; Mary M., a teacher of the public schools; John P., whose name introduces this record; Rev. T. R. Aikin, a minister of the United Presbyterian church, now located at Rushville, Neb.; W. Edgar, a twin brother of T. R.; G. Harry and Mabel.

In his youth John P. Aikin attended the high school of Bellefontaine and remained on his father's farm until he became a resident of this city when twenty-six years of age. On the 1st of March, 1890, he began the insurance business, representing various companies in general fire and life insurance, until 1896, when he purchased a third interest in the Daily and Weekly Index, which under his control became a successful and leading journal, the circulation of the weekly being increased from one thousand to three thousand. In 1898, however, he sold his interest in the paper to Guy C. Oder, and again turned his attention to the insurance, money loaning and real estate business. He represents all lines of casualties, representing for fire the Continental, the Glens Falls, the National Union, the American of Pennsylvania, the Delaware of Pennsylvania and the Concordia. In the life insurance department he represents the Washington of New York and in accident insurance the New Amsterdam of New York, while for bond insurance he is connected with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

On the 14th of January, 1893, Mr. Aikin was united in marriage to Ethel Gustin, a daughter of William and Mary (Reed) Gustin, of Miami county, Ohio. Their children are: Elizabeth, born July

4, 1895; Martha Ann, born April 14, 1897; Margaret, born October 6, 1899; John Charles, who was born July 27, 1901, and won the prize at the Labor Day exhibition of babies in 1902. They also lost one child, Kathryn, who was born November 27, 1893, and died February 25, 1897. The parents are members of the United Presbyterian church of Bellefontaine and Mrs. Aikin belongs to the Women's Club. She is a lady of considerable literary ability, has written a number of poems of merit and was formerly a contributor to the local papers.

UPTON IVERSON MOORE.

Upton Iverson Moore, now deceased, was born in Union township, Logan county, March 31, 1854, a son of Robert and Mary A. (Packer) Moore. He was reared upon a farm in his native township, was educated there in the public schools and was there married on Christmas day of 1888 to Miss Sarah C. Rausenberger, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, a daughter of John and Dorothy (Rexer) Rausenberger. Mr. Moore had purchased land that belonged to his father and was the owner of a tract of seventy-seven acres in Union township, on which he made his home, devoting his energies to the further development and improvement of the land.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moore were born five children—Clara Marie, born October 4, 1890; Anna Dorothea, born September 22, 1893; Calvin Rausenberger, born August 15, 1895; Luther Iverson, born October 23, 1897, and Ruth Christine,

born October 1, 1900. Mr. Moore was killed by the explosion of an engine while assisting in the operation of a corn-shredder, November 30, 1900, and was buried in the Philadelphia cemetery in Union township. In politics he was an earnest Republican, but was never an aspirant for office. He held membership in the Lutheran church and was serving as one of the trustees and as secretary at the time of his tragic death, which came as a telling blow to his family and many friends. In 1901 his widow removed to DeGraff, where she is now living.

ABRAHAM P. SCOTT.

Abraham P. Scott, who is now serving as postmaster of Huntsville, was born on the 18th of September, 1845, in McArthur township, Logan county, his parents being Thomas and Nancy (Patterson) Scott. The father was born in Licking county, Ohio, and in 1822, when ten years of age, came to Logan county. His birth had occurred in 1812, and he accompanied his parents on their removal to this section of the state, the family settling near the Harrod cemetery at Cherokee, in McArthur township. There the grandfather purchased a farm and upon that place the father of our subject lived until he had attained his majority and was married. He then purchased a farm four miles east of Huntsville, and upon it made his home until his life's labors were ended in death when he was seventy-six years of age. He passed away in 1888, respected by all who knew him. Throughout his entire life he had engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In his po-

litical views he was a Republican, and for two years served as township trustee. Religiously he was connected with the United Presbyterian church, and for many years served as one of its elders. In his business affairs he prospered, owing to his indefatigable energy and careful management. He purchased eighty acres of wild land, which he cleared and thereon he made a home for himself and family. He was held in the highest esteem because of his fair dealings with his fellow men and his upright life, and he left to his family the record of one whose career will bear the closest scrutiny. His wife was a native of Ireland, and with her parents came to the United States when a maiden of nine summers. She died in 1882, when about seventy-five years of age. By her marriage she became the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom three are now living. Martha Jane died at about the age of sixty years. She was the widow of Martin Johnson, who had followed farming at Rushsylvania. Thomas M. is married and has a farm and lives in Ford county, Illinois. Sarah Ann is a resident of Belle Center.

Abraham P. Scott, the youngest of the family, obtained his early education in the common schools of his native township, and assisted his parents in the operation of the home farm until the death of his father, thus early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. On the 23d of December, 1863, when about eighteen years of age, he offered his services to the government, enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Camp Chase,

Columbus, in July, 1865. He was on detached duty all of the time, and was ever loyal to the cause which he espoused.

After his return from the war Mr. Scott was united in marriage in September, 1866, in Logan county, to Miss Mary F. Johnson, who was born in Richland township, this county, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Zahler) Johnson. Her father was an early settler of Logan county, and throughout his active business career carried on agricultural pursuits, but both he and his wife are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Scott were born five children, all of whom are now living. John Thomas, who has charge of the electric light plant in DeGraff, where he makes his home, wedded Myrtle E. Ray, who died leaving one child, Gail R. Maggie M. is the wife of Charles McCulloch, a blacksmith of Rushsylvania. Elizabeth is the wife of James Cook, of Iowa, and they have one child. Agie N. is now serving as assistant postmaster, while Grace A. is at home. All of the children were born in Logan county, and the family is one of the highest respectability.

Mr. Scott belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and at the present time is serving as commander of Boggs Post, No. 518, Huntsville. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, in which he has filled all of the chairs, and at this writing is past chancellor. He was justice of the peace for a period of twelve years in McArthur township, and was also one of the directors of the infirmary for three years. At the present time Mr. Scott is filling the position of postmaster at Huntsville, having served continuously since being appointed by President McKinley. He is a man who in all life's relations is found true to manly principles, and in matters of citizen-

ship he is as loyal to his duty to his country as he was when he espoused the cause of the Union and followed the starry banner upon southern battlefields.

JOHN F. LUKENS.

The name of John F. Lukens has been closely associated with educational and agricultural interests of Logan county, and his efforts along both lines have led to the betterment of the locality, as well as his individual success. A gentleman of strong mentality, of progressive spirit and unflinching industry, he labored earnestly and consecutively for the welfare of Logan county, and no history of this portion of the state would be complete without the record of his life work. Mr. Lukens is a native of Warren county, Ohio, his birth having there occurred on the 7th of January, 1824, his parents being Joseph F. and Elizabeth (Fassette) Lukens. His father was a native of Virginia, born August 31, 1795, and after arriving at years of maturity he married Elizabeth Fassette, who was born March 17, 1791. They became the parents of two children, and the mother died July 3, 1865, while the father departed this life on the 15th of April, 1871.

At the usual age John F. Lukens entered the common schools, and, being of a studious nature, he made good progress in his studies, continuing his education at intervals until he reached the age of twenty-four years. He has always been a broad reader and deep thinker, and thus his knowledge has been continually augmented. For twelve terms he engaged in teaching school in Logan county, and his labors in the school



JOHN F. LUKENS.



MRS. JOHN F. LUKENS.

room were commendable and effective. He had the ability to impart readily and accurately to others the knowledge he had acquired, and to impress upon young minds the lessons which he wished them to learn. His success as an educator led to his selection for the position of county superintendent, and for several years he acted in that capacity in Logan county, during which time the schools of the community made substantial and rapid progress.

In the year 1863 in Stark county, Ohio, Professor Lukens was united in marriage to Miss Louisa K. Swarts, who was born in that county in the year 1828. She is a lady of superior education and culture, and was also a successful teacher prior to her marriage, following that profession for eleven terms in Stark county. Her father, Martin Swarts, was born January 10, 1799, and died September 1, 1878, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Southcard, was born on the 2d of March, 1797, in Hanover township, Burlington county, New Jersey, and her death occurred on the 2d of March 1880. In their family were seven children: John; Charles; Plimpton and Luther, both deceased; Lovina Ann, who has also passed away; Harriet Jane, and Mrs. Lukens. Of this number Charles married Louisa Winders. John, who wedded Mahala Hamblin, by whom he has four children, is now living in Hillsdale county, Michigan. Harriet J., also of this family, is the wife of Jacob Alspaugh, who is now living a retired life in Montgomery, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Lukens began their domestic life in Logan county. He purchased a farm near West Mansfield, and there lived for thirty-eight years, carrying on his agri-

cultural work with the same thoroughness and ability which he manifested when in the school room. When almost four decades had passed, he sold his farm property, and in 1902 purchased a house and lot in West Mansfield, where with his estimable wife he is now living a retired life. They have had but one child, Dr. Charles Lukens, who was born on the 10th of February, 1869, and is now living in Toledo, Ohio. He is a distinguished physician, making a specialty of the diseases of the eye and ear. He married Lottie G. Painter, and they have one son, John Alfred, who was born in Logan county, October 8, 1897.

Since the organization of the Republican party John F. Lukens has been one of its stalwart advocates, and has been an earnest student of the political questions of the country. Prior to the Civil war he was a strong abolitionist, and was connected with the "underground railroad," by which many a poor negro was assisted on his way to Canada, where he could no longer be held in bondage. Mr. Lukens has ever taken a deep interest in the welfare of colored men, and rendered them all the assistance within his power during the war of the Rebellion. He has served as notary public and county superintendent, but otherwise has not been a seeker for political preferment. He is a man of exemplary habits, having never used tobacco in any form, and he has always been a strong advocate of temperance. His church relationship is with the Society of Friends, and he has been deeply interested in the growth and development of the cause of Christianity here. Mr. Lukens is now almost eighty years of age, but nature is kind to those who abuse not her laws, and he has been true to her demands. He is therefore a well preserved

man, retaining a deep and active interest in whatever pertains to the general welfare and substantial progress of this section of the state.

JEREMIAH ADAMS.

Jeremiah Adams has made an untarnished record as a business man. In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self-respect as infinitely more preferable than wealth, fame and position. He has also demonstrated in his career that honesty is the best policy and through his carefully controlled business affairs he has gained a very desirable financial return, and is now enabled to live retired. He has been a resident of Logan county since 1853 and he makes his home at the present time at No. 132 North Main street, in Bellefontaine.

Mr. Adams is a native of the neighboring state of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Perry county on the 29th of October, 1828. His parents were William and Rachel (Jones) Adams, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania. His father engaged in farming in Perry county for several years and afterward removed to Allegheny City, where he engaged in contracting and building until he was injured by falling from a building in 1833. His death resulted the same year and his wife also passed away there. In their family were thirteen children, all of whom have departed this life with the exception of Jeremiah and his sister, Ann, who now resides in Wheeling, West Virginia.

The circumstances which surrounded Jeremiah Adams in his early life were

those common to most lads of the period. He attended the public schools and at a very early age he was left an orphan. When but a youth of nine, his parents having died, he was sent to Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he lived with relatives and also attended school until he was twenty-two years of age. He then went to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in steamboating for a year, and on the expiration of that time he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he carried on the butchering business. He not only conducted a meat-market there, however, but also drove an omnibus in Cincinnati for several years. On leaving that city he went to Carey, Ohio, where he was married, and following this important event in his life, he took up his abode in Wyandot county, Ohio, where he remained for two years. He next came to Logan county, settling on a farm in Lake township, two miles south of Bellefontaine, where he made his home for two years, and then came to the city. Here he was employed in a lumber-yard for seven years, and then turned his attention to the egg packing business, which he followed continuously until 1898, when he retired to private life.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Adams proved his loyalty to the Union cause by enlisting in December, 1861, at Camp Dennison as a member of the Thirtieth Ohio Battery. He was afterward transferred to the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, and took part in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Resaca, Atlanta, Nashville and Pittsburg Landing. He was never injured in any way, being very fortunate in escaping all wounds, and at Camp Dennison he was discharged in

August, 1865. He then returned to his home with a most creditable military record, and the consciousness of having done effective service in behalf of the stars and stripes. He is now a member of the Grand Army post at Bellefontaine and also the Union Veteran Union. His temperance sentiment is indicated by his membership connections with the Independent Order of Good Templars, and his political faith is exemplified in the ballot which he casts for the men and measures of the Democracy.

In Carey, Ohio, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Burkhart, a native of Logan county, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Fannie (Arnold) Burkhart, both of whom were natives of this state. At an early day they came to Logan county, settling near Bellefontaine, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. Both he and his wife lived here until called to the home beyond, and were well known people of the community. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born eight children. William is a railroad conductor, living in Cleveland, Ohio; Margaretta is the deceased wife of John Reeves; David is residing in Bellefontaine; Anna is the deceased wife of Marion Wilder, of Bellefontaine; Mary Belle resides with her parents and is the widow of Isam Waymack, who was a blacksmith of this city, and died here in 1881; Clara R. is the wife of George Rutherford, a sign painter of Bellefontaine; Charles was killed on the Big Four Railroad in this city in 1885; and James, a barber by trade, resides in Crawfordsville, Indiana. Mrs. Mary Belle Waymack had two children, Edna and Isam, the latter now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams attend the serv-

ices of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at No. 132 North Main street, where they have a comfortable home, and there Mr. Adams is enjoying rest from further labor. In the field of business he gained the confidence of his fellow men and the success which should crown earnest, honest effort. He is always courteous and genial and possesses a social disposition which has gained for him the warm friendship of many. Although he has never sought to figure prominently in public affairs, he commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact, and his successful career receives their admiration.

JOHN MAY.

John May, whose home is pleasantly located in Jefferson township, near Bellefontaine, was born November 9, 1837, on the National pike extending to Concord, in Muskingum county, Ohio. His father, Alexander May, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1788, and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Margaret McLaughlin, whose birth occurred in the same county in 1793. In 1833 Mr. May came to Logan county, Ohio, settling upon the farm which is now the home of our subject. He arrived on the 1st of April and within five months he passed away, his death resulting from the ague.

In the family were the following children: Jane, Margaret, Nancy, James, Samuel and John.

In his boyhood John May attended the common schools of the neighborhood, where he continued his studies until seven-

teen years of age, and then he became an active factor in farm work in this portion of the state. He was united in marriage to Sarah Minerva Rockwell and thus secured a companion and helpmate for life's journey. She was born August 21, 1840, in Holmes county, Ohio, a daughter of Charles Rockwell, who was a native of Cornwall, Vermont. Her mother bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Marquis, and was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of nine children—James, Clarinda A., Sarah Minerva, George W., Nancy A., Helen C., Asenath S., Allen and Frank. Of this number George, Allen and Frank are now deceased.

Mrs. May was born in Holmes county, Ohio, August 21, 1840, and by her marriage has become the mother of one daughter, Helen May, who is now the wife of W. E. Smith, of Bellefontaine, and they have two living children, Emmett G. and Margaret. They also lost one son, Eugene. Mr. May votes with the Republican party and keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day, thus being enabled to support his position by intelligent argument. In his church relations he is connected with the United Presbyterian denomination. All who know him esteem him for his genuine worth, and the circle of his friends in Logan county is an extensive one.

ROBERT S. KERR.

Robert S. Kerr, an honored veteran of the Civil war, who for thirty years has been a representative of the business interests of Bellefontaine, was born July 24, 1838,

and is a son of James and Martha (Morrison) Kerr, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father, on seeking a home in the Buckeye state first took up his abode in Harrison county, whence he removed to Logan county in 1836. Here he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1847, when sixty-eight years of age. His wife long survived him and died in 1898, at the very advanced age of ninety-six years. Both were devoted members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Kerr was a staunch Whig in politics.

Robert S. Kerr, of this review, obtained his education in the public schools and later devoted his attention to farm work until believing that he might win success more rapidly and find a more congenial occupation in other lines, he became connected with merchandise, dealing in grain and wool. He was thus engaged at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. The months passed and hotly contested battles were fought. The supremacy of the Union arms seemed to be a matter of doubt, and in August, 1862, no longer able to content himself at home, Mr. Kerr responded to the call of his country, enlisting in the Ninety-third Illinois Regiment, with which he remained until after peace had perched upon the banners of the Northern arms. He then received an honorable discharge in August, 1865, and returned to his home. He had been a member of the Fifteenth Army Corps under General Logan, and at all times was found at his post of duty, loyally defending the old flag and the cause it represented. After his return home he again engaged in merchandising and since that time has purchased and sold

grain, wool and coal. During the first seven years after the close of the war he was located in Harper, Logan county, but since that time has resided in Bellefontaine, where his business has grown in extent and importance.

In 1861 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kerr and Miss Mary L. Niven, a daughter of John D. Niven, and unto them have been born three children, Harry S., Arthur Roy and Bessie Mame. The family is one widely and favorably known in this locality and Mr. Kerr has been honored with public office. He served as township trustee for twelve years and for a similar period was a member of the school board, the cause of education finding in him a warm and helpful friend. In November, 1900, he was elected to the office of sheriff of Logan county and is now serving in that capacity, discharging his duties without fear or favor. His personal popularity is indicated by the fact that he came within one vote of the presidential majority. A pronounced Republican he has never wavered in his allegiance to the party which stood as the defender of the Union in the hour of her country's peril, and which has ever been the champion of progress, improvement and reform.

Harry S. Kerr, the son of Robert S. Kerr, was born in Logan county in 1868 and pursued his education in the schools of Bellefontaine. Entering upon his business career he became connected with his father in the grain trade and later he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the People's Bank where he remained from 1890 until 1898. He then again engaged in the grain trade as a partner of his brother, Arthur R. Kerr, but on the organization of the Commercial Savings Bank, October

28, 1901, he became its cashier and is thus connected with the institution, the success of which is attributed in no small degree to his efforts.

MARCO W. LONG.

Marco W. Long is a farmer of Pleasant township, numbered among Logan county's native sons. He was born in Bloomfield township, September 21, 1853, and is a son of John R. and Elizabeth (Quick) Long. At the usual age he entered the common schools and when twenty years of age, having closely applied himself to the mastery of the branches of learning taught, he secured a teacher's certificate. The following year he began teaching and devoted his energies to that profession for thirteen years. He was acknowledged one of the capable educators of the county, having the ability to maintain discipline and to impart readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had acquired.

In early manhood Mr. Long was married on the 6th of March, 1879, in Pleasant township, to Miss Lina Longbrake, who was born in that township and is a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Strayer) Longbrake. For a year they resided in Logansville and then purchased a little home near the village which was their place of residence for ten years. On abandoning the work of the school-room Mr. Long decided to then devote his attention to carpentering, which he followed for three years, and in 1890 he purchased his present farm of eighty acres. In 1900 he erected the front part of the residence and he has built all of the barns, made many other sub-

stantial improvements upon his place, doing all the carpenter work himself upon both the outbuildings and the residence. His fields are well tilled, indicating his careful supervision and progressiveness.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Long has been blessed with six children. Forest, who was born February 17, 1880, attended the common schools and for two years was a student in the DeGraff high school, since which time he has engaged in teaching. Elsie B. is the second of the family. Grace was married March 19, 1901, to Charles Stoller and lives near Columbus. Mr. Stoller is employed in the car shops, and they have one child, Lydia Elizabeth. Homer W. was born September 14, 1886, and is at home. Strayer and Lydia, twins, were born March 26, 1891.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Hayes in 1876, Mr. Long has been an earnest Republican. In 1885 he was elected township clerk and served in that office for two terms. He has been a member of the board of education for five years and the schools find in him a warm friend. He takes an active and helpful interest in political matters and has been a delegate to various conventions of his party. In 1880 he was appointed census enumerator and again filled that position in 1890. His entire life has been passed in this section of the state and there are many elements in his career worthy of high commendation.

JOHN RANDOLPH LONG.

John Randolph Long, a respected and valued citizen of Pleasant township, was born in Towanda township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1827, his

parents being Holden and Elizabeth (Stratton) Long. The father died before the birth of his son. He was a son of James Long, a prominent farmer of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject married again and when John R. Long was about fourteen years of age he left Pennsylvania with his mother's brother, Hiram Stratton, with whom he came to Ohio, settling in Seneca county, where he resided for a year. On the 4th of January, 1843, he arrived in Logan county, taking up his abode in Bloomfield township, where he lived until he had attained his majority. In his youth he was a student in one of the typical log schoolhouses of the time with its greased paper windows and slab benches. He, however, managed to acquire a fair education and at the age of nineteen years began teaching, receiving eight dollars per month for his services, while boarding around among the scholars. For seven terms he followed the profession, his last teaching being done in the winter of 1854-5, when he received twenty-five dollars per month.

On the 27th of November, 1854, occurred the marriage of John R. Long and Miss Elizabeth Quick of Washington township, Logan county. She was born in Licking county, June 28, 1836, a daughter of Noah and Nancy (Lain) Quick, who came to this county when the daughter was eleven years of age, settling in Washington township. Mrs. Long obtained a fair common school education and has proven a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband. For a few years after their marriage he followed farming on a tract of land of forty-five acres, which he had purchased and which bordered the Miami river in Bloomfield township.

Subsequently he sold that property and purchased his present home at that time becoming the owner of only three and a half acres and the water power which operated the mill that had been established by James Moore in 1824. When a boy he had worked in a sawmill in Pennsylvania, doing this himself for the love of the work. He always had a desire to become a miller and since purchasing the property he has operated the mill, which he conducted as a water-power mill until 1894, when he introduced steam power. Mr. Long also possesses a love for mathematics and kindred sciences, and, becoming interested in surveying, he has also followed it to a considerable extent. He has been employed by the county commissioner to lay out county roads, but has never been county surveyor.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Long were born five children, the eldest of whom, Marco Wilson, is represented elsewhere in this volume. Jessie Benton, the next, died in infancy. Viola, born October 21, 1858, became a teacher and is now the wife of Theodore Morgan, of Washington township. They live upon a farm there and have three children. Minnie Virginia, born October 9, 1862, was also a teacher prior to her marriage to Clinton Naugle, who is a carpenter of Logansville. They, too, have three children. Edwin Elmer Grant, born October 27, 1865, was formerly a teacher. He married Rosa Naugle on the 16th of January, 1890, and they have a son, Roy St. Clair, born April 27, 1891. He is with his father and is engaged in the operation of the mill.

Mr. Long was reared in the Democratic faith and served as township clerk for ten years, being elected to the office

for a period of that time on the Democratic ticket. In 1854 he espoused the cause of the new Republican party, but still continued to be a Democratic clerk. His first presidential ballot was given to Lewis Cass in 1848 and in 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont, since which time he has never faltered in his adherence to Republican principles. At the time of the Civil war he was drafted for service, but instead of going to the front he hired a substitute at a cost of one thousand dollars, a sum which required much hard labor for him to pay. He was elected justice of the peace of Bloomfield township and served for about six months, when he resigned because of his removal from the township. He tried several cases, one of which was appealed, but it was never brought to a second trial. In 1870 he became land appraiser in Pleasant township. He has, however, never been an office-seeker and refused to become a candidate for the position of county commissioner. He has been content to perform his duties as a private citizen and he has fully met every obligation that has rested upon him in that way. He prefers to devote his energies to his business affairs and his life has been an active and useful one, the success that he has achieved being the result of his own labors. He is well known in Logan county where he has so long resided and well does he deserve honorable mention in this volume.

DAVID SHAW.

David Shaw, now an honored resident of De Graff, where he located in March, 1903, was born near Bloomington, Fay-

ette county, Ohio, April 11, 1835, and was a son of David and Margaret (McCoy) Shaw. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Ross county, Ohio, being the first white child born in Chillicothe. Her father raised the first corn in that county, being one of its earliest settlers. Mrs. Margaret Shaw died at the birth of her son, David, and the father subsequently married again. He continued his residence in Fayette county until the son was ten years old and then removed to Shelby county, this state, where he purchased land and engaged in farming.

There David Shaw, Jr., grew to manhood, remaining with his father until he attained his majority. He had inherited forty acres of land from his mother, but never operated it, working for others until the Civil war broke out. In November, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served one year, participating in the battle of Cross Keys and other engagements. He was at Harper's Ferry when it was surrendered by Colonel Miles but was paroled the following morning, which put an end to his army life. While in camp at Gallipolis, Ohio, in the spring of 1862, he had met his future wife, Miss Mary E. Hood, and theirs was a case of love at first sight in church. They kept up a correspondence while he was in the army and on the 1st of January, 1863, they were married at Steubenville. Mrs. Shaw was born near Steubenville, Jefferson county, March 10, 1845, and was about nine years old when she accompanied her parents, William and Nancy (Johnson) Hood, on their removal to Beaver, Pennsylvania, where her mother died. Before she was sixteen years of age she went to

live with an aunt at Gallipolis, Ohio, and it was there that she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Shaw as previously stated, though she afterward returned to Steubenville.

After his marriage Mr. Shaw sold his tract of forty acres and rented land in Shelby county, where he made his home until 1890, when he removed to Logan county, this being still his place of residence. In politics he is a Republican but has never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office. He was reared in the United Presbyterian church, with which he held membership for some years, but his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Unto them were born eight children but two died in infancy. The others are Anna J., wife of Sylvester Bright; William E., who married Hetta Hess; Etta O., wife of John L. Hengsteler; Verna Myrrl and Ernest Earl, twins, the former of whom married Frank M. Swonger and the latter married Ella McClure; and Maude Myra, at home with her parents.

WILLIAM MILLER.

For fifty years this gentleman has been identified with the agricultural interests of Rush Creek township, his home being near Harper, and he is accounted one of the leading farmers of his community. He was born in Champaign county, this state, January 15, 1826. His father, John Miller, was a native of Virginia, born in Loudoun county, December 17, 1794, and was a son of Valentine and Sarah (Conrad) Miller, who settled in Champaign county, Ohio, in



WM. MILLER.



MRS. WM. MILLER.

1816. The parents of Valentine Miller were Christian and Mary Miller, whose early home was near the river Rhine in Germany, and on coming to this country they settled in a German colony in Virginia. In their family were two sons, Valentine and Christian. After reaching manhood John Miller was married in Clark county, Ohio, August 3, 1819, to Polly Ropp, who was also born in Loudoun county, Virginia, December 14, 1800. They became the parents of nine children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being Eliza, Sarah, Joseph, Catherine, John, William, Polly and Martha. Six of the number are still living. The father of this family was a Quaker, but the mother belonged to the Methodist church.

During his boyhood and youth William Miller pursued his studies in the local schools and he also acquired a thorough knowledge of farm work. After attaining his majority he worked as a farm hand for two years, and since his marriage has engaged in farming on his own account. Success has attended his well directed efforts, and he is today the owner of a large and valuable farm, under a high state of cultivation and well improved with good buildings. This place is conveniently located near Harper, and is one of the most desirable farms of the locality. The old log house, which is still standing thereon, was his home for many years, and there many enjoyable days were passed, but he now occupies a far more commodious and modern residence.

On the 18th of February, 1849, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Shoots, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 4, 1830, and died February 2, 1902, leaving many friends as well as her immediate family to mourn her loss.

She united with the German Baptist church in 1863, and remained a faithful member of the same until her death. Eleven children blessed this union: Mary K., born January 24, 1850, married Joseph Lusby, who resides on a farm near Rushsylvania, and they have three living children, William, Benjamin and Sherman. Josephine, born June 9, 1851, is the wife of Leighton Y. Shafer a farmer of Rush Creek township, and they have four children, Sarah Ethel, Zebulum D., William Yancey, and Floyd. Of this family Sarah Ethel is now the wife of Stephen L. Lease a farmer living near Bloom Center, and they have one child, Mary Ann. Zebulum is a teacher in Logan county. Miller M., our subject's oldest son, was born November 27, 1855, and died October 28, 1871. Rosabelle, born August 6, 1856, is the wife of Lewis W. Hall, a retired farmer of Bellefontaine, and they have one daughter, Cleopatra, who was married April 14, 1901, to Omer P. Norris, a farmer of Stokes township, and has one child, Natalie E. Wilfred, born July 9, 1860, married Emma Erwin, of Kansas, and is engaged in farming near Rush Creek lake, in Rush Creek township. They have five children, William, Glendale, Harriet, Elwood and Lulu. Farmer, born June 17, 1862, married Ida Roberts and has one child, Ola. He lives on a part of the homestead farm near Harper. Benjamin born October 19, 1866, died December 1, 1880. Joseph, born January 24, 1868, died August 25, 1868. Sarah Etta, born April 22, 1870, is the wife of Willoughby P. Baughman, a farmer living near Jackson Center, and they have four children, Gordon K., Hildred, Florence E. and William N. Harriet, born January 7, 1873, is the wife of Sylvester P. Wright, a farmer living near Bloom Center,

in Stokes township, and they have one child, George M. Centennial L., born October 28, 1876, is at home with the father.

The Democratic party has always found in Mr. Miller a staunch supporter of its principles, and he takes an active interest in public affairs, as every true American citizen should. His life has been one of industry and his course ever honorable and upright, so that he is held in high regard by his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM M. HALL.

The subject of this sketch is one of the representative farmers and highly respected citizens of Rush Creek township. He has been a lifelong resident of Logan county, being born here on the 16th of December, 1849, a son of Samuel and Magdalena (Driesbach) Hall. His father was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1810, but was only six months old when brought to Ohio by his parents, the family locating in Fairfield county, where he grew to manhood. He attended school until sixteen years of age and then followed farming throughout the remainder of his life. Religiously he was identified with the Reformed church and he was a man who commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He married Magdalena Driesbach, who was born September 14, 1811, and they became the parents of the following named children: Ervin, John, William H., Jacob H., Louisa J., Samuel J., David, Magdalena, Sarah Ann, William M. and Lewis W.

William M. Hall, of this review, sup-

plemented his early education acquired in the public schools, by a course at West Geneva College, and for three years he successfully followed the teacher's profession but the greater part of his life has been devoted to farming, in which he is still engaged with marked success. He is the owner of a valuable place of over three hundred acres of the best farming land in Logan county, and has erected thereon a splendid residence with modern conveniences. He is progressive and thoroughly up-to-date in all his methods of farm management and to these qualities, as well as to his industry and good business ability can be attributed his success.

In 1874 Mr. Hall led to the marriage altar Miss Mary C. McGinnis, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on the 18th of June, 1854. Her father, William McGinnis, was also born in that county in 1821 and was a farmer by occupation, starting out in life for himself at the age of eighteen years after receiving a common-school education. He voted with the Whig party until its dissolution and then became a Republican. He married Sarah Shoots,* whose birth occurred in Champaign county about 1821, and they had six children, namely: Mary Catherine, wife of our subject; Alonzo, Benjamin S.; Nora M.; Malissa, and Gilman. Mrs. Hall is descended from the same family to which George Washington belonged, the General's mother being a Miss Ball, whose sister, Mrs. Hardin, was the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Hall. A daughter of Mrs. Hardin married a Mr. Lewis, and their daughter married a Mr. McGinnis, becoming the mother of the grandfather of Mrs. Hall.

To our subject and his wife were born

the following children: Loren, born July 20, 1875, died at the age of three years, three months and ten days. Leona E., born December 24, 1878, is a graduate of Heidelberg University of the class of 1902 and is now a teacher in the Bellefontaine public schools. Cora M., born October 5, 1880, is the wife of Jesse Austin, a chemist at the cement works in Harper, Ohio, and they have one child, Lowell L. William Lester, born May 20, 1883, died at the age of three months and ten days. Sarah I., born October 13, 1885, is attending high school in Bellefontaine. Thurman, born July 4, 1888, and Gladys M., born September 14, 1891, are attending the district school. The family stand high socially and have a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county. Mr. and Mrs. Hall hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a Democrat in politics.

WILLIAM JACKSON.

William Jackson, who was one of the brave defenders of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war, and is now an honored resident of Logan county, Ohio, his home being in Monroe township, was born on the 1st of June, 1829, in Newark, New Jersey, his father being Samuel Jackson, who was a native of Yorkshire, England, and was a stone-mason by trade. The subject of this sketch is indebted to the public schools of his native state for the educational privileges he enjoyed, being a student in such institutions until sixteen years of age, and after putting aside his text books he turned his attention to carpentering.

On the 15th of July, 1852, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Mrs. Georgia C. Warrell, a widow living in Frankford, a part of Philadelphia. She was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1833, and is a daughter of William and Ruth Allen. Her father came from Birmingham, England. Of his eight children five are now deceased, namely: William, Joseph, Emma, Edward and Ellen. Those still living are Mary, James and Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson became the parents of seven children, as follows: Ruth, born April 12, 1853, is the wife of Marion Downing, of Ohio, and they have seven children. Emma, born August 26, 1855, is the wife of Henry Harish, whose home is in West Liberty, Logan county; George, born April 1, 1858, is deceased; Mary, born April 19, 1860, is the wife of John Ricks, by whom she has seven children, and they reside in Huntsville, Logan county; Harry, born January 20, 1867, married Minnie Crevistor and has one child. They live with his father upon the old home farm; Joseph, born April 16, 1870, and Samuel, born March 19, 1873, are both unmarried and reside at home.

After his marriage Mr. Jackson lived in Pennsylvania for several years. In 1859 he took up his residence in Philadelphia, and from there removed to Savannah, Georgia, and later to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent three years. We next find him a resident of Bellefontaine, and he has since made his home in Logan county. He now lives in Monroe township, and in his farming operations is meeting with good success.

On the opening of the Civil war Mr. Jackson put aside all personal interests, and donning the blue uniform of the nation went to the defense of his country's flag, and the

cause it represented. Hardly had the echoes of Fort Sumter's guns died away when he enlisted, April 15, 1861, for three years, or during the war, becoming a member of Company H, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in every engagement in which his command took part. The war being over, he was honorably discharged in October, 1865, and returned to his home in Bellefontaine. He supports the Republican party, which embodies his views on public questions of national importance, and has always been found as true to his country's interests in times of peace, as when he followed the old flag to victory on southern battlefields.

ROBERT U. GRAHAM.

Robert U. Graham, whose enterprise and business foresight are manifest in his capable control of a general mercantile establishment in Belle Center, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, May 2, 1866, and is a son of Robert and Miriam (Edwards) Graham. The father, who is still living on a farm in Coshocton county, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and when thirteen years of age came with his widowed mother and five children to America. He was next to the youngest in a family of seven children. The members of the family who did not cross the Atlantic with the mother afterward came to America. The family was in limited circumstances, but as the years passed the father of our subject made for himself a place in the business world and prospered in his undertakings. He was twice married, his first union being with Miss Mary Ramsey of Coshocton county. He was afterward

married in Holmes county to Miss Miriam Edwards, who was born in Virginia and was a daughter of Jesse and Harriet (Lily) Edwards. In her girlhood she came to Ohio and resided upon a farm near Nashville in Holmes county, where she was reared to womanhood. In the family were nine children of whom five are still living, namely: Richard A., of Bellefontaine; William T., who is a farmer of Warsaw, Indiana; Francis O., who is a traveling salesman residing in Los Angeles, California; Robert U.; and Herbert E., who is a farmer of Coshocton county, Ohio.

Robert U. Graham was reared upon the home farm in the county of his nativity and acquired a fair common-school education. He remained with his parents until he was about twenty-two years of age, when he came to Belle Center and clerked for an older brother, R. A. Graham, who was then in business in this place, but is now located in Bellefontaine. For three years Mr. Graham of this review served as a salesman for his brother and later engaged in business on his own account. In December, 1891, he opened a grocery store in Piqua, Ohio, where he remained for about a year and a half and then returned to his father's farm in Coshocton county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for two years. Later he conducted a general store at Jackson Center in Shelby county for five and a half years and on the expiration of that period removed to Springfield, Ohio, where he remained for six months. He then came to Belle Center on the 15th of April, 1901, and in connection with his brother purchased the store of which he is now the owner. In October, 1902, he became sole

proprietor and is now conducting a prosperous and profitable business.

During the period of his first residence in Belle Center Mr. Graham was united in marriage on the 1st of January, 1891, to Miss Margaret M. Laughlin of this place. She was here born and is a daughter of Thomas Clark and Fanny (Henry) Laughlin. Mrs. Graham is a graduate of the Belle Center high school and for one year engaged in teaching. Unto our subject and his wife have been born three children: Fanny M., who was born in Belle Center, December 22, 1891, and died January 4, 1892; Robert Clark, who was born in Piqua, January 4, 1893; and Malcolm, born in Belle Center, November 15, 1902.

In his political views Mr. Graham is a stalwart Republican, having supported the party since casting his first presidential ballot for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. He has served as a delegate to the state conventions and takes a deep interest in the growth and success of Republican principles. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias of Belle Center and the Golden Eagles at Jackson Center. He is a man who in his business life and his social and political relations has commanded the respect and good will of those with whom he has been associated and in his mercantile affairs he has met with creditable success.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

Samuel Alexander, a retired farmer living in Bellefontaine, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1823,

and is of German descent. His parents were William and Elizabeth (McGee) Alexander, who were also natives of the Keystone state and about 1838 emigrated westward to Ohio, settling upon a farm in Logan county, where they spent their remaining days.

Our subject was about thirteen years of age at the time of the removal of the family to this locality. Their home was south of Middleburg in Zane township and in that locality he pursued his education in a log school house, which, however, was afterward superseded by a more modern and better equipped school-building. He continued his studies until eighteen years of age and in the meantime he had become familiar with farm work in all of its departments. When but twenty years of age he left home and did farm labor for about three years, after which he began farming on his own account on rented land. For nine years he was the owner of a farm near Middleburg and subsequently he sold that property and purchased a farm near DeGraff, which he still owns, this being located in Union township and comprising eighty-three and one-fourth acres. When it came into his possession it was partially covered with timber, which he cleared away, transforming the land into richly productive fields, while upon the farm he made valuable improvements. There is a large ten-room residence upon this property together with a big bank barn, sixty-two by forty feet, and all the necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. In 1884 Mr. Alexander removed to Bellefontaine and purchased his present home at No. 311 North Detroit street. He superintended his farming interests for sometime, however, or

until his eyesight was impaired in 1901 by an attack of la grippe. This also affected his hearing and since that time he has leased most of his farm to tenants.

Mr. Alexander has been twice married. He first wedded Sarah Jane Marquis on the 1st of November, 1849, an own cousin of Governor Marquis, of Ohio. They traveled life's journey together for about forty-four years and then, in 1893, were separated in death, Mrs. Alexander being called to her final rest. On the 2nd of November, 1898, Mr. Alexander was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Robb, an own cousin of Ex-Judge Robb, of Lima, Ohio. She was born in Logan county in 1849, a daughter of Sylvester and Isabel (Moore) Robb, both of Washington county, Pennsylvania. They settled in Logan county, Ohio, in 1831, and here the father died March 31, 1883, and the mother in Jefferson township, May 20, 1896. Mrs. Alexander has four brothers living: James M., of Union county, Ohio; Thomas B., of Hall county, Nebraska; Joseph H., who resides near Zanesfield, and S. C., of Lima.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Alexander was twice drafted for service, but the county paid money rather than send him to the front. Mr. Alexander and his wife are both members of the First Presbyterian church and while living upon his farm he assisted in building the church of that denomination at West Liberty. His political support has always been given the Democracy. When he started in life he had but fifty cents in his pocket. He never had ambition to become wealthy, but he wished to be in moderate circumstances in order that he might provide a good home for himself and wife and he

has reached that goal. During the first year he spent only two dollars, saving the rest of his earnings and in course of time he had enough to purchase a small farm. From that time he has steadily progressed and is now the possessor of a very comfortable competence, which enables him to rest from further labor. His life history should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others and proves conclusively that success may be gained through earnest purpose.

REUBEN B. KELLER.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, who has gained advancement through honorable business methods, and won a high reputation in his chosen calling through merit. Such has been the career of Reuben B. Keller, who is now cashier of the People's Bank of Bellefontaine. He was born in this city in 1842, a son of Sebastian Keller, who was a native of Clark county, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation, removing from Bellefontaine to a farm in Logan county. He wedded Lydia Houtz, of Bellefontaine, and unto them were born several children. Mr. Keller became the owner of a valuable farm of two hundred and forty-five acres, which he had at the time of his death, in the year 1892. His widow still survives him, and is now living on the old home place with her, son-in-law, J. G. Harris. Mr. Keller, of this review, has two brothers and three sisters: Mrs. Elizabeth W. Morton, who resides near Huntsville, Ohio; Mary M., the wife of J. G. Harris; Columbia J., the wife of Warder Dowell, who resides

upon the county farm; John H. S., of Bloomington, Indiana; and David C., who is a member of the firm of Keller & Dowell, of Bellefontaine.

Upon the old home farm Reuben B. Keller, of this review, was reared, and at an early age he worked in the fields and meadows. When nineteen years of age, however, he left the plow and, donning the blue uniform of the country, he went forth in defense of the Union, enlisting in 1862, as a member of Company D, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years under the command of Captain Robert Dow and Colonel Benjamin P. Runkle, with the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the siege of Knoxville, and the hotly contested engagement at Philadelphia, Tennessee, but most of the time he was on detached duty as clerk in the division headquarters. He was on detached service throughout the Atlanta campaign, but was in active service in the saddle for eighteen months. Wherever duty called him, however, he was found to be loyal to his country, and the trusts reposed in him were never betrayed, but always discharged with loyalty to the Union cause.

After the war Mr. Keller became a student in Eastman's Business College, in Poughkeepsie, New York, in which he was graduated with the class of 1866. He then returned to Bellefontaine, and was employed as bookkeeper by F. D. Prouty, a dealer in agricultural implements for two years. Subsequently he formed a partnership with George W. Rife, known as Rife & Keller, dealers in agricultural implements, and in January, 1869, he became bookkeeper in the People's Bank, which in July, 1880, was re-organized as the People's National Bank. At that time he was appointed assistant

cashier and when changes occurred in the office-holding of the institution occasioned by the death of the president, A. Riddle, Mr. Keller was made cashier and has since continued to serve in that capacity. He is also one of the stockholders and directors of the institution.

In 1880 occurred the marriage of Mr. Keller and Miss Annabel Taylor, who was born in Logan county, in 1849. Her parents are both deceased, but she has three brothers and three sisters who are living, namely: Mrs. Sarah J. Casebolt, of Bellefontaine, who is now a widow; Mrs. Ruth H. Grimes, of this city; T. O., who is employed in the Citizen's Savings Bank, of Columbus, Ohio; W. S., who is a passenger conductor on the Big Four Railroad; Frank G., who is a street car motorman of Sioux City, Iowa; and Alice, of Bellefontaine. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Keller have been born two children: Ada A., the wife of Guy C. Odor, who is engaged in the job-printing business at St. Mary's, Ohio; and Herman B., who is attending college at Oberlin, Ohio. They also lost their second child, Mamie, who died at the age of eight months. Their home is at No. 312 North Detroit street, where they are pleasantly located and the household is noted for its gracious hospitality.

Mr. Keller is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in Masonry has taken the degrees of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. For two years he represented his lodge in the grand lodge; for a similar period was worshipful master of the lodge; and for five years was high priest of the chapter. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a stalwart Republican. He has

never been an office-seeker, but has served as trustee of the city water-works. He is now a member of the First Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as elder. He takes an active interest in all things pertaining to the city's development, and has been a co-operant factor in everything calculated to promote the welfare of this section of Ohio.

JAMES BRADEN, SR.

James Braden, Sr., is one of Logan county's highly respected citizens, whose useful and well spent life has not only gained for him the confidence of his fellow men but has secured for him a comfortable competence which enables him to lay aside all business cares and spend his declining years in ease and retirement at his pleasant home in Harrison township.

A native of this county, Mr. Braden was born July 1, 1822, in Liberty township, which then included Union township, his parents being Robert and Lucinda (McNay) Braden. His father was born on the 25th of February, 1799, in Harrison county, Kentucky, six miles from Cynthia, his birth occurring in a block-house where the family had taken refuge from the Indians. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Braden, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and on his emigration to America when a young man settled on the Licking river in Harrison county, Kentucky, where he conducted a store, becoming quite well-to-do. There he married Jane Newell, who died leaving four children, three daughters and one son, Robert, our subject's father. The daughters were as follows: Jane married Samuel Blair and both died in Hardin county.

Their children were James, Josephus, Samuel, Rachel, Jane, Bettie and Hannah, all of whom lived to be married. Christina married William Blair, a brother of Samuel, and removed to Vermilion county, Illinois, both dying near Danville, in that state. Of their several children only one is now living, Samuel, who resides at Newell Station, Vermilion county, Illinois. Mary wedded Handy Powell and they died in southern Indiana, leaving four daughters. Finally, in company with his brother-in-law, John Newell, Samuel Braden came to Ohio to buy stock. They separated with the agreement to meet at a certain place but our subject's grandfather was never again heard from.

In 1810 Hugh Newell came to Ohio in a "prairie schooner" and married Elizabeth McNay, being here when the war of 1812 broke out. As times were hard he returned to Kentucky but in 1817 again came to this state, being accompanied by Robert Braden, who afterwards married Mr. Newell's sister-in-law, Lucinda McNay, who was born in 1801. Our subject was the eldest child born to this union. The second of the family died in infancy, but ten reached manhood and womanhood and five are still living. Of this family Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson lives in Vermilion county, Illinois; Mary wedded Garner Williamson and died in Logan county, Ohio; Lucinda never married; Cynthia married Joseph Norton and died leaving two children; Jane and Samuel both died unmarried; John resides in Logan county; Robert lives in Dayton; and Clay, the youngest of the family, died in this county, December 31, 1902. On coming to Ohio the father purchased eighty acres of land on section 5, Union township, Logan county, and after the erection of a log



JAMES BRADEN, SR.



MRS. JAMES BRADEN, SR

cabin he began to clear and improve his place, following farming throughout the remainder of his life. He was ably assisted and encouraged by his estimable wife, who deserves great credit for the pluck and fortitude she displayed in pioneer times. She was seventy years of age at the time of her death, having long survived her husband, who passed away July 21, 1855. At that time he owned two hundred and sixty acres of land in Union township. In politics he was an old line Whig and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

James Braden, of this review, grew to manhood upon his father's farm, being reared amid pioneer scenes. At that time Indians were still numerous in this locality, the woods abounded in deer and other wild game, brush covered the plat where the court house at Bellefontaine now stands, and the settlers were few and far between. Our subject acquired his education in the log building with a huge fireplace and greased paper windows, one end being used as a cooper shop. He began life for himself by working on a farm at small wages, in this way making enough to purchase a team. He also split rails at fifty cents per day.

On the 3rd of December, 1843, Mr. Braden was married in Union township to Miss Edith Spry, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, April 7, 1823, but was only a year old when brought to Logan county by her parents, Samuel and Margaret (McGill) Spry. She died in 1885, her loss being deeply mourned by many friends as well as her immediate family. She was a noble woman who, notwithstanding the privations and struggles of pioneer life, took an especial pride in her family

and put forth every effort in her power to give them advantages that would be helpful to them in life. She desired to see them well educated and occupying positions of honor in the community. She instilled into the minds of her children lessons of industry and integrity and she lived to see her sons and daughters become esteemed and leading men and women in the various communities in which they located. She was a consistent member of the church and her Christianity was exemplified in her daily life. Any one in sickness or in trouble never asked for her assistance in vain. She was quick to respond to the demands of those in need or distress, but her true character was best seen in her home where she was a most loving, devoted and unselfish wife and mother. She considered no personal sacrifice on her part too great if it would enhance the welfare of her husband and children. She was also a faithful and loyal friend and her life was indeed a benediction to those who knew her. Of the nine children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Braden seven are still living, namely: Marietta, born October 1, 1844, is unmarried and living in Nebraska. Corwin F., born December 30, 1846, married Alice Spraker and has two children, Charles and Guy. He is engaged in farming in Effingham county, Illinois, is a Republican in politics and a Knight Templar Mason. Robert and James are both represented elsewhere in this volume. Matrona, born March 20, 1856, is the wife of Joseph Hutchins, a resident of Kearney, Nebraska, and they have one child living. Abigail, born November 28, 1858, is the wife of James H. Hartman, of Wilsey, Kansas, and she has four sons and one daughter besides a step-

son. Laura, born August 12, 1862, is the wife of James Baker, of Delavan, Kansas, and has three sons and one daughter.

In 1847 Mr. Braden made his first purchase of land, buying a forty acre tract from his father and erecting thereon a log cabin. He continued to make his home in Union township until 1867, when he purchased two hundred and sixty-four acres of land in Harrison township and took up his residence thereon. Later he purchased an eighty acre tract of timber land; still later bought forty acres more; and in 1882 purchased fifty-seven acres where he now resides. This land is all under a high state of cultivation and well improved with good and substantial buildings. He and his sons are considered the best posted men on the raising of fine sheep in Logan county and are meeting with excellent success in that business. Recently they sold twenty head of lambs for three hundred dollars to be shipped to Wyoming. Mr. Braden deserves to be classed among the self-made men of the county, his prosperity having come to him through his own well directed efforts, sound judgment, good business ability and the assistance of his estimable wife, and he is now enjoying a well earned rest.

He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, in 1844; supported John C. Fremont in 1856; and has since been an ardent Republican. During the Civil war he served as a trustee of Union township. In 1857 he was made a Mason in West Liberty Lodge, but now holds membership in Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M., and has also taken the degrees of the chapter and council at Bellefontaine. Religiously he is connected with the Lutheran church.

Throughout his native county he is widely and favorably known and well deserves honorable mention in its history.

DONN PIATT.

One of the most distinguished citizens that America produced in the nineteenth century was Donn Piatt. While not a statesman in the sense of being one of the office holders in the national capital, there was probably no single individual outside of office who exerted a more potent influence in public affairs. He likewise wielded a wide influence in many other departments of life, and he was a man of marked literary attainments, who has left to the world gems of the highest literary merit. His name has long been a familiar one in almost every household of the country, because of the active part which he took in molding public opinion and shaping the national policy, and in instituting methods of national progress which would command respect and would bear investigation. He was one of the most brilliant writers ever known to the new world, and it was through this means that he became such an important figure in public life. The name of Donn Piatt will ever be upon the roll of Ohio's most eminent and honored sons, and while his work in public affairs may in time be forgotten to a degree, his lines of life and love will never fail to awaken the deepest interest and heartfelt appreciation of his readers.

Donn Piatt was born in Cincinnati June 2, 1819, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Barnett) Piatt. The father was born December 26, 1779, and was a son of Jacob Piatt, whose birth occurred on the 16th of

May, 1747. The last named wedded Hannah McCollough, who was born November 6, 1760, but further back than this can the ancestry of the family be traced. John Piatt, a French Huguenot, fled from France at the great religious persecution there, following the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Seeking a home in the new world that he might enjoy religious liberty and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, he spent his remaining days in this country, dying in July, 1760. His wife, Frances Wykoff, nee Van Vliet, died December 26, 1776.

Donn Piatt obtained his early education in Urbana, Ohio, and afterward was a student in the Athenaeum, now St. Xavier College, in Cincinnati. He took up the study of law under the direction of his father, and for a time was a pupil of Tom Corwin. In 1851 he was appointed judge of the common pleas of Hamilton county. He had won marked distinction as a member of the bar, and while he entered upon practice at a bar numbering eminent men of broad reputation, he soon displayed marked talent in coping with the intricate problems of jurisprudence. At the end of his services upon the bench he was made secretary of the legation at Paris, serving under Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. When the minister was attacked with apoplexy, from which he died in October, 1859, Colonel Piatt served *d' affaires* for nearly a year. Although a Democrat, his belief in the supremacy of the national government and his position toward the attitude of the south, led him to engage actively in the presidential canvass in behalf of Abraham Lincoln upon his return to the United States. In company with

General Robert Schenck he delivered campaign addresses throughout southern Illinois, and the value of his services was publicly announced by the president-elect.

After the inauguration of the Civil war Donn Piatt enlisted as a private at the first call for volunteers in April, 1861, and was elected Captain of Company C, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the 28th of June of the same year he was appointed chief of staff to General Robert C. Schenck, in which position he served for three years with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in June, 1864, he resigned because of the failing health of his wife. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and in the engagement of Cross Keys, and he was a distinguished officer, unfaltering in support of the Union cause. General Boynton, one of his warmest friends, in writing of his war service, said:

"During one absence of the latter from Baltimore, Colonel Piatt issued an order for enlisting slaves into the Union army. This bold step, wholly unauthorized, but to Colonel Piatt plainly logical, really led to the speedy abolition of slavery in Maryland. He was constantly in trouble with superior headquarters and the war department for cutting red tape, and doing things which he thought practical to help the war along. His whole service in the field was able, intensely earnest and hotly patriotic."

Colonel Piatt represented Logan county in the state legislature in 1866. His writing as correspondent at Washington, D. C., for the Cincinnati Commercial won him national fame. He served as correspondent from 1867 until 1871, and distinguished himself as a writer of great brilliancy. Again we quote from General Boynton: "Often somewhat indifferent to the facts, but never

to the absurdities of the pretensions to greatness on the part of many congressmen. In fact, he kept most of the leaders in constant hot water, inaugurating what has proven the now almost invariable custom of 'writing down' everything congress does. His criticisms were frequently just: it is the rare exception now that the complaints of the would-be cynics are worthy of credence. Colonel Piatt subsequently founded and edited the Washington Capital for ten years, making it so odious to many government officials that at their instance, during the presidential controversy of 1876, he was indicted — but, as he naively said, 'though trying very hard never got into jail.' On the contrary, he sold the Capital at a very handsome figure, and returned to the peace and quiet of Mac-a-cheek, where he engaged in literary work and farming.

"When he came to Washington to write of public affairs he was not only fully equipped, but nationally known, and all that he wrote attracted attention. He had no patience with shams and official pretensions. He put razor edges on his denunciations. They cut to the marrow. The shades are full of public men bearing the scars of his pen. He did brave and valuable work for the common people. He peeled the veneering from shoddy society, and caused it to be seen at its real worth. He was not one to quail, or in any degree hold his hands, or slacken his blows in dealing with dignitaries. It would not be correct, nor is it necessary to his fame to say that he was always right. But he was always in earnest, and always believed himself right. He used words as ammunition. He gave them a high initial velocity as they were struck off from his pen, and when he intended them to cut and to wound they sel-

dom failed him. Within three months of the time he began here as a correspondent the house of representatives was known the country over as the 'Cave of Winds,' and the senate as the 'Fog Bank'—as he had christened these halls. Through long years he has made journalism attractive."

Colonel Piatt's last journalistic work to the Cleveland Plaindealer on the issues and candidates of the campaign. He did a great work for the Democracy and his terse sentences were widely quoted. In a life record of him published after his death it is said:

"It is not generally known that it was Donn Piatt who supplied the word 'crank' in its present peculiar and popular use. He was writing in his paper, the Washington Capital, which under his editorship was the most fearless, vigorous, aggressive and illustrious journal in the land, of a well known journalist, now long since dead, whom he characterized as an appendage to a coffee mill that ceaselessly ground out hobbies. The term used in this connection was at once made public property, but it was not until applied to the slayer of Garfield that it found its way to everybody's tongue. 'Twisting the British lion's tail' is a pet phrase derived from the same source. Senator Zach Chadler in a speech in the senate chamber had taken occasion to arraign the British government in unusually severe terms, prompted presumably by the presence in the gallery of the British minister. When the next issue of the Capital appeared it contained a parodied version of the speech headed with the phrase mentioned that set the entire country into a roar that was echoed from across the ocean. 'The cave of the winds,' as applied to the national house of

representatives, and the 'fog bank' for the senate, are other well known offsprings of his pen, and 'Wanamakered,' a term of more recent invention expressive of the discharge of government employes on political grounds, is still another."

One of the most notable of Colonel Piatt's letter productions was his entertaining volume, "Memories of the Men Who Saved the Union," whom he designates as Lincoln, Stanton, Chase, Seward and General George H. Thomas, is sharply critical, but its strong passages and just appreciation of the great deeds of great men more than atone for this fault, if it be one. The Westminster Review describes it as "The record of great geniuses, told by a genius."

The home life of Donn Piatt was ideal. He first married Louise Kirby, who was born in Cincinnati, November 25, 1826, and they were married on the 16th of August, 1847. They had but one child, Mac-a-cheek, who died at the age of two years and Mrs. Piatt passed away October 2, 1864. On the 12th of July, 1866, he wedded her sister, Miss Ella Kirby, who was born in Cincinnati, March 17, 1838, and completed her education by two years' study in Paris, France. She now survives him and is living in West Liberty. He died November 12, 1891. These ladies were the daughters of Timothy and Amelia (Metcalf) Kirby. Their mother was twice married, being the widow of John Hare when she became the wife of Timothy Kirby February 11, 1826. She was a daughter of John Metcalf of Virginia and was born in 1803. The family removed to Clermont county, Ohio, in her early girlhood. By her first husband she had one son to whom was given his father's

name, John Hare. When only sixteen years of age she was left a widow; and when a young man her son died in California about 1850. Timothy Kirby, the father of Mrs. Piatt, was born at Upper Houses, Middletown, Connecticut, November 16, 1797, a son of Zebulun and Louisa (Gibson) Kirby, who were married May 3, 1795. Timothy Kirby became their second son. He removed with his parents to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1803, and there he entered a woolen factory and learned the trade of manufacturing broad-cloth. He was afterward a student in Lenox Academy and when but seventeen years of age he removed to Ohio, going down the Allegheny river upon a raft, his destination being Cincinnati. He engaged in teaching school at Eaton soon after his arrival and subsequently he became a student in the Cincinnati College. When his college work was completed he entered the office of General William Lytle in Cincinnati, then the military land surveyor having jurisdiction over the district of Ohio. Mr. Kirby remained with him for seven years. About 1825 he took up the study of law under the direction of Joseph S. Bonham and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in the May term of 1827. He never made great advancement, however, as a lawyer, and soon returned to the land business. In 1828 he received from the Philadelphia board of directors of the bank of the United States an appointment as land agent at Cincinnati, subordinate to George W. Jones. In 1836 he was appointed agent and continued to act in that capacity through all the changes made in the control of the Bank of the United States until the business was closed out and the proceeds remitted. During

this long period a large amount of business was done in the land-office. In all transfers Mr. Kirby devised simple logical means of describing lands, making his description new, original and free from complications. This improvement saved in was the publication of a series of letters finite trouble and loss of time and had a good effect upon the land records of Cincinnati. His care in perfecting titles inspired confidence among those connected with him in the business and these circumstances combined with the bank business which he also carried on enabled him to steadily amass a fortune. He died June 10, 1876, in Cincinnati, Ohio, leaving an estate valued at between two and three millions of dollars.

It was on the 11th of February, 1826, in Clermont county, Ohio, that Timothy Kirby was married to Amelia Metcalf Hare, who was born in 1804, a daughter of John Metcalf of Virginia and the widow of John Hare. She died January 2, 1867. Mr. Kirby was one of the most distinguished financiers of Ohio at an early day and his life and efforts proved an integral factor in the development of this state.

In 1880 Colonel Piatt retired from public life in Washington to his home in Logan county in order that he might devote more time to his wife in the hope of restoring her health. His beautiful home lay in the charming little valley of the Mac-a-cheek, through which flows the brook which gives the place its name. It was at this brook that Colonel Piatt wrote.

"I heard the bob white whistle in the dewy breath of morn;

The bloom was on the elder and the tassel on the corn.

I stood with beating heart by the babbling Mac-a-chee,
To see my love come down the glen to keep her tryst with me."

Speaking of his home life at the time of his death one of his historians said:

"It was at the edge of this valley and on a wooded hillside facing the sun that Donn Piatt built of stone and oak an elegant mansion, known through all the country as 'The Castle'—built it, like his fame, to last through centuries. Well might it have been called the Castle Content. As seen from this great stone mansion the valley of the Mac-a-cheek presents as fair a vision as ever delighted the eye of man. Of it Tom Corwin summed up a description in the few words: 'A man can better live and die here than any place I have ever seen.' The picturesque architecture is in delightful harmony with the grand scenery about it, and the rare picture brings to mind the historic castles along the Rhine, after one of which it is said to have been modeled. The luxury and love with which he surrounded himself amid this calm and content made of Mac-o-chee a paradise. Little wonder that he should write:

'My days among these wilds are spent

In restful calm repose;

No carking cares or discontent

Disturb life's fitting close.

Beyond these wooded hills I hear

The world's unceasing roar,

As breaks upon some inland ear

The tumult of a shore.'

"Here this remarkable man lived after his retirement from a career that made

his name widely known and deeply loved. Here he tenderly nursed his invalid wife and contented himself in being a mere looker on upon the great events of the outer world in which he had formerly taken so prominent a part. He devoted himself to thought and drew graver lessons of life from nature. The sweet sonnets, novels, short stories as well as the political and historical sketches he wrote here in his old age are among the best of his life.

"About a mile to the southwest of the residence and hidden from it by woods and hills is the pioneer burying ground of the Piatts. It is situated on a hillside beside an old log church, now in decay, that was erected when a few pews would seat the entire settlement. On the brow of the hill facing the sunset is the massive tomb in which rest the remains of two generations of the family. On the top of the tomb directly over the entrance is a monument and medallion of Louise, the wife of Donn Piatt's youth, and on the reverse side of the marble block is chiseled an epitaph that is considered one of the most touching ever composed. It was written by the bereaved husband and is as follows:

'To thy dear memory, darling, and my own
I build in grief this monumental stone;
All that it tells of life in death is thine.
All that it means of death in life is mine;
For that which makes thy purer spirit
blest
In anguish deep hath brought my soul unrest;
You, dying, live to find a life divine.
I, living, die till death had made me thine.'

"Almost diagonally across the narrow valley from the residence of Donn Piatt is that, equally elegant, of General A. Sanders Piatt, soldier, statesman and writer, little less illustrious than was his eminent brother. Although General Piatt's name appears in history chiefly because of his distinguished service in the late war, yet he has given to the world through his pen not a few poems of which the tenderness of feeling and delicacy of expression have won for him a fame almost equal to that attained through his sword. He has reached the allotted three-score and ten, but bears his years easily, and the whitening of his hairs serves through contrast to bring into notice the ruddiness of his cheeks and brightness of his eyes.

"The affection always existing between these two brothers was so tender and loyal that it rendered their intercourse luminous. Each sought the other's counsel in all grave matters and while their opinions often widely differed and this divergence frequently brought these two forceful men into most spirited controversy, they never failed in the end to come to an agreement and part with their mutual respect increased and their love all the more strengthened. This fervent attachment grew with their years from earliest boyhood, and in all their long lives not a single cloud ever cast a shadow between them.

"In his private home life Colonel Piatt displayed a phase of his character as truly remarkable as that in which he appeared before the public. His tender devotion to his invalid wife was the pivot on which his many sided character revolved. Hers was the only hand that could guide him, her

will the only one he recognized as superior to his own. He not only granted her every want but sought constantly to anticipate them. Her rule was one of love, and his submission was his sweetest joy. For her sake he gave up his sway at Washington, renounced all upon which his genius and ambition seemed to be centered and shut himself up in the little Mac-a-cheek valley away from man that he might devote his whole attention, aided by pure air and clear sunshine, to nursing her back to health. And he did it gladly. As he saw the bloom come back to her cheeks and strength return to her palsied limbs he was content with his reward.

"In doing this he was far from regarding himself as a martyr. He knew that nothing he could do for her could be as much as she deserved. He realized the treasure he had in her possession and simply sought to be worthy of it. For a more refined and nobler woman never blessed the life of any man.

"Not only to her, but to all about him, he was uniformly kind and considerate. Not an animal was there upon his farm but loved him, and not one servant in his house or fields but gladly would have died for him. With all worthy his esteem he was invariably jovial, generous, impulsive, loyal and earnest. For his enemies, of whom more can be said for their quantity than quality, he entertained in private only the sincerest contempt and seldom spoke of them except in jest.

"As he appeared before the public the most remarkable thing about this most remarkable man was his versatility. He was equally successful as poet, politician, historian, dramatist, critic, wit, lawyer, judge, diplomat, theologian, soldier, orator,

journalist. In each and every line of work mentioned he has made a distinct and separate reputation that is national. In all combined he has won fame that extends wherever the English and French languages are understood. No two men look at him alike. One is captivated by his wit, another impressed by his profound thought, another charmed by his exquisite literary style and another shocked by his keen, remorseless sarcasm. In each heart that knew him he leaves a monument of different design. Millions admired him, thousands loved him, hundreds hated him, all respected him. In more ways than one his, though not the greatest, was certainly the most remarkable character of the century.

"His work was done, his mission complete and Donn Piatt has passed from an individual to an individuality. The product of his genius and effect of his example remain upon all he has touched; and death with him is not departure but transformation."

CHARLES FOLSOM.

Charles Folsom, now deceased, was a man whom to know was to respect and honor. He passed away August 12, 1898, leaving behind him the memory of an upright life which awakened the admiration and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was a son of Joshua Folsom, who was born in New Hampshire, of Quaker parentage. After reaching years of maturity Joshua Folsom prepared for the bar and began the practice of law in Baltimore, Maryland, in connection with Robert Goodloe Harper. In 1812 he removed



CHARLES FOLSOM.



MRS. CHARLES FOLSOM.

to Circleville, Ohio, and in 1837 he came to Logan county, settling upon a tract of fifteen hundred acres of land adjoining Zanesfield. Indians were quite common in the locality at that time and would often stop at the house to beg. Soon after locating here Mr. Folsom built a sawmill which was the first in Jefferson township. He also purchased a herd of shorthorn Durham cattle in Kentucky and brought them to his farm, but he was not long spared to enjoy the extensive improvements which he had made, his death occurring December 15, 1840. His wife passed away about twenty-one years later, her death occurring December 16, 1861.

Charles Folsom, the youngest son of Joshua and Catharine (Hoffman) Folsom, was born in Columbus, Ohio, September 12, 1824, and under the parental roof he spent his boyhood, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In 1845, at the age of twenty-one years, he was united in marriage to Lydia Pennock, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania. She was of Quaker parentage and with her father and his family came over the Alleghany mountains to Ohio in the early '30's, the journey being made in one of the famous Pennsylvania "schooner" wagons common at that time.

At the death of his father, Charles Folsom of this review came into possession of six hundred and thirty acres of land near Zanesfield, on which was located the old sawmill. This he operated until 1850 in connection with the improvement of his land and then he built a new sawmill near the old one. In 1854 he erected a flour mill, which he also conducted, and thus his attention was devoted to agriculture

and milling interests in a manner that made him one of the enterprising and leading business men of his section of the state. In 1870 he removed to Zanesfield, where he turned his attention to commercial pursuits. He also did considerable building there and served as postmaster of the town. He assisted in building the first railroad into Bellefontaine and he was largely instrumental in the upbuilding and improvement of Zanesfield, contributing liberally to the erection of its churches and its schools and to the promotion of many interests which were of value to the community. He served as editor of the *Mad River Blade* for three years and he was president of the county agricultural society. He also occupied various other positions of prominence and trust, the duties of which he ever discharged with promptness and fidelity. In 1876 he sold his mill and four hundred and seventy-one acres of his land to J. N. Dickinson of Mac-a-cheek valley and with his family removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he was engaged in business for eight years. In 1884 he returned to Logan county, settling in Bellefontaine, where he made his home until called to his final rest, and during that time his attention was given to the supervision of his farming interests. Mrs. Folsom was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1827, a daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Pim) Pennock, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state, where her father engaged in merchandising and in teaching. He came from Chester county, Pennsylvania, to Columbiana county, Ohio, in the '30's and in the early '40's settled upon a farm near Zanesfield in Jefferson township, Logan county, where he and his wife made

their home until they were called to their final rest.

Unto the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Folsom were born six children, whose birth occurred upon the home farm north of Zanesfield. C. Hervey, the eldest, attended school at Urbana, Ohio, and on the 25th of September, 1869, he married Miss Jennie Crew, a daughter of Dr. James Crew, a popular pioneer physician of this vicinity. Mrs. Folsom died in December, 1897, leaving her husband and daughter to mourn her loss. In 1872 C. H. Folsom formed a partnership with his father under the firm name of C. & C. H. Folsom and together they conducted the farm and the saw and grist mills, this relation being maintained until 1876, when the son removed to Lima, Ohio, where he has since engaged in the real estate and loan business. He has been very successful in this venture and now has a large clientage. Maria B. Folsom attended school at Urbana, Ohio, and on the 11th of January, 1868, she gave her hand in marriage to Stanton B. Thomas and they have three children. They now reside in Cassopolis, Michigan, where he is engaged in the grocery business. Emerson Folsom was educated at Cornell University, became a civil engineer and died at San Miguel, Colorado, in 1881. Henry Page Folsom attended college at Lebanon, Ohio, after which he pursued a law course in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. He practiced law for a few years at Toledo, Ohio, and then formed a partnership with his uncle, Hon. Henry F. Page, of Circleville, Ohio, where he is now a well known and successful attorney. In 1886 he was united in marriage with Miss Catharine McLeod Smith, of St. Louis, Missouri, and

they have three children. He is also interested in the farmers' telephone lines and he is a recognized political leader of his district. He received the nomination for representative to the state legislature and two years ago he was the candidate for state senator. He has always run ahead of his ticket in his own county where the opposition party usually has a majority of eight hundred. Sumner Folsom learned the printing and engraving trades and afterward attended the art academy at Cincinnati, where he learned wood carving. He then worked for George M. Pullman, of palace car fame, and he is now living at Bellefontaine, where he engages in raising live stock.

Mr. Folsom died August 12, 1898, the day on which the peace with Spain was declared. He was then almost seventy-four years of age and his life was one of usefulness, activity and honor, commending him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he came in contact. He was progressive in matters of citizenship, reliable in business and trustworthy in friendship. He was a charter member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Zanesfield and he had a very wide acquaintance throughout Logan county where he was known as an early settler, a successful agriculturist and a prominent citizen. Mrs. Folsom and two of her children, Sumner and Florine, now reside at No. 208 Main street in Bellefontaine, where she has a fine residence. She also owns a valuable farm of two hundred and three acres in Jefferson township and another farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Monroe township. Like her husband she shares in the high regard of many friends and is well known in Logan county.

JOSEPH C. BRAND.

A number of the important business interests of Bellefontaine have felt the stimulus of the energy and executive ability of Mr. Brand, whose efforts have formed no unimportant element in promoting commercial activity here, nor has he been remiss in citizenship; on the contrary, he has been a co-operant factor in many movements for the general good, and thus is deserving of mention among the representative men of Logan county.

J. C. Brand was born on a farm near Urbana, Ohio, in December, 1839, his parents being Joseph C. and Lavinia (Talbot) Brand, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. They became early settlers of Champaign county, Ohio, and Mr. Brand assisted materially in the upbuilding of many of the industries of the county. Upon the home farm the son was reared, and in the public schools and in Urbana University he pursued his education, entering upon his business career at the age of seventeen years as a clerk in a mercantile enterprise conducted by his father and brother. From 1861 until 1864 he occupied a position in the register's office of the treasury department at Washington, D. C., and was then transferred to the bureau of statistics in the same department, having charge of that work until 1867. During that period of three years he was chief of the division which published annually the report of commerce and navigation. At the end of that time he resigned to take up private business life in Bellefontaine. He was chief deputy collector of the fourth internal revenue district in 1885, and the same year purchased an interest in the Logan County Index, in connection with W. S. Roebuck.

This paper was developed, and became recognized as the standard of journalism in this portion of the state, for under the able management it was improved in all ways. A liberal patronage was accorded because of the worth of the paper, and about 1893 the daily edition was established. It, too, was attended with a high measure of success.

In the year 1895 Mr. Brand was elected cashier of the Bellefontaine National Bank, a relation which he still holds. He was instrumental in the founding of the Citizens' Building & Loan Company, of which he was elected secretary, and in that office he is also serving. This has become one of the most popular business concerns of Bellefontaine, and has been a very important element in the improvement of the city. Mr. Brand also took an active interest in establishing the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad and has been interested in manufacturing and other business enterprises of Bellefontaine, which have proven of great value in the upbuilding of the city.

In the year 1861 Mr. Brand was united in marriage to Sarah Pearson, a daughter of the late John C. Pearson, and her death occurred in 1889. The two children born of this marriage are John P., of Chicago, and Lavinia, the wife of O. C. Colton, of Lorain, Ohio. In 1890 Mr. Brand was again married, his second union being with Anna Taylor. A liberal education well fitted our subject for the arduous duties of a business career, and with keen foresight and enterprise he has labored along lines producing great good for the community, as well as bringing to him individual success. He well deserves to be classed among the representative men of Logan county, and is deserving of honorable mention in this volume.

JOHN L. HENGSTELER.

John L. Hengsteler owns a farm of ninety-seven acres just south of Logansville, in Pleasant township, and devotes his energies to the advancement of his agricultural interests, whereby he is providing for his family. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1862, a son of Louis and Mary (Bauders) Hengsteler. The father was a native of Germany, born October 10, 1825, and when twelve years of age was brought to America by his father, Louis Hengsteler, being fifty-six days on the water. After arriving at man's estate he married Miss Mary Bauders, who was born in Pennsylvania, the marriage probably taking place in Westmoreland county. During the early boyhood of their son, John, they came to Ohio, settling in Seneca county, where the father, who was a farmer, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. In March, 1883, he came to Logan county, taking up his abode on the farm which is now the home of his son, John. The father died in February, 1891, and the mother passed away in August, 1893, both being laid to rest in Greenwood cemetery, DeGraff. All of their children, six in number, are still living. Samuel first married Laura Bates, by whom he had a son, William, and after her death he wedded Mrs. Kate Rhodes, nee Walters. He resides at Rising Sun, Wood county, Ohio. Elizabeth is the wife of Samuel Shaw, who is living near Rising Sun, and they have two children, Bessie and Wayne. George married Ann Graver and their children were Lulu and Jay. For his second wife he chose Christina Stoutinger, and they have one child, Datus. John L.

is the next of the family. Louis wedded Mary Tamplin and lives in Union township. They have three children, Flossie, Fern and Fay. Charles married Nellie Neer and lives near Logansville, in Pleasant township, where he has sixty-five acres of land. They have one son, Leroy. The father was a Democrat in his political views, but never an office-seeker, and he was a member of the German Reformed church.

In his boyhood John L. Hengsteler acquired a good education in the public schools and when twenty-one years of age he started out in life on his own account. For some time he operated his father's land on the shares, renting land until about 1897 or 1898, when he purchased his present farm, and now has ninety-seven acres of rich and arable land. His father erected the greater part of the house and he has built an excellent barn, and has splendid modern improvements.

On the 28th of February, 1884, in De Graff, Mr. Hengsteler was united in marriage to Miss Luella Swonger, who was born in Washington township, Logan county, a daughter of Michael and Tracy (Moon) Swonger. Two children were born of this marriage: Omer, born July 7, 1886, and Crissie, who died when seven years of age. The mother passed away June 28, 1900, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery, DeGraff. On the 11th of March, 1902, Mr. Hengsteler was again married in Pleasant township, wedding Miss Etta O. Shaw, who was born in Pemberton, Shelby county, Ohio, a daughter of David and Mary E. (Hood) Shaw, whose sketch follows this. Mrs. Hengsteler received a good common-school education and at the age of sixteen began

teaching in Bloomfield township. A few years later she went to London, Ohio, where she pursued a teacher's course. She taught for ten years, four years of the time in Logansville, where she was teaching at the time of her marriage and two months afterward.

Mr. Hengsteler is a supporter of the Democracy and cast his first vote for Cleveland in 1884. In 1898 he was elected a member of the board of education and also township trustee, serving in the latter office three years. In May, 1902, he was appointed treasurer to fill an unexpired term for his fellow citizens recognized his fitness for office, and in the spring of 1903 he received the Democratic nomination for the same position.

DANIEL S. POOL.

Daniel S. Pool is a prominent retired citizen of Bellefontaine and represents an old family of Logan county. His father, William R. Pool, was born in Virginia, November 20, 1819, and in early life married Eleanor B. Strayer, a native of Logan county, Ohio, and a daughter of Rev. Daniel Strayer, who at one time made his home in Miami township, Logan county, and is now deceased. After his marriage William R. Pool resided in Shelby county until 1848, when he came to Logan county, locating on a farm one and a half miles from DeGraff, where he made his home for twenty-nine years, and then removed to another farm in Miami township. By trade he was a carpenter but after coming to this country he engaged in general farming and stock-raising for

many years. He then took up his abode in Bellefontaine and again resumed work at the carpenter's trade which he followed in connection with the real estate business, devoting his attention to the dual pursuit until his retirement. It was his desire to provide a good home for his family and he succeeded beyond his expectations, becoming the owner of over nine hundred acres of land, divided into five farms, besides town lots and dwelling houses in DeGraff and Bellefontaine. He was a man of exemplary habits, having never played cards and having never taken but one drink of whiskey. Religiously he held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. After a happy married life of thirty years, his first wife died January 7, 1874, at the age of fifty years. She was a loving wife and affectionate mother, and a tried and true friend. For his second wife William R. Pool married Mrs. Edith E. Neer, of this county, who now resides with her daughter in New York city. He died on the 1st of April, 1902, when in his eighty-second year, honored and respected by all who knew him.

The children by the first marriage were Daniel S., of this review; George T., a resident of Bellefontaine; Benjamin W., a stock-raiser and shipper of DeGraff; Mary Elizabeth, who died at the age of eight years; Isaac A., also deceased; Luther H., who is a farmer of Miami township and is now serving as a representative from his district in the state legislature; and Emma, the wife of W. A. Badger, of Harrison township.

Daniel S. Pool was born in Shelby county, this state, December 11, 1843, and obtained a common-school education. In August, 1862, at the age of eighteen years,

he offered his services to the country as a defender of the Union cause, joining the boys in blue of Company E, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was mounted in January, 1863, and assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of the Ohio. He was ill from exposure and confined to the hospital for four months. Under the command of Captain Louis Taylor and Colonel Benjamin P. Runkle he aided in driving Morgan out of Indiana and Ohio, and also participated in the battles of Dutton Hill, Monticello, Rocky Gap, Columbia, Buffington Island, Philadelphia, Tennessee, Rockford, Halstan River, Knoxville, Beaman's Station, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Pine Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Columbia, Tennessee, Franklin, Nashville and other engagements. On the 12th of June, 1865, Mr. Pool was honorably discharged at Nashville for the war had been brought to a successful close and the stars and stripes were floating over the capital of the Southern Confederacy.

When the country no longer needed his aid Mr. Pool returned to his home in Logan county and engaged in farming in Union township. In February, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Fidler, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, a daughter of John Fidler, who came to Logan county at an early day and was a farmer and carpenter here. His death occurred in this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pool were born three children: William H., a carpenter of Bellefontaine; Charles W., who is a farmer of Union township, and Minnie May, the wife of Charles S. McCoskin of Union township. The mother died in January, 1883, and

Mr. Pool has been again married, his second union being with Miss Kate L. J. Vanskiver, a native of Champaign county, Ohio, born August 11, 1854, and a daughter of Abner Vanskiver, who followed farming in Henry county, but is now deceased.

From the time of his first marriage Mr. Pool carried on general farming and stock-raising in Union township until February, 1901, when he came to Bellefontaine and purchased his present home at No. 217 North Main street, where he has since lived a retired life. He still owns his fine farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres which he rents to his son-in-law. He was a progressive and wide-awake farmer and his enterprise and energy brought to him a competence that now enables him to rest from further labor. He has held the office of trustee and supervisor in his township and in politics he has always been an earnest Republican, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. Two or three times he has served as a delegate to its conventions. He is a member of the Grange of Union township and the Knights of the Golden Eagle of DeGraff. His life has, indeed, been honorable and upright and has been strictly temperate, never using tobacco or intoxicants in any way. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bellefontaine and his influence has been a potent factor in the advancement of morality and in fact all that tends to uplift humanity receives his endorsement. As a citizen he has been loyal to his country, not only on southern battlefields, but in all life's relations. With him success in life has been reached by his sterling qualities

of mind and heart. True to every manly principle, he has never deviated from what his judgment would indicate to be right between his fellow men and himself. He has never swerved from the path of duty and now, after a useful career, he can look back over the past with pride and with a consciousness of having gained for himself by his honorable, straightforward career the confidence and respect of the entire community in which he lives.

JAMES F. REAMES.

One cannot carry his investigation far into the history of Logan county without learning that the Reames family has been represented here from a very early period in the development of this portion of the state. The grandparents of our subject lived here and it was in Logan county upon the 19th of April, 1828, that Thomas Reames, the father of our subject, was born. He was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life and assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Jane Outland, who was born April 27, 1832, in this state. Religiously they were active and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They became the parents of two children, J. F., of this review, and L. J. The latter is living in Kansas, where he follows the occupation of farming. He married Jennie Easton, and they have two children, Bessie May and Quinby E.

James F. Reames, whose name introduces this review, and who is a prosperous farmer and extensive land-owner of Logan county, was born on the family homestead

in Perry township, Logan county, April 18, 1858. At the usual age he entered the common schools, and therein mastered the branches of English learning usually taught in such institutions, continuing his school life until he reached the age of eighteen years. In the meantime he had received practical training at farm work under the direction of his father, with whom he continued to engage in farm labor until twenty-one years of age, when he was married and began life on his own account. It was on the 4th of September, 1879, that James F. Reames was joined in wedlock to Miss Dora Freer, whose birth occurred in Perry township, this county. They traveled life's journey together for about seven years and Mrs. Reames was then called to her final rest in 1886. In 1891 Mr. Reames was again married, his second union being with Miss Lillie Dewees, who was born April 2, 1871. There are three children by this marriage: Mazey D., born October 10, 1894; Georgia Vesta, born January 3, 1896; and James Dewees, born June 3, 1899.

Throughout his entire business career James F. Reames has carried on agricultural pursuits and has prospered in his undertakings. His labors have been carefully directed by sound business judgment, and he is now the owner of extensive land interests, comprising two valuable farms which are well improved with substantial buildings, and all modern equipments. In his business affairs he is far-sighted and rarely makes a mistake in his judgment. He is also very industrious, and these qualities have won for him creditable success, while at the same time his straightforward methods have commanded for him the good will and confidence of those with whom he has been associated. The moral interests of the com-

munity also receive his support and endorsement. His political support is given to the Republican party, and he is interested in its growth and success, but has never been an office-seeker, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs, in which he has met with signal prosperity.

ADDISON HENDERSON.

Addison Henderson, who is successfully controlling important farming and stock-raising interests in Miami township, Logan county, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 29, 1822, his parents being Samuel and Nancy (Conrad) Henderson. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Henderson, was of Scotch parentage and served with the Continental army in the Revolutionary war, while the father of our subject, who was born near Alexandria, Virginia, served in the war of 1812. The maternal grandfather, Anthony Conrad, was doubtless a native of Germany but came to the new world in colonial days and aided in the struggle for American independence. After the cessation of hostilities he took up his abode in Virginia, where he spent the remainder of his life. His daughter, the mother of our subject, died in the Old Dominion and Samuel Henderson afterward married Matilda Morgan. There were six children by the first marriage, of whom Addison was the fourth in order of birth. Only two are now living. By the second marriage there were also six children, of whom three are still living.

In 1835 Samuel Henderson came by wagon over the mountains to Clark

county, Ohio, and for two years was a resident of Springfield, where he worked at his trade of brick-laying, which he had learned when a young man. After his marriage, however, he followed farming. In the fall of 1837 he came to Logan county, settling on a farm three miles northeast of De Graff, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres, thereon spending his remaining days. He worked hard and as the result of his industry became well-to-do. When he purchased his farm he incurred an indebtedness of six hundred dollars, but within ten years his place was clear, although during that early period times were hard and money scarce in this county. He made trips to Bellefontaine to market his butter, starting so early in the morning that he was enabled to return in time for breakfast. As the years passed he prospered and he became the owner of two or three farms. In early life he was a Whig and afterward a Republican. Of the Methodist Episcopal church he was an active member and he died in that faith at the age of eighty-nine years and six months.

The boyhood days of Addison Henderson were a period of earnest and unremitting toil. His services were needed on the home farm and he had little opportunity to attend school, which was two and a half miles from his home. However, by observation, experience and reading he managed to acquire a good education and practical knowledge. He assisted his father until twenty-one years of age, when he began to farm on shares, thus continuing his work until twenty-seven years of age, when he extended his efforts to the business of buying and selling cattle.

On the 22nd of May, 1851, Mr. Hen-



ADDISON HENDERSON.



MRS. ADDISON HENDERSON.

derson was united in marriage to Miss Emily J. Strayer, who was born in Berkley county, Virginia, April 3, 1826, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Small) Strayer, who removed to Clark county, Ohio, when Mrs. Henderson was only three years of age. After two years they came to Logan county and settled, for one summer, one mile west of De Graff and then located upon the farm adjoining the one upon which Mr. Henderson now resides. Soon after their marriage the young couple removed to this place, where they have since lived. It was formerly the property of her father. For some years their home was a log cabin, but as time passed the primitive improvements were replaced by those of modern date. In 1861 Mr. Henderson began buying and shipping stock, which he took to New York city, and while there with his first shipment he heard the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter. The same year he began the building of his present brick residence and while he was laying off the cellar his brother passed by and remarked that he had better be preparing for the war instead of building, but it was a later date when he joined the army. He removed into his new house in February, 1862, and in the following year he became a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, as a private. In May, 1864, he was called into service by the United States government, was sent to Washington and encamped on the farm of Robert Lee. After a week they went to what was called the "white house" where Washington was married. Mr. Henderson did guard and garrison duty for about four months and was at Bermuda Hundred and Petersburg. At the former place he was taken ill and

sent to the hospital near Norfolk, Virginia, and was nearly dead when sent home. He did not recover his health until the following spring. After his military experience he continued in the stock business for many years and he still feeds and ships a large number of hogs annually, at the same time superintending the management of his farm, which at present consists of one hundred and thirty-six acres, having sold one hundred acres in 1902, as he did not care to continue extensive farming.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were born three children: Anna E., the wife of Dr. W. W. Hamer, of Bellefontaine; William Eldridge, who married Clara Riker, of St. Paris, Ohio, and now lives in Piqua, with his wife and two children, Paul and Homer. Mary L., the wife of Dr. William J. Rogers, a dentist of De Graff, by whom she has five children.

Mr. Henderson cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844, voted for Fremont in 1856, and has since been a Republican, but never an office seeker. At the age of eighteen he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which his wife joined at the age of twelve years, and they have since been consistent Christian people. Her father was a licensed local preacher and lived to be about seventy-seven years of age. He was well-to-do and gave to each of his four children a farm of one hundred acres. Mr. Henderson has now passed the eightieth mile-stone of life's journey, and he and his wife have passed the fifty-first anniversary of their marriage. Well known in Logan county, there is no couple more worthy of respect and regard than Mr. and Mrs. Addison Henderson.

HARVEY D. YOUNG.

Harvey D. Young is a retired merchant who is now engaged in farming in Pleasant township, Logan county. He was born in Delaware county, Ohio, on the 31st of May, 1843, and is a son of Henry and Julia Ann (Foulk) Young. His parents removed to Shelby county, Ohio, when he was but ten years of age and his father purchased a farm, which he cultivated in connection with work at the carpenter's trade. After two years he removed to Logan county in 1855 and purchased one hundred and fifteen acres of land about a mile west of Logansville. Upon that farm he spent his remaining days, passing away July 29, 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. In his boyhood days Harvey D. Young acquired a fair common-school education and during his youth remained at home, assisting his father until he was about twenty-four years of age.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Margaret C. Jones and their wedding was celebrated January 5, 1868, at Careysville, Champaign county, Ohio. She was born in Springfield, January 2, 1849, a daughter of John and Margaret (Swonger) Jones. Her father was a miller by trade and was probably born in Pennsylvania, as was her mother. Both came to Ohio in early life and were married in Springfield. Mr. Jones met his death by the explosion of a boiler in a mill in Springfield, where he was employed. There were four children born unto him and his wife, of whom two died in childhood. The mother reared the other two and afterward married David Royer, removing then to Pleasant township, Lo-

gan county. In that township Mrs. Young was reared to womanhood and obtained a common-school education. Her only sister, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Coffey, who was a widow for many years and whose home was in DeGraff, died March 27, 1903, at a hospital in Columbus, Ohio, where she had gone for treatment. Her remains were brought back to DeGraff and interred in Greenwood cemetery. She left seven children.

After the marriage of our subject and his wife they located in Logansville and he and his father established a store, which he conducted for twenty-two years. They also conducted the post-office during most of that time, either one or the other having been appointed to the position of postmaster. When they entered upon the duties of this office there was only a weekly mail, but through the request of Mr. Young, Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, who was then in congress, secured the delivery of a daily mail at Logansville. While in the store Mr. Young purchased an interest in the farm where he now lives. He at first bought forty-three acres of the Royer farm, later purchased thirty-eight acres, subsequently became the owner of five acres in Washington township, then five acres more in the same township, and afterward twenty acres of the Royer farm. He now owns one hundred and eleven acres all in one body, and he has placed splendid improvements upon his land, erecting a fine home in 1892 and also adding other modern equipments, including the latest improved machinery for facilitating farm work. After he had carried on his mercantile enterprise for twenty-two years he sold it and took up his abode on the farm where

he has since lived, his attention being given to the production of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Young have been born ten children, of whom eight are now living. Emma, the eldest, died in infancy. Clara F., born in Logansville, was educated in the common schools and is the wife of Frank Strayer, of Bloomfield township, by whom she has four children: Floyd, Minor, Wavel and Harvey. Sylvester Elwood, who was also educated in the common schools, married Carrie Banning and now lives in Bloomfield township. Clarence A. was for six years connected with the grocery business in DeGraff, and is now living in Tippecanoe City, Miami county, Ohio. Dora A. is the wife of James S. Swonger, of Pleasant township, and they have three children: Hazel B., Pearlle Dale and May. Maggie is the wife of Henry Koogler, of Champaign county, Ohio, where he is engaged in farming. Ada E. is the wife of Clarence Kaylor and lives in Washington township. Harvey Foster, born December 23, 1882, and Henry G. are both at home.

In his political views Harvey D. Young is a Republican and has supported the party since casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. For about eighteen years he has served as a member of the board of education and during much of that time has also been township trustee. He was elected a director of the county infirmary in 1895, and was instrumental in securing the appointment of W. C. Black as its superintendent. Mr. Young is well known in this county by reason of an upright life and business interests which have brought him into contact with many of the leading business men

of the county. In all his trade-relations he has been found to be strictly honest and just and owing to his close application and unremitting diligence he has gained prosperity that classes him among the substantial citizens of his locality.

JOHN KERR.

John Kerr, who is successfully carrying on farming and stock-raising in Union township, five miles and a half northeast of DeGraff, claims Logan as his native county, his birth having occurred near the site of the old mill that was erected by William Boggs, and his natal day being July 26, 1842. His father, Joseph Kerr, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in February, 1812, and was a son of John Kerr, who died in the Old Dominion. When about twenty years of age, the father came to Ohio, in company with a brother and some neighbors, and settled in Logan county. In early life he followed the miller's trade, working at various places in this state, but in 1849, he purchased forty acres of land in Union township, where our subject now resides, and turned his attention to farming. His first home here was a log house, which he occupied for a number of years, but in 1872-3 he built the present residence of his son, John. From time to time he added to his land, until he had one hundred and ninety acres in the home farm and also had a tract of fifty-two acres in Harrison township, being one of the well-to-do and substantial agriculturists of the community. In politics he was a Democrat, but was never an office-seeker. He married Margaret Loman, who was born in Mary-

land in 1813, and was a little girl when she accompanied her parents on their removal to Logan county, Ohio, the family locating in Miami township, where they were living at the time of her marriage, but the parents afterward removed to Logan county, Illinois. Joseph Kerr died on the 26th of December, 1888, having survived his wife only a few months, as her death occurred May 17, 1888. Both were laid to rest in Huber cemetery in Pleasant township.

This worthy couple were the parents of nine children, of whom John is the fifth in order of birth. Five of the number reached years of maturity, and four are still living. The three eldest died in childhood. Caroline married Frederick Mohr, and now lives in Washington township. John is the next of the family. Mary E. is the wife of George Culp, of Harrison township. Margaret is the wife of John Cooper, whose home is in McArthur township. Saloma married George Jackson, and died in Harrison township.

During his boyhood and youth John Kerr received a good, practical education in the common schools, and also acquired an excellent knowledge of farm work while assisting his father in the labors of the field. He never left the old homestead and is today the owner of eighty acres of that tract, which is under a high state of cultivation, and well improved.

On the 20th of December, 1866, in Pleasant township, Mr. Kerr married Miss Sophia Coover, who was born in Union township, this county. Her parents were Daniel and Eliza (Musselman) Coover, the former a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland. Mr. Coover was a young man when he came to

this state, but his wife was only seven years old when brought here by her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have three children: Clarence A., born June 16, 1869, married Ova May Hoover, and lives in Harrison township; Willard E., born January 6, 1881, is still at home; and Harley W., born September 8, 1885, completes the family. Mrs. Kerr is a member of the German Baptist church. By his ballot Mr. Kerr supports the men and measures of the Democratic party, but has never cared for official honors. He is widely and favorably known in the community where he has so long made his home, and is held in high regard by all with whom he is brought in contact, either in business or social life.

GEORGE W. NEEDHAM.

George W. Needham, who follows farming and stock-raising in Miami township, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, April 9, 1851, and when he was six years old his parents, Thomas and Catherine (Evans) Needham, removed to Champaign county, Ohio, settling on a farm near Mechanicsburg. The father engaged in the cultivation of a rented farm for a time and then became foreman of the weaving department in a woolenmill, being employed in that capacity for many years. He is now living a retired life at the age of eighty-four years, his birth having occurred in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1819. The mother, who was born in the same county, in 1815, is also living. They were the parents of eight children, of whom George W. was the sixth, and six of the family are still living: Elizabeth is the wife of Wil-

liam L. Evans, who resides near Mechanicsburg; John W. is the foreman of a lumber yard of Mechanicsburg; William died in infancy; Lucy is the wife of Charles Culp, of Mechanicsburg, and has seven children; Anna is the wife of Samuel McClimans, who resides on a farm near Mechanicsburg, and they have five children; George is the next of the family; Emily died in childhood; and Adra is the wife of Albert Hendrickson, of Mechanicsburg, and has one child.

When but ten years of age George W. Needham began working in the woolen-mills, making stocking yarn, and by the time he was fourteen he was weaving. When he was eleven years of age he fell and broke his right arm, but soon resumed his work in the woolen-mills, where he remained until he was seventeen years of age, his wages going to his father. During the winters he attended school. At the age of seventeen he began working as a farm hand for fifteen dollars per month, being in the employ of a brother-in-law for a time. During his first year he earned one hundred and fourteen dollars, of which he saved one hundred, and then loaned it out at ten per cent. interest. He was in the employ of others until 1873, when he began farming for himself in Champaign county. In 1879 he established a grocery store in Mutual, which he conducted with success for two years and then sold out and engaged in clerking in Mechanicsburg for three years. On the expiration of that period he resumed farming.

Mr. Needham was married November 4, 1880, in Mechanicsburg, to Miss Anna H. Runyon, who was born in Champaign county, a daughter of Richard and Martha (McCaughy) Runyan. Mr. and Mrs.

Needham resided upon a farm in Champaign county until 1892, when they came to Logan county and rented the W. E. Harris farm, on which they lived until it was sold. For seven years thereafter they lived upon the W. E. Henderson farm, and then came to their present home about a mile from DeGraff, in Miami township. Their marriage has been blessed with six children: Rena, born in Mechanicsburg; Bessie, who died in infancy; Ralph H., born October 17, 1888; Earl, born June 10, 1890; Ada, born in Logan county, April 3, 1894; and Bertha G., born in this county, August 24, 1897. Their son Earl was drowned in the Miami river near DeGraff, July 29, 1902, and the Rev. Walter H. Leatherman also lost his life then in a heroic attempt to save the boy. The death of their son came with crushing force to the parents. The following little obituary poem was written at that time:

"Tis hard to break the tiny cord
 When love has bound the heart;
 'Tis hard, so hard, to speak the words
 We must forever part.
 Dearest loved one, we must lay thee
 In the peaceful's grave's embrace,
 But thy memory will be cherished
 Till we see thy heavenly face."

Although reared in the Democratic faith Mr. Needham has always been a Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Grant in 1872. He has been a delegate to various conventions and is an earnest worker for the party, but has never been an office-seeker. He has served, however, as a director in his school district, and believes in having good schools and employing competent teachers. Fraternally he is connected with the Tribe of Ben Hur at DeGraff, and Wildy Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Mechanicsburg, and both he and his wife

are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His life has been a busy one, and from the age of ten years he has made his own way in the world, so that whatever success he has achieved has come as the logical result of his own labors.

CAPTAIN JOHN D. INSKEEP.

Captain John D. Inskeep is respected as a business man, and honored as one of the veterans of the Civil war. When the country called for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union he responded with patriotic ardor, and through long years of sanguinary struggle he fought for the starry banner of the nation and the cause it represented. Returning home he quietly assumed the duties of civic life, and in business affairs has gradually progressed until today he is the possessor of a handsome competence, and also an honored name, which has been won through business methods that neither seek nor require disguise.

He is numbered among Logan county's native sons, for his birth occurred on a farm in Zane township in 1834. His father was David S. Inskeep, also a native of this county, for the family was founded here at a very early epoch in its history. His paternal grandfather was a minister of the Methodist church. David S. Inskeep first opened his eyes to the light of day in Logan county, where his father had located in 1807, coming to Ohio from Virginia. After reaching years of maturity he was united in marriage to Martha Downs, and in order to provide for his family he followed the occupation of farming, but his death occurred when he had reached the comparatively

early age of thirty-nine years. His widow, long surviving him, passed away in March, 1890. She, too, was a native of Logan county, and in her family were eight children, of whom all are living with the exception of Mrs. Josephine Dickinson, who died in 1889. The Captain is the eldest of the family, and the others are Mrs. Catherine Vaughnyning, Mrs. Elizabeth Skidmore, Mrs. Esther Outland, David F., Hulda and Mrs. Mary Skidmore. With the exception of the last named all are still residents of Logan county.

To a limited extent Captain Inskeep attended the common schools in his boyhood days. His training at farm work was not meager, for, from an early age, he worked in the fields and meadows, being thus engaged until 1861, when, in response to his country's call for aid, he enlisted as a private of Company C, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry. In June, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and in November of the following year he was commissioned captain of Company C. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland with the Fourteenth Army Corps, and when mustered out on the 16th of July, 1865, Captain Inskeep lacked but forty days of serving four years. For three months he was the acting major of his regiment, but did not hold a major's commission. Many and important were the battles in which he participated, including the engagements at Wild Cat, Kentucky, October 21, 1861; Mills Springs, Kentucky, January 19, 1862; Corinth, May 17, 1862; Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; Stone River, Tennessee, from December 30, 1862, to January 3, 1863; Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 26, 1863; Chickamauga, September 19-21, 1863; Brown's Ferry, November 1,

1863; Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; Resaca, May 14, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 18-24, 1864; Chattahoochie River, July 7, 1864; near Atlanta, August 7, 1864; Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864; Waynesboro, Georgia, November 31, 1864; Black River, December 6, 1864; Savannah, December 21, 1864; Fayetteville, March 10, 1865; Bentonville, March 20, 1865; Goldsboro, March 22, 1865; Smithfield, April 11, 1865; and Raleigh, April 13, 1865. At Louisville, Kentucky, on the 16th of July, 1865, Captain Inskeep was mustered out, and with a most creditable military record he returned home.

Previous to going to the war, the Captain had engaged in teaching in the public schools, and after his return he resumed farming, which he followed continuously until 1887, when he came to Bellefontaine, but he still owns over one hundred acres of land in Perry township, constituting the old home farm upon which his father located in 1841. In 1886 he was elected treasurer of Logan county, and in September of the following year, having removed to Bellefontaine, he entered upon the duties of the position, in which he served for two terms of four years. After his retirement from office he was engaged in general business for five years, and has also carried on farming, superintending from Bellefontaine his agricultural interests. For five years he has been secretary of the Savings, Building and Loan Association, of Bellefontaine, and is one of its stockholders. He also owns considerable realty in the county, and since 1896 he has been the vice-president of the Bellefontaine National Bank, in which he is also a stockholder.

On the 9th of October, 1881, occurred the marriage of Captain Inskeep and Miss

C. A. Hamilton, of East Liberty, Ohio, a daughter of Dr. James W. and Clementine (Allen) Hamilton. Her father died August 1, 1879, and her mother passed away in 1893. In their family were ten children, of whom Mrs. Inskeep is the eldest of the three surviving, the others being Fremont C. and Florence E. Mrs. Inskeep is a graduate of the Steubenville Seminary, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, and in her native village she engaged in teaching. Her father, Dr. Hamilton, had located in East Liberty in 1836, and at once established his office there, and for many years successfully engaged in practice, becoming well-to-do. He served as a lieutenant of the famous "Squirrel Hunters," the troops being stationed in Cincinnati, having been removed to that place when it was believed that the rebel troops would make an attempt to destroy the city. This was a regiment raised solely for that purpose, and it accomplished its mission of preventing the rebel advance. Dr. Hamilton was also prominent in political circles, and in 1860-1, represented his district in the state legislature. At that time he was an advocate of the Republican party but later he joined the ranks of Democracy. He was called upon to serve in a number of official positions and at the time of his death was filling the position of township treasurer.

The home of Captain and Mrs. Inskeep has been blessed with three sons: Guy Hamilton, Clair Allen and John Downs, all under the parental roof. The Captain belongs to the Grand Army post at Bellefontaine, to the blue lodge of Masons, at East Liberty, and to Lafayette Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M., of Bellefontaine. For twelve years, he was master of the lodge, and

has several times been chosen to serve as a delegate to the grand lodge. His religious faith is that of the Free Baptist church, and in his political views he is a Republican. He has served as trustee and assessor of his township, and from 1877 until 1888, he was justice of the peace in his township. Endowed by nature with a strong character, Mr. Inskip was so surrounded in his childhood that his latent powers were developed and strengthened, and he became a successful business man, who today, however, is not more honored on account of the enviable positions which he occupies in business than because of his intrinsic worth of character and his many good deeds.

ROBERT BRADEN.

Robert Braden, the well known proprietor of the Oakland stock farm, which is situated in Harrison township, five miles northwest of Bellefontaine, is one of the most successful raisers of fine sheep in Logan county and is a business man of recognized ability. He was born in Union township, this county, on the 17th of September, 1853, and is a son of James and Edith (Spry) Braden, who are represented elsewhere in this volume. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and when seventeen years of age the family removed to the farm where he now lives, it having since been his home. He received a fair common-school education and was trained to habits of industry and honesty.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Braden formed a partnership with his father and older brother, Corwin F. Braden, and em-

barked in the breeding of Poland China hogs, being the first in their locality to raise that breed. This partnership continued until the marriage of our subject, but in 1875 or 1876 they lost heavily, about eighty head of hogs dying with cholera, which practically put an end to the business, though they continued to keep a small number for a few years thereafter. Since starting out in life for himself our subject has been more or less interested in the sheep business and in 1890 began handling pure-blooded Delaine registered sheep, starting on a small scale. His flock has gradually been increased and in 1902 he and three other gentlemen made up a car load of registered stock, consisting of one hundred and eighty-eight head, which they shipped to Lajara, Colorado, two hundred and fifty miles southwest of Pueblo, where they were sold. In connection with the raising of sheep Mr. Braden is successfully engaged in general farming, and has won for himself an honorable position in business circles by honest dealing. In 1895 he replaced the small house standing upon his farm by his present commodious and pleasant residence and has made many other improvements upon the place which add greatly to its value and attractive appearance.

On the 28th of September, 1880, in Washington township, this county, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Braden and Miss Martha C. Bailey, who was born October 26, 1860, in Clark county, Illinois, about nine miles from Casey. Her parents were Benjamin and Samantha (Bennett) Bailey, the former a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, and the latter of Delaware county, this state. The mother was about four years old when with her parents she



ROBERT BRADEN.



MRS. ROBERT BRADEN.

removed to Clark county, Illinois, where she grew to womanhood. The father was reared in Union county, Ohio, and was a young man on his removal to Illinois, his marriage taking place in Clark county, that state, where he followed farming for some years. When Mrs. Braden was fourteen years old, the family came to Logan county, Ohio, where her father died in 1890, but her mother is still living. Mrs. Braden received a good education and taught school for a few terms, although she was only nineteen years of age at the time of her marriage. Unto our subject and his wife were born five children, as follows: Grace, born December 5, 1881, died April 30, 1886; Edith May, born May 6, 1883, is now a member of the junior class in the Bellefontaine high school; Mary Cedel, born October 15, 1891, James S. Raymond, born March 28, 1895, and Wilson McKinley, born August 6, 1896, are also in school.

In business affairs Mr. Braden has steadily prospered and is today the owner of some good property. In 1883 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, to which he subsequently added a tract of forty acres, and in 1895 he bought eighty acres where he now lives, all of which he purchased from his father except the forty acres. He uses his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, casting his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, and he never missed a general election until the fall of 1902, when he was in Colorado on business. Soon after attaining his majority he joined Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the chapter and council in that city. With his wife and oldest

daughter he holds membership in the Christian church, of which he has been a trustee, and the family is one of prominence in the community where they reside, their circle of friends being extensive.

HINDOO C. STANLEY.

The farming interests of Logan county are well represented by this gentleman, who is numbered among the wide-awake and energetic agriculturists of Monroe township. A native of Logan county, he was born on his father's farm in that township, April 24, 1859, and is a son of James E. and Clarissa (Marsh) Stanley. The father was also born in Logan county on the 13th of May, 1834, and being left motherless at the age of five months was reared by his paternal grandparents, James and Prudence (Hiatt) Stanley, his boyhood and youth being passed upon the farm where he yet resides. His entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he commands the respect and confidence of all who know him. His estimable wife, who was born August 16, 1835, died on the 6th of November, 1874. They had three children: Retta, Hindoo C. and Guilford. The last named is now deceased. Retta is now the wife of Samuel E. Powell. By a second marriage the father also has three children: Gertrude, Blanche and Walter.

During his boyhood H. C. Stanley, of this review, pursued his studies in the home school and aided his father in the cultivation of the farm, and after leaving school at the age of twenty years, he continued to give his father the benefit of his labors for seventeen years. In 1891 he bought his

present farm in Monroe township, and today its neat and thrifty appearance plainly indicates the supervision of a practical and progressive farmer.

On the 25th of November, 1896, Mr. Stanley married Miss Mary Trabert, who was born in Cincinnati, April 23, 1862, and is a daughter of Adam and Margaret Trabert, whose other children are John, Henry and Gus. Henry wedded Mary T. Willitt, and has two children, Gus and Ray. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have one child, Winnie Margaret, who was born on the 7th of May, 1900. They are members of the Friends church, and are among the most highly esteemed citizens of their community. In his political affiliations Mr. Stanley is a pronounced Republican.

PARK B. DOREN.

Park B. Doren has for a number of years been classed among the leading and successful agriculturists and stock-breeders of Logan county, making a specialty of short-horn cattle. He has until recently operated three hundred acres of land and now gives his attention to the supervision and cultivation of his farm of seventy acres, which lies about two miles southwest of Quincy, in Miami township.

He is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred near Sidney, January 21, 1850, his parents being James and Charlotte (Croy) Doren. His father was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and during his early boyhood he was taken by his parents to Warren county, Ohio. He was a son of Thomas Doren, who conducted a hotel at Blue Ball and also at Twenty Mile Stand.

Later he purchased a tract of land, becoming owner of this about three years after it had been entered from the government. All north of his farm lay the Indian reservation, and the red men were still very numerous in his neighborhood. He located upon that place about 1827. Mr. Doren, of this review, now has in his possession a buck-skin pouch, eleven by five inches, which was made by the family, and bears the following inscription: "Thomas Doren, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 1818. Transferred to James H. Doren, 1864." The first date was the year of the emigration of the family from Pennsylvania. This pouch was used for carrying gold and silver and contains a patch most carefully put in, where the shot entered the buck. The grandfather of our subject died near Sidney, when about seventy-eight years of age, and the father died on his farm near Sidney, when about fifty-seven years of age.

On the old family homestead Park B. Doren was reared and his early educational privileges were supplemented by study in the high school of Sidney, where he was graduated in the class of 1868. He was the eldest in a family of seven children, and as the father was well-to-do, he had good school advantages. He remained upon the home farm until twenty-one years of age, when he began serving a regular apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, receiving about one hundred and fifty dollars per year for his services. He afterward worked at farming for a time as there was a lull in building in his locality, carrying on agricultural pursuits in his native county until 1877.

In that year Mr. Doren was married on the farm where he now lives, to Miss Belle Putnam, the wedding taking place October 25, 1877. She was born in De Witt county,

Illinois, a daughter of James Madison, and Margaret (Hart) Putnam. Her father was born in Clark county, her mother in Warren county, and they were married in Champaign county, Ohio, whence they removed to Illinois in 1855. Later, however, they returned to this state and settled on the farm where Mr. and Mrs. Doren are now living. Mrs. Doren was then only about six weeks old. Her father is still living, but her mother died in July, 1891. Soon after his marriage Mr. Doren erected the residence which he now occupies and took charge of the farm of three hundred acres, which was owned conjointly by Mr. Putnam and his brother. It was called the Fairview Farm, and became celebrated for the fine stock thereon. Many heads of his fine stock were exhibited by Mr. Doren at different fairs, where he won splendid premiums. Of recent years he has not engaged so extensively in the raising of stock, but still follows it in some measure, and is also engaged in the cultivation of his fields, which annually return to him good harvests.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Doren have been born five children: Fannie K., who is a student in the business college in Sidney; Margaret Edna, James Putnam, Charlotte and Cora J., all at home. In his political views Mr. Doren has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for Grant, in 1872. He returned from the Centennial in Philadelphia, in order to vote in 1876 for Hayes, and from the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, in order to vote in 1893. He has long been a worker in the interest of his party and he has been a member of the township board of education for fourteen years, and trustee for seven years. Socially he is a prominent Mason, belonging to Temperance Lodge, No. 73, F. & A. M.,

of Sidney, in which he has filled all the chairs; Sidney Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M.; Sidney Commandery, No. 46, K. T.; Ohio Consistory, S. P. R. S., of Cincinnati, in which he attained the thirty-second degree; and Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is thoroughly informed concerning the tenets of the craft and in his life is true to the helpful and benevolent spirit of the order.

JOHN W. MacKINNON.

Professor John W. MacKinnon, superintendent of schools of Bellefontaine, was born in Logan county in 1850, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents, Daniel W. and Phoebe (Hogge) MacKinnon, were natives of Clark county, Ohio, whence they removed to Logan county, and here the father died in 1864, at the comparatively early age of forty-one years. His wife, long surviving him, departed this life in Bellefontaine, in 1896, at the age of sixty-six years. In the family are two sons and one daughter, who yet reside in Bellefontaine, Henry MacKinnon being engaged in the real estate business here. He is a native of Logan county, born in 1851, and has been a resident of the city since 1892. Emma, now Mrs. R. A. Graham, is also living here.

In Wittenberg College John W. MacKinnon pursued his more advanced education and was graduated in the class of 1874 with the degree of A. B., and three years later received the degree of A. M. Choosing educational work as a profession which he believed would prove congenial as well as profitable, he began teaching in Bellefontaine, immediately after the completion of

his collegiate course, accepting the position of principal of the high school, in which capacity he served for three years in a most acceptable manner. He was then elected superintendent of the schools at London, Ohio, and for twenty years remained in that position, during which time the standard of education was greatly raised and marked progress was made in the intellectual development of his town. In the year 1897 he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Middletown, Ohio, where he remained for three years, when he returned to Bellefontaine, having, in 1900, been elected to the superintendency of the schools here. The professor stands high in educational circles, and his career stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for in the county of his nativity Professor MacKinnon has attained prestige as an able educator, and one of marked zeal in his profession. He holds a high school life certificate for the state of Ohio, and he has served as county examiner for Madison county, of this state. He is connected with various local, state and national associations for the benefit of teachers and the dissemination of knowledge concerning the best methods of instruction, and anything which tends to advance the school work of the nation elicits his earnest attention and co-operation.

On the 23d of July, 1874, Professor MacKinnon was united in marriage to Miss Clara Wallace, a daughter of Dr. John Wallace, of Logan county, Ohio. Their children are Lee W. and Helen, but the latter died at the age of four years. The son, who graduated in Wittenberg College with the class of 1899, is now engaged in teaching, being now principal of high school of Hillsboro, Ohio, and one of the youngest men

of the state holding a position of that responsibility.

Professor and Mrs. MacKinnon are members of the First Presbyterian church, and while residing in London, Ohio, he was an elder for twelve years of the Presbyterian church of that place.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his life is in harmony with its beneficent teachings, and it would be almost tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements to show him to be a man of broad public spirit and genuine human sympathy, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. He has excellent ideals concerning his chosen life work, and studies earnestly and untiringly to exemplify these in the labors of each day. Under his guidance the schools with which he has been connected have made rapid and substantial progress, and he holds a most enviable position as a representative of educational work in Ohio.

JOHN Q. WILLIAMS.

John Q. Williams is recognized as a leading, progressive and valued citizen of Logan county, where for many years he has followed farming, and has filled various positions of public trust. He was born April 28, 1828, in Logan county, and is a son of Jesse and Hannah (Southerland) Williams. His father, Jesse Williams, was a native of Virginia, born in 1804, and was but eight years of age when brought to Ohio, so that he was one of the first settlers of this state, the year of his arrival being 1812. The family settled in Champain county when the Indians were far

more numerous than the white settlers, and Jesse Williams was there reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, sharing in its hardships, privations and dangers. He also assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm, and after arriving at the years of maturity he married Hannah Southerland.

Among the children of this worthy couple was John Q. Williams, who was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the work of field and meadow. He also pursued his education in the common schools near his home until twenty-one years of age. He has since followed farming and has also engaged to some extent in the real estate business, buying and selling property, and as his purchases and sales have been judiciously made, his efforts have brought to him a good financial return. His farm is located in Rush Creek township near Harper, and he has there a valuable tract of land which is well improved, being supplied with all modern equipments and accessories for agricultural pursuits.

In the year 1853 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Houge, who was born January 19, 1838, in Jefferson township, Logan county, a daughter of Solomon G. Hogue, whose birth occurred in Virginia in 1810. He was a school-teacher by profession and for many years did excellent work as an educator. He married Julia Jenney and their children were as follows: S. T.; Wallace, George and Otis who are deceased; John; Albert; Harriett A.; Adelia; Julia; and Florence. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born six children: Harriet E., born January 17, 1854; Wallace, born March 15, 1856; Warwick T., born Sep-

tember 15, 1888; Jennie, born September 9, 1860; George W., born July 29, 1863; and John G., born April 7, 1873. Of this number Warwick married Hulda Reems, and resides in Hardin county, Ohio. Malinda became the wife of Jonathan Ansley, who is now a retired farmer living in Rushsylvania.

The farm which is now the home of the Williams family has been under cultivation for over eighty years, and there has never been a funeral in the home in all this time. Under the careful supervision of Mr. Williams the place is well cultivated so that the fields are made to yield a good return. While he has carried on his business affairs and thereby acquired a comfortable competence he has also done effective service for the community in public office. He is a staunch Republican, earnest in his advocacy of the principles of the party and for ten years, from 1860 until 1870, he served as assessor of his township. He has also been township trustee, supervisor and school director and has ever been prompt and faithful in the execution of his public duties. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and his life has been so honorable and upright that he has ever commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

MAJOR KENTUCK B. PIATT.

As may already be surmised, Major Piatt is a native of the Blue Grass State, his birth having occurred in Boone county, Kentucky, September 3, 1841. The Piatt family is of French origin and of Huguenot

blood, although through two centuries there has come a liberal mixture of Dutch and Scotch-Irish blood modifying somewhat the dominant elements of the Huguenot race, yet in no wise obliterating them. The descendants of that brave band of people have ever been found as a strong, progressive and reliable race. In the persecution that followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the Piatt family fled from the province of Dauphine to Holland, where John Piatt married a Miss Van Vliet and later he and his wife emigrated to Cuba and thence to New York, while later they found a home in New Jersey. From this ancestry is descended Colonel Jacob Piatt, the great-grandfather of our subject. He was born May 17, 1747, and died August 14, 1836. When the colonists, unable to bear the yoke of British oppression, resolved to throw off allegiance to the English crown, he joined the Continental army, and was elected captain of a military company, composed of ninety young farmers. Not long afterward he was commissioned a captain on the regular staff, and from that time continued with the colonial forces throughout the war, taking part in many of the great battles which led to the establishment of American independence. He was promoted to the rank of colonel to serve on the staff of General Washington and after the close of hostilities he married Hannah McCullough and settled at Bloomsburg, New Jersey. In 1792 he moved to Boone county, Kentucky, in which locality his remains now lie buried.

Judge Benjamin M. Piatt, a son of Colonel Jacob Piatt, was born in New Jersey, December 26, 1779, and became a pioneer of Logan county, Ohio, and died

at Mac-a-cheek, his country home in Monroe township, April 28, 1863. He had two younger brothers, John H. and Abram Sanford Piatt. When the Civil war broke out Judge Benjamin Piatt was aroused to great indignation at what he called "the infamous crime of the southern leaders" and engaged actively in assisting the government and the cause of the Union. He not only gave freely of his means to aid in organizing companies, but he sent his sons and grandson to the field.

Abram Sanford Piatt, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Boone county, Kentucky, in Federal Hall, and there he lived throughout his life on a farm at what is now known as Piatt's Ferry. His birth occurred in 1800 and his death in 1876. He was one of the pioneer residents of Boone county, and was noted as a fox-hunter, finding great delight in following the hounds after the fox. He had a son, Jacob, who is still living in Kentucky at the age of seventy-two years.

General A. Sanders Piatt, the father of our subject, was born May 2, 1821, in Cincinnati, and won his title by valiant service in the Union army during the Civil war, his bravery and military prowess winning him promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. He is now living at Mac-a-cheek, in Monroe township. His wife, Hannah Ann Piatt, was a daughter of Abram Sanford Piatt, who was born and reared in Boone county, Kentucky. She died April 10, 1861, at the age of thirty-seven years, leaving a family of seven children, while one had passed away previously. These are Kentuck B.; Riven Oak John, who is a resident of Florida; Abram, who died of cholera in 1851; William McCoy; Charles Barnett, who died in 1894;

Jacob L., who is living in Monroe township; Mary Arbella, the wife of Richard T. Worthington, of Washington, D. C.; and Donn Wykoff, who died in 1871.

There is a singular strain of contradiction in the Piatt blood. While the ancestors left France because of the persecution of the Catholics, whose faith they could not endorse, many of their descendants reverted to the Catholic belief, and while Colonel Piatt, of the Revolutionary war, and his son, Benjamin, were extreme Federalists, others of the family became strong Democrats.

Kentuck B. Piatt acquired his early education in the common schools and later entered the Rickoff Academy at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he pursued his studies in 1857-8. In 1859 he was a student in Mount St. Mary's College, of Cincinnati, at which time Bishop Rosecrans, a brother of General Rosecrans, was the president. He spent the year 1860 at his father's home and in the following year in response to the first call for seventy-five thousand men to aid in crushing out the rebellion in its incipency, he joined Company C, of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was made fourth duty sergeant. His father, General A. Sanders Piatt, was then colonel of the regiment, while Donn Piatt was captain of the company. This command was mustered in at Columbus, Ohio, and went to Camp Jackson, and thence to Camp Dennison. On the second call for volunteers for the three years' service Kentuck B. Piatt and Thomas Worthington were detached with head-quarters at Chillicothe to open a recruiting station. After two days, during which time he had recruited forty men, our subject was taken ill with the measles and returned to Camp Dennison with the recruits and later to

his home. In June, 1863, however, he joined the Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, under command of Captain Samuel West, and remained with that regiment until Colonel John T. Tolan was killed when he was detailed to return home with the remains of that leader. While here he became connected with the Cincinnati Squirrel Hunters, under General Lew Wallace, and upon his return home three days later, he found an order awaiting him to report at Baltimore, Maryland, for service as second lieutenant of Company E, of the Third Maryland Cavalry. Two weeks later he was made first lieutenant of the same company, and in November, 1863, was ordered to Brownsville, Texas. Upon reaching Key West, Florida, however, there was received an order to stop at New Orleans, and for two weeks the regiment was under the command of General Banks. They were next ordered to Madisonville, and afterward returned to New Orleans, in which vicinity the company did scouting duty for six weeks under Captain Canfield. Following this came the order to proceed to Covington, where occurred a skirmish in which the enemy was driven out of the town. Captain Greenleaf, who was on horseback, jumped over a large log and Mr. Piatt, who was following in close pursuit, attempted to do the same, but his horse fell and Mr. Piatt was thus injured, three ribs being broken. He was then taken to the hospital and immediately ordered to New Orleans. On the advice of Surgeon Budlong, because of the serious nature of his wound, he returned home. This occurred in March, 1864, and ended his military service, he receiving an honorable discharge and at the same time being brevetted major.

On the 13th of February, 1866, Major

Piatt was united in marriage to Ellen Gertrude Gallagher, a daughter of Charles and Mary Gallagher, of Cincinnati. She died June 22, 1882, in Washington, Kansas. The children of this marriage were Hannah, deceased; Eleanor, wife of H. H. Patton, of Cincinnati; Benjamin M.; Charles B.; Oak; and Anna P. Of this family Benjamin M., true to the military record of his ancestors, enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment of United States Regulars as a member of Company E, for three years' service in the Philippines, while Charles B. enlisted in the First Florida Infantry and served in the Spanish-American war. On the 2d of May, 1899, he joined the Fifth United States Cavalry, and was sent to Porto Rico, where he remained until November, 1900, when he was ordered to Fort Myers, and was then sent to the Philippines for three years as corporal of Troop M.

From 1884 until 1891 Major Piatt, of this review was in the employ of the baggage department of the Queen and Crescent Railroad. He has since resided in West Liberty, where various business pursuits have engaged his attention. In politics he is a liberal Democrat, supporting the men rather than the party, and in 1902 he was elected mayor of West Liberty, so that he is now chief executive of the city. It was an honor well conferred and worthily merited, for no man has ever been more faithful in citizenship, or loyal to the good of his home locality or his country than Major Piatt. He maintains pleasant relationship with his old army comrades through membership in Poysell Post, No. 103, in which he was elected commander in 1902, and installed as the leading officer of that organization in January, 1903.

WILLIAM L. BLACK.

William L. Black, the efficient superintendent of the Logan county infirmary, was born in Harrison township, Logan county, Ohio, October 5, 1847, a son of J. M. and Eleanor (Grafford) Black. The father was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, a son of William and Jane Black. The grandfather was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and the grandmother was also a native of the Emerald Isle, but they did not become acquainted until after they emigrated to the new world. Becoming a resident of Ohio, the grandfather purchased a farm in Harrison township, Logan county, and spent his last days in De Graff. Although he was a poor man when he came to the United States, having but seventy-five cents when he arrived in this country, he became the possessor of a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he sold prior to his death. He was born and reared in the Protestant faith and he died when about eighty-three years of age.

J. M. Black, the father of our subject, was about twenty years of age when his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio and through much of his life he followed farming, but in later years he became a traveling salesman for the Fort Wayne Plow Company. He served in the Civil war as a sergeant of Company I, Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry and remained with the army for about a year when in 1863 he was discharged on account of poor health, but in 1864 he organized a company in Harrison and Washington townships, which became Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected the captain. He served for four months at



W. L. BLACK.



MRS. W. L. BLACK.

this time, being stationed in Washington, D. C., and at White House Landing on the Pamunkey river and at Bermuda Hundred. After the expiration of his term of service he returned to Bellefontaine, where he lived until his death in 1893. In his family were four children, of whom our subject is the eldest, the others being: Elizabeth, Allen E. and Eliza, all of Bellefontaine.

William L. Black made his home with his father until 1864, and in the meantime acquired a fair common-school education. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Infantry under his father, and remained with the command until the regiment was discharged, taking part in a number of skirmishes but in no regular engagement. He afterward continued with his father on the farm until he secured employment in a flouring mill in Champaign county.

Mr. Black was first married in De Graff, May 1, 1875, to Miss Fannie Wood, by whom he had five children, three of whom are still living. Allen Clifford, who married Etta Miller, died at the age of twenty-two years. Frank Wood, born August 17, 1878, in Pleasant township, this county, is an electrician in De Graff. Arthur Rush, born May 14, 1881, and Edith, born August 29, 1883, are at home. Goldy May, born in 1886, died in infancy. The wife and mother died March 28, 1900.

On the 26th of September, 1901, Mr. Black wedded Mrs. Enola M. Detrick, nee Tredway, who was born in Miami county, Ohio, July 28, 1852. Her parents were William and Ruth (Weirman) Tredway, the former a native of Scotland, the latter of Pennsylvania. During childhood they

came with their respective parents to Ohio and settled in New Carlisle, Clark county, where they were subsequently married. Later they removed to Brandt, Miami county, where Mr. Tredway died in the fall of 1852. In early life he engaged in the manufacture of fancy bedspreads and afterward turned his attention to the nursery business. His widow continued to reside in Miami county until her children were grown and then returned to her old home in New Carlisle. Her last days, however, were spent at the home of her son, J. D. Tredway in Dayton, Ohio, where she died June 24, 1902. Of her four children only two are now living, these being Mrs. Black and J. D. Mr. Tredway was a supporter of the Democratic party, a member of the Odd Fellows society and attended the Methodist Episcopal church. By her first marriage Mrs. Black had seven children, of whom six are living: Ora married Lizzie Bussert, has two children and resides in Huntington, Indiana; Guy married Nettie Grafton and is engaged in teaching school in Union township, this county; Roy is engaged in the saw mill business in De Graff, Ohio; Harry is an embalmer and undertaker of De Graff; Frank is in the drygoods business in Bellefontaine; and Esta is attending school and resides with her mother.

Until 1895 Mr. Black followed farming in Logan county. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for Grant in 1868. For one or two terms he has served as trustee of Pleasant township and he was a member of the election board when the Australian ballot system was adopted in the state of Ohio. In 1895 he was appointed to his present position, which he has since filled and during

this period there has been a vast improvement made in the management of the place, and although the infirmary was five thousand dollars in debt when he took charge and many improvements have been made and new buildings erected, the cost of the institution has been reduced owing to his business ability and careful control. The levy tax for its support has been reduced from six-tenths to one-tenth of a mill and there is now over ten thousand dollars in the treasury. In 1896 Mr. Black erected a room and put in milling machinery to do the grinding of meal for feed. This is a steam plant with a capacity of fifty barrels per day. In 1900 a twenty-three horse power engine was put in. In 1901 Mr. Black built a fine barn, forty-four by ninety-six feet, with a basement, also a buggy shed, twenty by forty feet, a sheep shed, twenty by sixteen feet; a cattle shed, ten by twenty feet; and in 1902 a poultry house, sixteen by seventy-two feet. That he has been retained in the position for more than eight years is indicative of his faithful service and the confidence reposed in him throughout the county, and certainly no more capable official has ever had charge of the county infirmary. He has recently made arrangements for his ninth year. In this work Mr. Black is ably assisted by his estimable wife, who acts as matron and is untiring in her efforts in behalf of the women under her care, now numbering thirty-three in two wards. There are also forty-four men who find a home here. Everything is kept in first class order, the beds clean and the kitchen and dining room always neat. Splendid discipline is maintained and in all departments the institution shows the supervision of a capable and conscientious manager.

Mr. Black and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and while in De Graff he served on the official board of his church and has also been class-leader and trustee, serving in the latter office when the house of worship was remodeled. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Huntsville and was formerly connected with the Knights of Honor and filled all the chairs of the local organization. He is also a comrade of Joseph Sailor Post, No. 440, G. A. R., in which he has filled all of the offices and has served as representative to the state encampment. In whatever relation of life Mr. Black is found he is found true to the duties resting upon him, and over the record of his public career and his private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

CAPTAIN JOSIAH D. EMERSON.

Captain Josiah D. Emerson, who is now practically living retired in Bellefontaine, was born in West Mansfield, Logan county, May 19, 1840, and is now the eldest living white child, a native of that town. He is the eldest son of Moses Emerson, who was born in 1812, and who died November 8, 1892. About 1835 he became a resident of Bokes Creek township. Born in Vermont, he came to the Buckeye state in his youth and acquired a good education, pursuing a partial collegiate course. Failing health, however, compelled him to abandon his studies and thinking that he might be benefited by out-door life of the farm he began the work of developing a new farm in the midst of the wilderness of Logan county. In local affairs he was

prominent and was well fitted for leadership, his loyalty and progressiveness in public affairs being widely recognized. In 1844 he became a candidate for congress on the Abolition ticket, when the stand he took required much moral stamina. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Webster, was a native of Connecticut, and their early home was in West Mansfield, when that city was but a mere crossroads, and when the entire surrounding country was in its primitive condition, the forest trees standing in their primeval strength, while bushes thickly covered the surface of the ground, little farming having as yet been done. Mrs. Emerson died when her son, Josiah, was about two years of age.

Mr. Emerson, of this review, remained at his father's home until seventeen years of age and attended the schools of East Liberty through the period of his youth. Desirous to pursue a more advanced education he entered Hillsdale College of Hillsdale, Michigan, in 1857, there continuing his studies until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, placing patriotism before all else, he offered his services to his country, enlisting in Company E, Fourth Michigan Infantry, for three months. When the second call was made for troops to serve for three years his company went to Washington and reported for duty. Mr. Emerson participated in the battle of Yorktown and also of Gaines Mills. In the latter engagement he was wounded in the left shoulder and for four months lay ill in the West Philadelphia hospital. After convalescing he rejoined his regiment and was commissioned as a second lieutenant, while subsequently, promotion made him captain of his company. On the 8th of

May, 1864, at Spottsylvania he was again wounded, this time in the right hip, the ball passing through the upper part of the leg. He was then sent to the hospital at Georgetown, D. C., and the injury was found to be so serious that he was unable to rejoin his regiment. During his entire period of service he participated in twenty-five or thirty battles and was connected with the Second Brigade, First Division and Fifth Army Corps. Captain Emerson was identified with the Army of the Potomac in all of its engagements from the first battle of Bull Run until Spottsylvania was reached, with the exception of a few encounters with the enemy which occurred during the short time he was in the hospital, his service covering a period of over three years.

Preparing for admission to the bar the Captain spent the winter of 1865-6 as a student in the law school of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the spring of the latter year he went to Michigan, where he was elected sheriff of Hillsdale county, holding that office for two years. After the close of his official duties in Michigan Captain Emerson, who was suffering severely from rheumatism due to the damp climate, decided to go to southeastern Kansas, and with a few others he located on an Indian reservation. The Captain and some other settlers then obtained a treaty from the Indians which was taken to Washington and, according to the terms of that treaty, the red men were removed to Indian Territory. The Town Site Company for the settlement of Independence, Kansas, was then formed with Captain Emerson as a member and its manager. The county was organized and he became its first probate judge. In a few years the place had grown to an

enterprising village with a population of three thousand people and the Captain took a very active part in both public and private affairs of the community and contributed in a large measure to its substantial upbuilding and improvement. When five years had been passed there Mr. Emerson became connected with the mail service in Louisiana and Texas, and this necessitated the removal of his family to Minden, Louisiana, where he remained from 1875 until 1882.

In January of the latter year Mr. Emerson came to Bellefontaine, where he has since made his home. In 1887 he began taking contracts for furnishing timber to various railroad companies, securing his supply from the forests of Logan county and vicinity. In later years rheumatism has largely incapacitated him for active connection with business affairs. On his removal to Bellefontaine he purchased a fine residence and he also owns farming property in the county and is identified in a business way with both city and county affairs.

In December, 1864, was celebrated the marriage of Captain Emerson and Miss Mary Allen, and their union has been blessed with two children: Charles A., who is now engaged in the practice of dentistry in Toledo, and Mary Douglas, the wife of Fred C. Spittle, assistant cashier of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Bellefontaine.

Mr. Emerson is a loyal member of the Masonic fraternity and in his life shows forth the beneficent spirit of the craft. He is also connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and has served as commander of Eugene Reynolds Post, No. 441, G. A. R. A Republican in politics

he has served as mayor of Bellefontaine and is regarded as one of the leading and representative citizens here, a man who in all life's relations is trustworthy and whose career has been most commendable.

JOHN HENRY KOOGLER.

John Henry Koogler, a well-known citizen of DeGraff, is now living a retired life in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves by reason of his industrious efforts of former years. In early life he was one of the active and progressive farmers and business men of the county but has now laid aside all business cares.

Claiming Ohio as his native state, Mr. Koogler was born near Fairfield, in Greene county, March 11, 1841, and is a son of Mathias and Hannah (Buck) Koogler. His father was a carpenter by trade, but when our subject was ten years old he removed to a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Miami township, Logan county, which he had purchased, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, operating his land as long as he was able to work. He then removed to De Graff, where he spent his remaining days, dying there when about sixty-five years of age.

John H. Koogler was reared in much the usual manner of farmer boys of his day and is indebted to the common schools for the educational advantages he enjoyed. On reaching manhood he was married in Union township, this county, June 16, 1863, to Miss Catharine Wilson, whose birth occurred in Adams township, Cham-

paign county, on the 16th of June 1846. To them were born five children, as follows: Mathias L. and Elisha M., twins, were born in Miami township, this county, April 17, 1864, and the latter died in infancy. Mathias, who is now a dealer in pumps, tanks, etc., at DeGraff, wedded Mary Dachenbach and has one child, Catharine; Flora E., born in DeGraff, March 29, 1866, is the wife of Webster Pool, a resident of Miami township, and they have five children: John E., Ross E., Florence J., Harry W. and Helen M.; Joseph F., born in Miami township, October 13, 1867, is living in DeGraff. He married Cora Black and they have four children: Byron W., Pauline E., Marian H. and Grace M.; Harry, born in Miami township, December 26, 1874, attended first the country schools and at the age of seventeen was graduated at the De Graff high school. He then took a course in Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and after his return home was given the position of book-keeper in the Citizen's Bank of DeGrâff, although only eighteen years of age, and is now acting as assistant cashier in that institution.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Koogler removed to DeGraff, where he spent two years, being in poor health at that time. The country was then involved in Civil war and he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry for one hundred days. Being ill when his regiment was called out he was unable to go to the front and was honorably discharged with his regiment. He never asked for his wages. In 1865 he removed to his father's farm in Miami township, where he lived two years and then

took up his residence on another farm in the same township which his father had purchased, making it his home for about seventeen years. In the meantime it had come into his possession on the death of his father. He received about four thousand dollars from his father's estate. On selling the farm previously referred to, M. Koogler bought the Henderson farm in Pleasant township, consisting of two hundred and eleven acres, and after residing there for three years removed to DeGraff, where he embarked in the grain business, buying an elevator and operating it for two years. He also purchased what was known as the Boggs mill, built by William Boggs, and still owns the property on which it was located, the mill being destroyed by fire in April, 1890. Mr. Koogler met with success in the grain business but was obliged to retire at the end of two years on account of ill health. Besides his town property he still owns a good farm of one hundred and twelve acres in Miami township, known as the John Hamer farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Koogler hold membership in the Presbyterian church and he has served as deacon. Since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, he has used his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. During the long years of his residence in Logan county, he has championed every movement designed to promote the general welfare, has supported every enterprise for the public good, and has materially aided in the advancement of all social, educational and moral interests. After a useful and honorable career he can well afford to lay aside business cares and live in ease and retirement.

ABRAHAM HUBER MOORE.

Abraham Huber Moore, who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 25, Union township, was born on the farm where he now resides, February 2, 1861, and is a worthy representative of an old and honored family of Logan county, his parents being Raphael R. and Margaret (Huber) Moore. His father was born on an adjoining farm in the same township in 1820, and was a son of Samuel and Nancy (Makemson) Moore. The grandfather claimed Pennsylvania as his native state, his birth having occurred near Uniontown in Fayette county. There he grew to manhood, but prior to his marriage he came to Ohio with his father, Robert Moore, who located on the farm where Henry Huling now lives. Robert Moore and his brothers were the founders of the family in Logan county, where they settled about 1800. Although eighty years of age Robert's mother made the journey from Pennsylvania on horseback but she died only six weeks after her arrival here, her remains being the first interred in the Moore cemetery on the banks of the creek. Six generations of the family are now sleeping there. These include our subject's grandfather and great-grandfather, as well as uncles and cousins. During the residence of the family in Pennsylvania the great-grandfather and grandfather both worked at the cabinet-maker's trade but after coming to Ohio they engaged in farming, which was also the occupation of the father.

In Pleasant township, this county, Raphael R. Moore married Miss Margaret Huber, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, April 11, 1827, and dur-

ing the early 'thirties came to Logan county, Ohio, with her parents, Abraham and Mary (Groves) Huber, the family locating in Pleasant township. After their marriage they resided on the Moore homestead for a time and then removed to the farm where our subject now lives. In partnership with two brothers the father owned between four and five hundred acres of land, and they continued to carry on farming operations together until 1881. Raphael R. Moore erected all of the buildings upon his place, the house being built in 1883 and the barn two years later. After a useful and well spent life he died September 3, 1885. In politics he was first a Whig, but being opposed to slavery, he joined the Abolition party and later became a Republican. In subsequent years when that issue had been satisfactorily settled he joined the Prohibition party, being a strong temperance man and believing that the most important question before the people. He was the Prohibition candidate for county commissioner and state representative and always took a deep interest in public affairs, supporting every enterprise which he believed calculated to advance the moral, social and material welfare of the community. Fraternally he was a member of the Grange.

The subject of this sketch is the second in order of birth in a family of five children but the eldest died in infancy. Mary is now the wife of John Horn, a resident of Union township. Nancy first married James Detrich, who died leaving one child, Moore, and for her second husband she married William Dachenbach, of Union township. Anna, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Frederick Stabler, whose home is in Harrison township.

Abraham H. Moore spent his boyhood upon his father's farm and supplemented the education acquired in the country schools by three terms' attendance at the Northwestern Ohio University at Ada. It was the intention of his father that he should finish the course there but after the father became paralyzed in 1881 he was forced to remain at home and take charge of affairs, being the only son in the family. After the father's death he inherited a part of the farm and purchasing the interests of the other heirs, he now owns ninety-two acres, which is under a high state of cultivation and well improved. In his farming operations he has met with well deserved success and is today accounted one of the substantial citizens of his community.

On the 29th of January, 1886, in Harrison township, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Carr, a native of that township and a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Douglass) Carr. By this union eight children have been born, namely: Helen, Frances, Paul, Howard, Raphael R., Mary, Eva and Dwight Howard. Dwight Howard was a light-hearted, ambitious little fellow with blue eyes, was accidentally killed while at play at school. He was assisting his playmate to raise a pole into a tree, but it fell back, striking Howard across the back of the head, crushing him. Raphael R., another son, died at the age of two years.

Mr. Moore is independent in politics. He cast his first presidential ballot for James A. Garfield in 1880, and being a strong temperance man has supported the Prohibition party, being at one time the candidate of the party for county commissioner. He is now serving his second

term as township clerk and most acceptably discharges the duties of that office. He is one of the leading members of the Presbyterian church at DeGraff and has been ruling elder for many years.

FRANK A. POOL, M. D.

Dr. Frank A. Pool is a young man who has attained to a position of distinction as a representative of the medical fraternity and in a profession where advancement depends solely upon individual merit, upon intellectual activity and deep human sympathy. He has progressed until he has gained a reputation which many an older practitioner might well envy. Logan county may well be proud to number him among her native sons. His birth occurred in DeGraff, October 15, 1871, and he was reared upon the old home farm. His father, George T. Pool, is now living with the Doctor, but for thirty-three years resided upon the old homestead farm and was recognized as one of the leading agriculturists here. He was married in this county to Miss Mary L. Strayer, who died October 8, 1902. Her father, George W. Strayer, is living in his eightieth year and also makes his home with the Doctor. He was a farmer by occupation and in 1860 came to Logan county, where he resided until about 1873. He then went west and followed farming in Missouri, after which he turned his attention to the real estate business and also dealt in stocks and bonds in Kansas City and Denver, but the financial panic of 1893 caused his failure and he then returned to Bellefontaine, where he is now living retired. In connec-

tion with his son, J. W. Strayer, he carried on real estate operations, handling property in San Francisco, Kansas City, Chicago, Buffalo, Boston and New York, being the vice-president of the Strayer Real Estate & Investment Company. Dr. Pool has one sister, Mrs. Georgiana Gregg, whose husband is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now located at Boston, Massachusetts.

If a record were made to find amid what surroundings the greater majority of our successful business men were reared, it would be found that the larger percentage spent their days of boyhood and youth upon farms. The Doctor was reared amid the scenes of rural life, the family living upon a farm in Miami township, and he attended the district schools until fifteen years of age, when he became a student in a high school of De Graff and was there graduated in 1890. He afterward spent a year in Lebanon, Ohio, as a student in the National Normal University and during the year 1891 and 1892 was engaged in teaching in his home district. No. 4. Desirous of further improving his own education, he then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and afterward entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, to take up the study of medicine. After completing the regular course he was graduated in 1897 and afterward located in DeGraff, where he remained until November, 1898. He then came to Bellefontaine, where he has since remained and within this period he has secured already a large and profitable patronage which is constantly growing.

The Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Zoe N. Thatcher in 1895, but their happy married life was of short duration.

Her death occurred on the 4th of November, 1897. On the 22nd of September, 1899, the Doctor was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Ellen Barker, a native of Bellefontaine and a daughter of L. B. Barker. Theirs is a pleasant and hospitable home and the circle of their friends in Logan county is a constantly broadening one.

The Doctor belongs to the Masonic lodge of Bellefontaine and is connected with the Knights of the Golden Eagle of DeGraff. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. While in DeGraff he served as health officer and is examining physician for a number of well known insurance companies. He is now connected with the Logan county board of health and is a member of the Logan County Medical Society. In his professional capacity he is known throughout this district, in fact, his reputation extends far beyond it for he is one who has continually progressed in his profession because of earnest reading, diligent research and deep and abiding interest in his chosen vocation.

JAMES MADISON PUTNAM.

James M. Putnam, a retired farmer of Miami township, who is now living on Main street in Quincy, is accounted one of the respected and honored citizens of Logan county, where he has lived much of the time since pioneer days. He was born near the village of Catawba, Clark county, Ohio, March 29, 1828, his parents being Isaac and Charlotte (Spellman) Putnam. The father was born in Hunterdon county, New Jer-



JAMES M. PUTNAM.

sey, not far from Dingman's Ferry, on the Delaware river, December 14, 1796. The grandfather, Peter Putnam, was also probably a native of New Jersey, and removed to Livingston county, New York, where the father of our subject was reared to manhood upon the home farm. He learned the trade of carding and cloth dressing there, being employed in some of the woolen factories of that locality. After arriving at years of maturity he married Charlotte Spellman, who was born in Steuben county, New York, in September, 1800, a daughter of Henry and Charlotte (Brandenburg) Spellman. Her father was a native of Maryland, whence he removed to the Empire state, where he was married, settling then in Steuben county, where the birth of Mrs. Putnam occurred. It was after the removal of the Spellman family to Livingston county that the parents of our subject became acquainted, and it was subsequent to their removal with their respective parents to Ohio that they were married. Several families forming a colony, they proceeded down the Ohio river on rafts to where Cincinnati now stands, in 1818, and settled in Clark county. Isaac Putnam and Charlotte Spellman were there married in 1820. James M. Putnam has in his possession a table which was made for his father before his marriage, and which is now a cherished heirloom. It is three feet and three inches in length, two feet and four inches in width, and a brass-headed tack driven into the edge shows the yard measure which the mother used. It was in constant use as the dining table of the family for many years, and at that hospitable board many a minister of the Methodist church has partaken of the viands furnished.

Isaac Putnam worked at his trade for

Mr. Cartmell on Buck creek for a time, and removed to Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, when our subject was but six weeks old. There, in connection with Benjamin Cheney, he established a carding factory, using a machine the power for which was supplied by oxen. In 1837 he came to Logan county and purchased fifty-two acres of land, which is now owned by Jonathan Albright, adjoining the Big Four depot at Quincy. There he built a carding factory, which he operated by water power, but sold out when a distillery was built close by, as he did not wish to rear his children so near it. He then removed to the lot which our subject now owns, but soon afterward he bought a farm in Adams township, Champaign county, locating thereon about 1840, and making it his home for fifteen years. In his family were six children, but the first two died in infancy. Isaac Newton was killed by the kick of a horse which he was trying to drive away from feed which had been prepared for a cow; James is the fourth of the children. William Raper married Elvina Stayman, by whom he had four children, and his death occurred in Miami township, in March, 1868. Joseph Henry married Malissa Berry, and for his second wife chose Martha Stewart, of Preble county, by whom he had a daughter, Mrs. Helen S. Jones, of Chicago. He also died in Miami township, in 1887.

James M. Putnam accompanied his parents on their various removals made during his youth, and assisted in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm. After attaining his majority he was married, April 6, 1847, in Adams township, Champaign county, to Miss Margaret Hart who was born in Warren county, Ohio, January 10, 1830. In 1855, with his father and broth-

ers, and the family of William R. Putnam, our subject removed to DeWitt county, Illinois, driving across the country with four teams. They spent a winter there, then reloaded their possessions and returned to Ohio. The father came on ahead and purchased the farm of two hundred and twenty acres, whereon James M. Putnam remained until November, 1902. The father and mother both died on that place, the former passing away at the age of eighty, while the latter, surviving her husband a few years, died at the age of eighty-two. Isaac Putnam willed the farm to his wife as long as she should live, and it was then to go to his sons, James M. and Joseph H., with the provision that they were to care for the widow and children of their brother, William, who had died in 1868, and had left three daughters, Mary, Charlotte, and Dora. The eldest is now the wife of Sabin Knoop, of Quincy, and has a son Henry. Charlotte became the wife of William Neer, and died in Miami township, leaving two children. Dora married David Neer, and died in Miami township, leaving a daughter.

James M. and Joseph H. Putnam carried on the home farm together as long as the latter lived, and devoted the greater part of their attention to the raising of high-grade cattle. They brought to the neighborhood the first pure-blooded shorthorn bull, called Lyman Trumbull, and did much to improve the grade of stock raised, thereby enabling the farmers to procure better prices for their stock. They also made a specialty of fine Spanish Merino sheep.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. James M. Putnam were born four children, three of whom reached mature years. Charlotte Belle is now the wife of P. B. Doren, who lives on the old homestead. It was the intention to

name the second child John Sedgwick, if it should be a boy, but as it was a daughter she received the name of Fannie Sedgwick. She is now the wife of George M. Hill, also living on the old homestead, and their children are Clara Barton and Vincent Putnam. Hoping for a boy before their third child was born, Mr. and Mrs. Putnam decided upon the name of James A. Garfield, but again the baby was a girl and she was named Anna Garfield. She is now the wife of O. E. Slagle, of Pemberton, Shelby county, Ohio, and their children are Clifford Putnam, Mildred G. and Donnie Lucile. In 1891 Mr. Putnam was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 30th of July, of that year. On the 12th of November, 1898, he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Minerva J. Harrod, nee Donnel. She was born in Donnelsville, Clark county. Her father was drowned in the Mississippi river when she was six years of age, and her mother afterward became the wife of Josiah Carr, who was sheriff of Logan county for six years. Mrs. Putnam was ten years old when her mother came to Logan county, and here she was married, in 1867, to John Harrod. They became the parents of two children: Mame E., the wife of William Leaf, of McArthur township; and Addie, who died at the age of fifteen years. Mr. Harrod departed this life in 1892.

Mr. Putnam cast his first presidential vote for Winfield Scott in 1852. He lost his vote in 1856 by reason of his removal to Illinois, but in 1860 supported Lincoln, and has usually voted the Republican ticket since that time. He was elected county commissioner in 1882, and capably served for six years, during which time Mr. Harrod, the first husband of his present wife, was also

on the board, and they became very warm friends. During Mr. Putnam's incumbency the Children's Home was built, and many substantial improvements made in the county. Much tiling was done, iron bridges were built, and miles and miles of pike were constructed. The court house was remodeled and improved, and in all matters of progress Mr. Putnam was found as a ready endorser and co-operant. Socially he is a Mason. As soon as age made him eligible he became a member of Krider Lodge, No. 197, F. & A. M., in which he filled all the chairs, and for nine years he was the worthy master and represented the lodge in the grand lodge. There are many elements in the life record of James M. Putnam that are worthy of commendation. He has always been a public-spirited citizen, a devoted husband and father, and a faithful friend, has ever been honorable in business and reliable in office, and at all times has manifested marked fidelity to high manly principles.

CYRUS MAKEMSON.

Cyrus Makemson, an old and honored resident of Pleasant township, was born on the farm where he now lives, July 28, 1820, and is a son of John and Margaret (Lindsey) Makemson, both natives of Kentucky, where their marriage was celebrated. The birthplace of the father was near Cynthia, that state. They continued to reside in Kentucky for a few years after their marriage and their eldest son, Vincent, was born there. In 1806 the father came to Ohio, bringing his little family on horseback, and settled on the

farm in Pleasant township, Logan county, now owned and occupied by our subject. Here he took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land, which he cleared and improved. He built thereon a double log cabin with room eighteen by eighteen feet, and heated by large fire places with stick chimneys. It was in this home that our subject was born and that the parents spent their remaining days. The father became the owner of four hundred acres of land in this county. He was an active and faithful member of the German Baptist church and was elected a minister a short time before his death, which occurred in 1843, when he was sixty-two years of age. He had served his country as a soldier of the war of 1812, and was a Whig in politics, strongly opposed to slavery. His estimable wife lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years and passed away in 1875. Both were laid to rest in the Makemson graveyard on the old home farm. This worthy couple had seven children, of whom Cyrus was the sixth in order of birth, but only our subject and one sister are now living.

During his boyhood Cyrus Makemson attended the subscription schools for about three months in a year, the remainder of the time being devoted to farm work, in which he soon became quite proficient. He was twenty-three years of age when his father died and he then took charge of the home farm, purchasing the interests of the other heirs. His mother made her home with him until she, too, was called to her final rest. In 1845 the log cabin was replaced by a good frame residence, which was the home of the family until 1871, when Mr. Makemson erected his present substantial two-story brick

house. He has made many other useful and valuable improvements upon his place and in his farming operations has met with creditable success.

On the 19th of June, 1845, Mr. Makemson was united in marriage to Miss Arabella Huber, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and was seven years old when she came to Ohio. For forty-five years they traveled life's journey together, sharing its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, but at length the wife was called to her final rest in 1890. Unto them were born six children, as follows: Emanuel studied medicine in Cincinnati and was first engaged in practice in Pierceton, Indiana, but later removed to St. Mary's, that state, where his death occurred. He had married Ada Blue. John, the next of the family, is mentioned below. Mary is the wife of Benjamin Poole, of DeGraff. Margaret is the wife of Simpson Horn and lives in Huntsville, Logan county. Barbara is the wife of Fant Kinnan, a resident of Union township. Winfield married Mattie Chase, of California. He also studied medicine in Cincinnati and later went to California for his health, being now located at Rio Vista, that state.

On attaining his majority Mr. Makemson joined the ranks of the Whig party, and although he took an active part in the Harrison campaign of 1840, he was not old enough to vote. He cast his first presidential ballot for Henry Clay in 1844. In 1856 he supported John C. Fremont and has since voted the Republican ticket but has always refused to become a candidate for office. At the age of twenty-eight years he united with the Methodist Episcopal church in the country and is now a

member of the church at DeGraff. He assisted in the erection of both houses of worship at that place, the first being a frame structure which was blown down in a storm, and the second the present brick building now occupied, to which he contributed three hundred dollars. He has always given liberally to those enterprises calculated to advance the moral, social or material welfare of the county, and during the dark days of the Civil war took an active part in raising the funds to furnish soldiers for the township's quota. Although over eighty-two years of age, he is still hale and hearty and is able to look after his farming interests. Nature deals kindly with the man who abuses not her laws, and although he has always been a very industrious and active man age rests lightly upon him. His career has ever been such as to command the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens and he is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family.

John Makemson, the second son of our subject, was born on the home farm, July 6, 1848, and he was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. Throughout his active business life he has followed agricultural pursuits and has steadily prospered in his undertakings. In 1891 he purchased two hundred and three acres of land in Union township and bought forty-five acres in Pleasant township in 1898. These he has converted into highly cultivated and well improved tracts. As a Republican he takes a very active and prominent part in local politics. At the age of twenty he became interested in public affairs and cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1872. He has been a delegate to numerous conventions,

has served on the election board and as school director, and in December, 1901, was elected county commissioner, entering upon the duties of that office the following September. He is the present incumbent and is most capably and satisfactorily discharging the duties of that position. He is a prominent Mason and has filled all the chairs in Boggs Lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M., at DeGraff, which he has also represented in the grand lodge. He took the chapter degree in Lafayette Chapter, No. 60, of Bellefontaine, and was made a Knight Templar at Raper Commandery, Urbana, but has since transferred his membership to Sidney Commandery, No. 46, K. T., of which he became a charter member and the first captain general. He has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and is a member of the consistory at Cincinnati. Genial and pleasant in manner, he is quite popular both in political and social circles.

OSCAR S. CROCKETT.

Oscar S. Crockett, who is conducting a carriage repair factory in Bellefontaine, his native city, was born May 7, 1856, and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this portion of the state. His father, Robert Crockett, was a native of Kentucky and at an early day removed to Logan county, where he became prominent in public affairs. He was the first Republican ever elected to the position of sheriff, being chosen to that office in the first year in which there was a Republican ticket in the field—1856. He

was afterward constable and was ever found most loyal in public office and true to the confidence and trust reposed in him. At the time of the Civil war he offered his services to the government to protect the Union cause, enlisting at Bellefontaine, at which time he was commissioned a lieutenant. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of captain of Company B, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment was attached to the army of General Banks. Upon the field of battle, on the long marches, or during the tedious waiting in winter quarters he was ever found to be true to the cause which he espoused, and the country owes much to his efforts in her behalf. In the later years of his life he engaged in the insurance business and afterward lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1882. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Roberts, was born in Virginia and became the mother of seven children, those who are still living being: Mrs. Emerilla Crampton, of Moline, Illinois; Mrs. E. E. Newell, of Suisun, California; Mrs. Jennie McMeans, of Grand Island, Nebraska; Mrs. Octavia Batch, of Bellefontaine, Edward, of this city; and Oscar S., of this review. One daughter, Mrs. Augusta Schmucker, died in Des Moines, Iowa.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine life for Oscar S. Crockett in his early boyhood days. He enjoyed the pleasures of the playground and performed the duties of the schoolroom, continuing his education until he had prepared for entrance into the high school. He then entered upon his business career in the capacity of a clerk in the grocery house of E. J. Short, with whom he re-

mained for three and a half years. On the expiration of that period he began learning the trade of carriage trimming in the carriage factory of Duddy & Goodwin, serving an apprenticeship of three years, after which he went to the west. He visited California and Nebraska, doing journeyman work for about fifteen years, five years of which time were spent in the west, and the remainder in Logan county. For a decade he was employed in the carriage factory at DeGraff and in 1893 he came to Bellefontaine, where, in connection with William T. Kingsbury he purchased and established the carriage business which he is still conducting. The annual output amounts to about forty carriages each year, and they also do all kinds of repair work in their line, employing several men. The business has reached profitable proportions and the owners well merit the trade accorded them.

In November, 1883, at Quincy, Ohio, occurred the marriage of Mr. Crockett and Miss Allie Cox, who was born in Quincy in 1866, the only child of John and Mary (Shipley) Cox. Her father, who was a soldier of the Civil war, serving as a private, died soon after his return from the army, but the mother is still living in Quincy. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crockett has been born one child, Robert Lynn. His birth occurred in 1886 and he is now a student in the high school. Their home is pleasantly located at No. 207 East Columbus avenue.

Mr. Crockett is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, in which he is serving as past chancellor and for six years he has been a representative to the grand lodge. He also belongs to the Masonic lodge, to Lafayette Chapter, R.

A. M., of Bellefontaine, and to Raper Commandery, K. T., of Urbana. He holds membership relations with the Royal Arcanum and with the First Presbyterian church, and in his political views he is a Republican, but the honors and emoluments of office have had little attraction for him as he has preferred to give his attention to his business interests. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical Ohioan in every sense of the word and he well deserves mention in the history of his native county. What he is today he has made himself for he began in the world with nothing but his energy and willing hands to aid him, and by constant exertion associated with good judgment he has raised himself to a prominent position in industrial circles, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

REV. DAVID PLANK.

Only the history of the good and great comes down to us through the ages. The true religion has been the strongest influence known to man through all time, while many false doctrines have flourished only for a day and then vanished. More potent at the present than at any period in the world's history are the work and influence of Christianity, and among those who are devoting their lives to its inculcation among men is Rev. David Plank of the Amish Mennonite church, who is pastor of the churches at Walnut

Grove, Union township, and South Union on the West Liberty and Bellefontaine road.

Mr. Plank was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1833, and is a son of Samuel and Juliana (Hartzler) Plank. The name has undergone two changes since the family was founded in America, it being originally spelled Blanck by our subject's great-grandfather, Melcher Blanck, but the grandfather changed it to Planck and the father to Plank, dropping the c. The father was born in either Lancaster or Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1808, a son of Christian and Barbara (Yoder) Planck. Christian Planck was a native of Berks county and a son of Melcher Blanck. The birthplace of the latter was either Germany or Switzerland and there he grew to manhood and was married. Accompanying some friends on board a vessel bound for the new world, he was persuaded by the captain to remain on board over night, being told that the vessel would not start until the next day, but in the morning he found that they were far from land and then realized that they had been kidnapped. On reaching Pennsylvania, he was sold to a Mr. Morgan, living either in Lancaster or Berks county, to pay his passage. He was a farmer by occupation and a member of the Monnonite church.

Samuel Plank, our subject's father, engaged in agricultural pursuits in the Keystone state until the fall of 1845, when he came by wagon to Ohio, bringing with him his wife and six children. Before starting he had sent on a four-horse team and wagon in charge of a man and his eldest son, Joseph C., now a resident of Bellefontaine, but they were overtaken when

the family reached Washington, Pennsylvania, and David remained with the wagon while the family proceeded on their journey. They arrived at their destination a few days before the wagon, which was eighteen days upon the road. Previous to this time the father had visited Logan county and purchased a farm supposed to consist of one hundred and four acres, but it was afterward found to contain almost one hundred and nine acres. Here he spent the remainder of his life.

After coming to Ohio the family circle was increased by the birth of three more children, making nine in all. They were as follows: Joseph C., now a resident of Bellefontaine, married Eliza Kerr and was engaged in farming in early life and later in carpentering; David is the next of the family. Leah married David M. Yoder and died in Champaign county, Ohio; Elizabeth married Joel Zook and died in Logan county; Martha married J. S. Yoder and lives in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania; Barbara became the wife of John Detweiler and resides in Union township, Logan county; Juliana is the wife of C. H. Yoder and makes her home in Ada, Ohio; Samuel W. married Elizabeth Wilhelm and was engaged in carpentering and butchering in West Liberty, where he died; and Mary wedded John C. Allgyer and makes her home in Union township.

During his boyhood Rev. Plank received a limited education. He remained with his parents upon the home farm until his marriage, which was celebrated in Union township, February 14, 1856, Miss Mary Hartzler, of Champaign county, becoming his wife. She, too, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1836, a daughter of Adam and Mary (Hooley)

Hartzler, and was seventeen years of age when she came with her sisters to Ohio, her parents having previously died in Pennsylvania. They began their domestic life on a farm of ninety acres owned by Mr. Plank's father, and after operating that tract for six years they removed to the home farm. The father had added a ten-acre tract to the original purchase. He died on the 11th of December, 1878, and the mother passed away April 11, 1879. Our subject then purchased the interests of the other heirs and became the owner of the old homestead. There he resided until 1893, when he sold the place and removed to the ten-acre tract previously referred to, this being his present home.

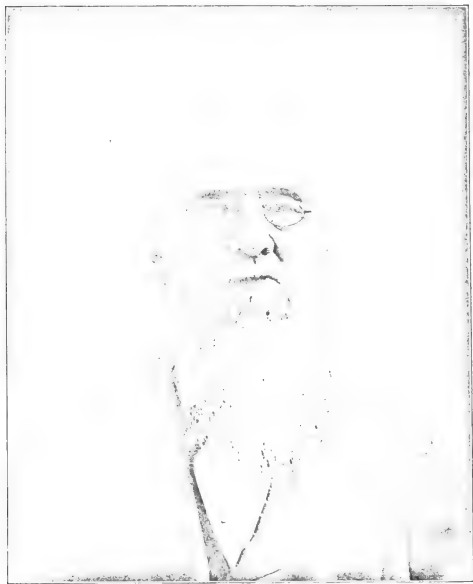
Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Plank, eight reached manhood and womanhood, namely: Samuel H., born in Union township, married Hannah Byler and as a tenant is living on the old homestead; Salome M. is the wife of S. B. Plank, of Union township; Levi married Amanda D. Yoder and lives with our subject; Mary Elsie married Amos Y. Hartzler and died in Union township; Lydia is the wife of Eli Krabill and lives near Bellefontaine; Anna is at home with her parents; Katharine is the wife of Simon H. King, of Union township; and David L. is at home.

For almost half a century Mr. Plank has been preaching the gospel, being one of two who were chosen as ministers in 1859, and was at once ordained by Bishop Solomon Byler, at that time of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. He was ordained an elder in 1895. His son, Levi L., was chosen a minister in 1901 and ordained by Elder Jonas C. Yoder, of Huntsville,

and his son-in-law, Simon H. King, was ordained a deacon in the same year. Mr. Plank was a minister for several years before he ever had the pleasure of attending a Sunday-school, but at length he and a brother visited a union Sunday-school conducted at the school house No. 1. He was so favorably impressed that he at once favored the establishment of Sunday schools in the Amish church and through his instrumentality one was organized in Liberty township in June, 1863, by Bishop J. C. Kenagy, it being the first Sunday school formed in the Amish Mennonite church. Mr. Plank is an untiring worker in the interests of his church and has labored long and faithfully in the Master's vineyard. He is widely known throughout the county where he has made his home for sixty years, and is held in the highest respect and esteem by all classes of citizens.

JAMES COOPER, M. D.

In the death of Dr. James Cooper, Bellefontaine and Logan county lost one of their most prominent and highly esteemed citizens. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this honored man. His career was a long, busy and useful one, and although he was earnest and active in business, he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature, being to the end of his life a kind and genial friend, one whom it was a pleasure to know and to meet under any circumstances. He at-



DR. JAMES COOPER.

tained the age of nearly seventy-seven years, retaining to the last those qualities of mind and heart which had endeared him to every one throughout his life.

Dr. Cooper was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1821. His father was one of the most distinguished criminal lawyers of the Keystone State, and lived to be almost one hundred years of age. He served as a captain in the war of 1812. He came of a family of warriors, tracing the records of their valor back over many centuries to the time of the first Norman king, William the Conqueror. At that time a Captain Cooper was in command of a company known as the "Inniskillen Dragoons." At the opening of the war of 1812 Samuel Cooper was tendered the ensign's commission in the regular army, but declined this, and in order to meet the emergencies brought upon the country by England's invasion of the lakes, he began the task of raising a company to check the advance of the invaders. This company was equipped and marched to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where it was mustered into the United States service. Before the close of the war he was brevetted major. During the Mexican war he was tendered a commission in the regular army, but was forced to decline this, being rendered unfit for field service on account of rheumatism. He served, however, for a short time in the Civil war, taking part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. About 1826 he removed with his family to Pittsburg.

In that city Dr. Cooper acquired a liberal education, and twice during his boyhood he made trips to London, England. When a youth of fifteen he was employed as second clerk on a Mississippi steamer, running on the river between St. Louis and New Or-

leans. When a young man he went to Central America, in which country he remained for eight months, and during that period he took up the study of medicine in Nicaragua. Returning to Pittsburg he there resumed his studies, and in 1839-40 he attended medical lectures in St. Louis, Missouri. He then took up his abode in Iowa, and while living there he practiced medicine among the Indians and learned to speak the language fluently, and to know many of their remedies. In 1842 he returned to Pennsylvania, establishing his home in York county, where he remained until 1853, when he decided to become a resident of Stark county, Ohio. Two years were there passed and at the end of that time he took up his abode in Bellefontaine, where he made his home from 1855 until his death. Dr. Cooper was a man of broad medical learning, and of marked ability in his profession. He read in both the eclectic and allopathic schools in the east and the west, and yet he did not give his attention to the practice of medicine or to medical research entirely. He possessed a scientific turn of mind, and three times he visited the west in order to study geology and mineralogy, making two trips in 1871 and a third one in 1875. The study of botany also claimed his attention and his knowledge on that subject was so broad and accurate that his opinions were accepted as authority throughout this portion of the state. He frequently lectured on natural science to large audiences in different states of the Union, and he was a writer of much more than ordinary ability, his briefs and poetical works receiving high commendation. In his boyhood days he had learned the printer's trade, and frequently he would go to the printing office in Bellefontaine and with stick and rule put

his own contributions into type. He was also an unerring shot with the rifle, and always won a share of the prizes at all shooting matches which he attended. It will thus be seen that his was a well developed character, not so abnormally developed in any one direction as to become a genius. He possessed a strong mind, and his keen intellectuality and love of research made him a scholarly man, whose reading comprised a great variety of subjects, and owing to a very retentive memory he was regarded as one of the most intellectual men in his section of the state.

Dr. Cooper was twice married. While in York county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of October, 1845, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Jueryens, a lady of German descent, who was born in York county, April 24, 1824, and died in Bellefontaine, December 21, 1856. They became the parents of five children but only two are now living: Arthur Byron, who is in Alaska; and Samuel Wilkins, of Bellefontaine. The others are: Cleon Henry, Sarah Elizabeth and James Dallas. After the death of his first wife the Doctor was again married June 21, 1857, his second union being with Mrs. Cordelia (White) Moses, whose death occurred on the 13th of June, 1893.

The Doctor belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the State Eclectic Medical Society. He was also an esteemed member of the Veteran Spiritualist Union, and his life certificate is now in possession of his son, Samuel. In the practice of his profession he advanced steadily, keeping in touch with the improvements made in methods of practice, and his success was largely attributable to his broad humanitarian spirit and genuine interest in his fellow men, as well as to his broad

knowledge. In matters of citizenship he also believed in going forward, and did everything in his power to promote the welfare of Bellefontaine. For almost a year prior to his death he was in failing health, caused by the infirmities of old age, and at length he passed peacefully away in 1898.

"His life was noble; and the elements,
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This man was a man;'"

SAMUEL W. COOPER.

Samuel W. Cooper has spent almost his entire life in Bellefontaine. He was born in Uniontown, Stark county, Ohio, in 1853, and was only about three years of age when brought to Logan county by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. James Cooper. His education was acquired in the public schools, and for eight years he was employed upon a Mississippi steamer. He was afterwards engaged in the fishing business at Cairo, Illinois, for about eight years. He resided successively in Milliken's Bend, Louisiana; in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and in Cairo, after which he returned to Bellefontaine.

While living in Cairo Mr. Cooper lost his wife, who bore the maiden name of Matilda Alsbaugh. They were married in 1878, and after a happy wedded life of ten years the wife was called to her final rest. Their five children all died in infancy, including twins. In June, 1892, Mr. Cooper was again married, his second union being with Margaret A. Samples, who was born in DeGraff, Ohio, in 1869, a daughter of James and Arasis A. (Rannals) Samples, of New Jersey and Ohio respectively. Her

father was of Holland descent, and in her parents' family were three daughters, her sisters being Sarah J., who is now deceased, and Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Irvin Clark of Pickaway county, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have been born two children: Samuel M. and Ellen E. Mrs. Cooper is an estimable lady, holding membership in the Congregational church, and, like her husband, she has many friends in Bellefontaine. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He owns valuable real estate in Bellefontaine, including business houses, four tenement houses, six vacant lots on Cooper street, a residence in Chillicothe street, and also a twenty-acre tract of land in the southwestern part of the town. From this property he derives a good income, while his realty possessions are valuable.

W. S. PHILIPS, M. D.

Dr. W. S. Philips, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Belle Center, was born in Scio, Harrison county, Ohio, in 1853, and is a son of E. W. and Jane (Galbraith) Philips. His boyhood days were spent upon the home farm in his native county and after acquiring a good preliminary education he entered Franklin College, of New Athens, Ohio. He began teaching at the age of twenty-one years in the county of his nativity and thus earned the money with which to pursue his collegiate course. He followed the teacher's profession for four school years, but regarded this merely as a step to other

work, for it was his desire to become a member of the medical fraternity. He began the study of medicine in Jewett, Harrison county, under the direction of a physician there and later pursued lectures in the Columbus Medical College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1882.

The same year he located in Belle Center and has gradually built up a practice which has now reached extensive and profitable proportions. He is a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society and the Ohio State Medical Society and served as vice-president of the latter in 1901-2. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and is a frequent contributor of papers to these societies. He has prepared and read articles before a number of such organizations and has also been the author of a number of articles published in leading medical journals in this country. In 1896 he removed to Columbus, where he remained for two years and during all that time he was a member of the faculty of the Ohio Medical University. During the first year he filled the chair of physical diagnosis and the second year was professor of sanitary science. He also carried on his private practice and in 1898 he returned to Belle Center, where he has remained continuously since. In the winter of 1900 he pursued a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate School and he has continually read and studied in order to broaden his knowledge and promote his efficiency as a practitioner of the medical science.

In 1890, near Belle Center, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Philips and Miss Nannie J. Cooke, a daughter of Thomas and Jane D. (Dow) Cooke. They

have one child, Claribel, who was born in Belle Center. In his political views Dr. Philips is a Republican who cast his first presidential ballot in 1876 for R. B. Hayes. He is now serving as a member of the city council of Belle Center and was chairman of the committee that put in the electric light system. He has also been installed as a member of the fire department and is interested in everything pertaining to the welfare, improvement and safe-keeping of the town. He belongs to the United Presbyterian church and his enviable position in Belle Center is not the less the result of sterling worth than of professional skill.

COLTON BROTHERS.

Robert and Joseph Colton, who constitute the Colton Brothers Company, are men of well known business capacity and marked ability, resourceful, enterprising and progressive. Under the firm style here given they are controlling extensive and important milling interests and they are also connected with other business concerns of importance to the city, as well as to the individual owners. They came to Bellefontaine from Stark county, Ohio, in 1869, and are natives of the vicinity of Waterford, New York, Robert having been born in 1845, and Joseph in 1848. From their boyhood days their interests, especially along business lines, have been closely allied. They are sons of Samuel and Eliza (Cutforth) Colton, who were natives of England, whence they came to America, and after residing for a time in the Empire state they became residents of Ohio, locating in Stark county in 1858. There the father followed

the milling business until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-six years of age, while the mother, long survived him, passing away at the advanced age of ninety years.

The brothers received the educational advantages afforded by the common schools, and their advancement to the enviable positions which they occupy in the business world is due to their own inherent ability, foresight and determination. They now represent large milling interests in Bellefontaine, being engaged extensively in the manufacture of flour, and from a small beginning they have developed their plant to meet the growing demands of their trade until it bears today little resemblance to that which they purchased of Jacob Pim. It is supplied with the latest roller process and improved machinery of every kind needed in the business, and the quality of their product insures a ready sale upon the market.

Other important business affairs of Bellefontaine owe their successful conduct to the energy and resourcefulness of the Colton Brothers. Robert Colton is the president of the Commercial and Savings Bank, of Bellefontaine, and vice-president of the Bellefontaine Bridge and Iron Company, and of the Bellefontaine Body Carriage Company. Joseph Colton is the president of the Bellefontaine Building and Loan Association. Their large milling business was organized as The Colton Brothers Company, January 1, 1900.

In 1894 Robert Colton was united in marriage to Miss Gail Jackson, of California, and in 1893 Joseph Colton wedded Miss Mary Miller, of Bellefontaine. Both gentlemen are members of the Masonic fraternity, in which they have attained the Knight Templar degree, and are pleasant,

genial gentlemen, whose friends are many, and whose social acquaintance is among the best class of Bellefontaine's citizens. While there is nothing exciting in their history, it is that of men, who, taking advantage of existing possibilities in the business world, have, by energy and straightforward dealing, gained places of prominence.

GEORGE HARTLEY.

George Hartley is one of the practical and enterprising agriculturists of Logan county, and today owns and operates a good farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres in Harrison township, conveniently located, being within four miles of Bellefontaine, on the McColley Bridge pike. He was born in that city on the 18th of June, 1854, his parents being William and Susannah (Horn) Hartley. His father was born in Pennsylvania and came of Quaker stock, his ancestors having crossed the Atlantic with William Penn, and settled in the Keystone state. During his boyhood William Hartley came to Ohio with his father, Dr. Aaron Hartley, who was one of the pioneer physicians and pharmacists of Bellefontaine. He was a college bred man and became quite prominent in business circles here. Later he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he accumulated considerable wealth, and where he died in 1880. The father of our subject was engaged in the drug business with his father in Bellefontaine until his death, which occurred in 1861. He left two children, but Charles A. died when a young man, so that our subject is now the only survivor.

George Hartley was only seven years

old when his father died. He lived with his mother on a farm north of Bellefontaine and attended the country schools of the neighborhood, there acquiring a good, practical education. When only a boy he began earning his own livelihood by working at farm labor, and with his mother removed to his present farm in 1876, it being his home ever since. He cleared the place and made all the improvements thereon. To the original purchase of forty acres he subsequently added a tract of forty-three acres, and in 1901, bought another forty acres, so that he now has one hundred and twenty-three acres, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. The well-tilled fields and neat and thrifty appearance of the place plainly indicate his careful supervision.

In Harrison township Mr. Hartley was married April 2, 1890, to Miss Sarah E. Bannion, a native of Shelby county, Ohio, and a daughter of Francis Marion and Mahala J. (Hipple) Bannion. Her father died during her infancy, and she grew to womanhood in the county of her nativity. Having good educational advantages, she became well qualified to teach school and successfully followed that profession in Harrison township, where she became acquainted with our subject. They have three children, namely: Charles A., born July 9, 1891; Alice, born October 19, 1893; and Clara, born October 9, 1901.

Reared a Republican, Mr. Hartley has always supported that party and cast his first presidential ballot for R. B. Hayes in 1876. Prior to this his township was about evenly divided between the Republicans and Democrats, but it was soon afterward found that the Republican party had a majority of from seventy to eighty. He has

ever taken an active interest in political affairs and has given his support to every measure which he believed calculated to prove of public benefit. His life has been one of industry and due success has not been denied him, so that he is today the owner of a well improved and valuable farm.

JAMES EDWARD FUNK.

James Edward Funk is living upon the old homestead in Jefferson township, Logan county, where he was born December 29, 1852, a son of Michael and Catherine (Mason) Funk. He belongs to old families of this county, his maternal grandfather, Edward Mason, having located here in 1806. He purchased of Adam Stephen Dandridge five hundred acres of land, the title for which is now in possession of our subject, and is signed by President Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, secretary. Mr. Funk also has another relic which he prizes, it being the model of a plow with a steel mold-board invented by his uncle, James Walker, who rode to and from Washington, D. C., on horseback, in order to obtain a patent on the same.

Michael Funk, the father of our subject, was born near Nicholasville, Kentucky, and was a wagon-maker by trade. In 1823, at the age of eighteen years, he came to Bellefontaine, Ohio, with his sister, and here worked at his trade for a few years. He first married Nancy Creviston, a native of Logan county, who died about a year later, and he subsequently wedded Catherine Mason. For many years they resided on the old homestead, purchased by her father, three hundred and six acres of which

is now owned by our subject, including the site of the old home. On laying aside business cares in 1875, Michael Funk removed to Bellefontaine where he lived retired until called to his final rest on the 18th of January, 1895. His second wife had died March 11, 1887. Both were earnest and consistent members of the Presbyterian church, and he was a Democrat in politics.

Unto this worthy couple were born seven children, namely: Peter, who wedded Mary J. Carter, and resides near DeGraff; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Eveline, who now makes her home in Zanesfield; Barbara, the wife of George W. Kline, of Cassopolis, Michigan; Margaret, the wife of Robert Downing, of Zanesfield, Ohio; Eliza, wife of Jasper E. Downing, and a resident of Bellefontaine; and James E., of this review.

In imagination one can see Mr. Funk as a school boy mastering his lessons in the district schools and enjoying the pleasures of the play-ground, such as boys of the period indulged in. At the age of twenty years he left school and began farming in partnership with his father, a relationship that was maintained for a year. After his marriage he continued on the old homestead until 1880, when he removed to what was known as the Thomas Collins farm, residing thereon for a year. His next place of residence was the Mathew Covington farm, which Mr. Funk and his brother-in-law purchased and cultivated for four years. On the expiration of that period, however, he returned to the old homestead, and now owns three hundred and six acres of the land which his grandfather purchased at the beginning of the nineteenth century. His farm work shows that he is industrious, wide-awake and thoroughly in touch with

modern methods. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance, and the improvements largely stand as monuments to his enterprise.

On the 20th of December, 1873, Mr. Funk was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Cooper, who was born March 9, 1859, in Liberty township, Logan county, a daughter of William and Mary A. (Stiles) Cooper. Her father was a native of county Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to America about 1840 on a sailing vessel, which was six weeks in making the voyage. He landed in Albany, New York, and from there came to Logan county, Ohio, where he and three brothers bought a tract of land, which was subsequently divided between them. His son, William M., now lives on the old homestead. The father was married February 29, 1854, to Mrs. Mary A. (Stiles) Covington, a native of Athens county, Ohio. She first married Mathew P. Covington, who was born in Champaign county, and by that union had one child, Mathew K., now a resident of Huntsville, Ohio. By her second marriage she had three children: Sarah E., wife of our subject; William M., who lives on the old Cooper homestead; and Thomas M., whose home is near Lewistown, Logan county. The father of this family died October 4, 1860, and the mother passed away September 25, 1894. He was a Republican in politics, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. There being no house of worship near his home, he erected a log building, in which church services were held for some years until the building could be replaced by a more modern and imposing structure. At length about one-half mile west of there was built what was called Power Chapel, Mr. Cooper being its founder.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Funk were born two children: William, who was born August 26, 1882, and is now deceased; and Gertrude, born April 6, 1885. The family home is a fine one, the residence being built in modern style of architecture, and is supplied with tasteful furnishings. It stands upon a well-kept lawn, shaded with fine trees and gives an excellent view of the surrounding country. By his ballot Mr. Funk supports the men and measures of the Democratic party, but has never cared for political honors. He is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. In religious faith they are Lutherans, and they are numbered among the most highly respected citizens of their community.

GEORGE E. HAHN.

George E. Hahn is now serving as mayor of Quincy, and is also collector and notary public. He was born in Miami township, this county, about three and one-half miles east of Quincy on the 13th of June, 1853, and is a son of John Andrew and Christine Barbara (Shurr) Hahn. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm and to the common school system he is indebted for the educational privileges extended him. He remained with his father until twenty-two years of age and then joined his brother in the operation of a threshing machine. After about two years he purchased his brother's interest and carried on the business alone for about seven years longer. When twenty-five years of age he began teaching writing during the winter months and thus was busy throughout the year. In 1884 he

traded his threshing machine for a sawmill at Bodkin Station and, after a year and a half he removed this plant to Van Wert county, Ohio, where he engaged in its operation until 1895. Mr. Hahn has also bought and sold real estate and, becoming the owner of property in New Washington, Crawford county, Ohio, he removed to that place in 1896. There he became associated with L. C. Feighner, an attorney at law, of Bucyrus, Ohio. Mr. Hahn had read law while operating his sawmill and he remained in New Washington until 1902, when he came to Quincy. He is still associated with Mr. Feighner and although he has not been admitted to the bar he has a good clientage.

On the 22d of December, 1881, in Sidney, Ohio, Mr. Hahn was united in marriage to Miss Lenora E. Hain, who was born in Shelby county, Ohio, a daughter of Leonard and Emeline (Camp) Hain. Mr. Hahn is a Republican who has supported the party from his boyhood days. He cast his first presidential ballot for Hayes in 1876, walking seven miles in order to do this. While in New Washington he was nominated for the position of mayor but did not expect election because there were nearly all Democratic voters there. In October, 1902, he was appointed mayor of Quincy and is now filling the office, discharging his duties in a prompt, acceptable and commendable manner.

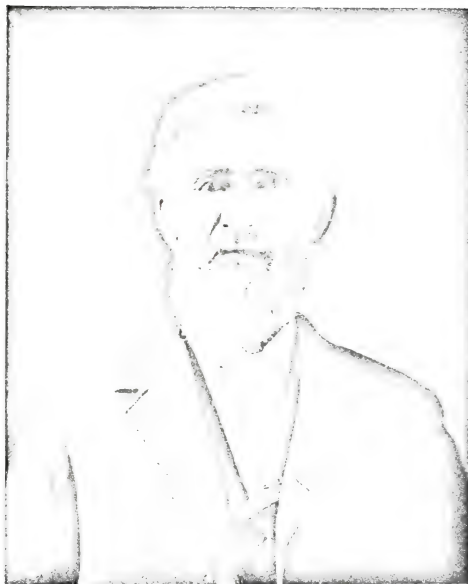
WILLIAM LINEWEAVER.

When the tocsin of war sounded, and men from all walks of life responded to the country's call for aid in her hour of trial,

William Lineweaver was among those who offered his services to the government and wore the blue uniform upon southern battlefields, while fighting for the preservation of the Union. Taking all things equal, the soldier makes a better citizen than any other man, because he understands what it means to fight for his country, and, thus developing a love for it, he is always anxious and willing to promote its best interests.

Mr. Lineweaver, who is now living in Rush Creek township, Logan county, was born October 16, 1830, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and is a son of Casper and Mary (Frederick) Lineweaver. His father, who was a native of Maryland, served with distinction as a soldier of the war of 1812, and died about 1838. The mother long survived her husband, dying in Columbus, Ohio, about 1859, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. In the family were seven children, our subject having five sisters and a stepbrother, John Keller, but Mr. Lineweaver is the only one of them now living.

After the death of his father our subject made his home among strangers, and did not see his mother for thirty years. He first lived with John Clause, and later with George Rowe, whose home was east of Circleville, Ohio, the county seat of Pickaway county. His educational privileges were very meager, and he never attended school after attaining his thirteenth year. He earned his first wages by working for John Metsgar, at Circleville, and from that place went to Clark County, Ohio, where he worked for his brother-in-law, Joseph Heck, remaining with him until his removal to Martin county, Indiana. After spending one year in that state he returned to Clark county, Ohio, and subsequently bought property at Lakeview, in Logan county,



WILLIAM LINEWEAVER.



MRS. WILLIAM LINEWEAVER.

where he lived for about four years. He next made his home in Springfield, and in 1898 came to Rushsylvania, purchasing the property where he now resides.

His patriotic spirit being aroused during the Civil war, Mr. Lineweaver enlisted at Springfield, June 9, 1863, for three years, as a member of Company K, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, under Captain William Pease and Colonel Holley, Colonel Keath afterward commanding the regiment. Our subject was mustered in at Covington, Kentucky, and from there went to Camp Nelson, and later to Knoxville, Tennessee. He was engaged in skirmishing through the Carolinas until the summer of 1864, and was later stationed at Nashville, and Greenville, Tennessee. The war having ended he was honorably discharged at Knoxville, Tennessee, July 25, 1865. Thomas McDermott being captain of the company at that time, while Mr. Lineweaver was acting as corporal, his appointment being received August 12, 1863, and signed by F. M. Keith, lieutenant-colonel of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and W. E. Jralton, adjutant.

On leaving the army Mr. Lineweaver returned to his home in Clark county. He was previously married in 1853 to Miss Sarah Athy, who died in 1888, leaving three children: Albert H., Clara A. and John W. Mr. Lineweaver was again married, October 21, 1897, his second union being with Mrs. Sophia (Williams) Corwin, who was born in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, October 8, 1839. Her father, Mickjah J. Williams, was a native of Logan county, Ohio, born in 1812. After his father's death, his mother married John Williams. Mrs. Lineweaver's mother bore the maiden name of Jane Johnson, and was born in 1815. Her parents, Jacob and Rachel

(Green) Johnson, were both natives of Maysville, Kentucky, and were early settlers of Logan county, Ohio, her father having extensive land interests near Pickrelltown. He made the journey to this county on horseback, carrying two of his children. Mrs. Lineweaver's father was a supporter of the Republican party and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died in July, 1857, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he had long held membership, and his wife passed away in 1870. They were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Rensselaer, a resident of Ridgeway, Ohio; Rachel Sophia, the wife of our subject; Mary Jane, wife of Henry Corwin, of Rushsylvania; Nelson, a resident of Bellefontaine; Pauline, wife of John Carrahoof, of Rushsylvania; and Clark, who died and was buried in the soldiers' cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky. All the sons fought in the Union army during the Civil war. On the 21st of April, 1857, Miss Rachel S. Williams gave her hand in marriage to Jarvis D. Corwin, who was born near Zanesfield, in Logan county, and was a farmer and mechanic by occupation. He was also numbered among the boys in blue, during the war of the Rebellion, serving for three years as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was afterward an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was a Republican in politics. He died in this county, March 14, 1886, and his widow afterward became the wife of our subject.

While residing in Mad river township, Clark county, Mr. Lineweaver served as constable for many years, and was also a member of the school board. In matters of

citizenship he is as true and loyal to his duties to-day as when he followed the stars and stripes to victory on southern battlefields. He was formerly a member of Mitchell Post, No. 45, G. A. R., of Springfield, and Ephraim Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F., of that city, with which he has been connected since 1872, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Rebekah Lodge of Rushsylvania. Their many excellent traits of character and genuine worth have found recognition in the friendship of many with whom they have come in contact and they are widely and favorably known in the community where they make their home.

JOSEPH E. THATCHER, D. D. S.

The execution of excellent dental work has led to the very desirable success which is now crowning the efforts of Dr. Joseph Ellsworth Thatcher of Bellefontaine. He was born in Pierceton, Indiana, December 29, 1868, and was but four years of age when his parents removed to De Graff, Ohio, where his father was engaged in the lumber business and the operation of a sawmill until 1882. His parents were Jonathan and Leah A. (Long) Thatcher. The father was born in Greene county, Ohio, and his people came to this state from Virginia. The Doctor is the youngest son in the family of seven children, namely: W. H.; George S.; Charles A.; John A.; Joseph E.; Mrs. Ida Hunt; and Mrs. Amy Sutphin, of West Liberty.

Dr. Thatcher was fifteen years of age when the family removed to West Liberty, where the father again engaged in the lumber trade, and the Doctor attended the

common and afterward the high school of that place. Subsequently he engaged in the grocery business as a member of the firm of L. A. Thatcher & Son, being thus connected with commercial pursuits in West Liberty for four years. In January, 1891, he came to Bellefontaine, where he secured the position of shipping-clerk with the Chichester & Haviland Chair Company. He served for two years and a half in that position and then went to Cincinnati in July, 1903, in order to take up the study of dentistry, for he had determined to make its practice his life work. He entered the dental office of his brother, Dr. C. A. Thatcher, with whom he remained for two years and a half, receiving careful instruction and practical experience in dental work. After passing his examination before the Ohio board of dental examiners in July, 1895, he located in Bellefontaine the same year and has had his office here since. In 1897 he took a special course in crown and bridge work at Dr. Weller's Dental School in Rochester, New York, and two years later took a post-graduate course in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, since which time he has continuously engaged in practice in Bellefontaine. He is a member of the Ohio State Dental Society and is a worthy representative of his profession, for research, study and investigation have continuously broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency.

The Doctor has been twice married. In August, 1889, he married Miss Myrtle Walker, who died in March, 1895, leaving a daughter, Margaret, who was born on the 10th of July, 1891. On the 1st of November, 1900, the Doctor was joined in wedlock to Miss Mayme Miller of Gretna,

Ohio, and they occupy a very enviable position in social and religious circles. Their home is at No. 402 East Columbus avenue and they have a large circle of friends in Bellefontaine. The Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity here, of the Protected Home Circle and of the Tribe of Ben Hur, and is past chancellor and trustee of Wilfred Lodge, No. 67, K. P. He is also connected with the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Korassan, at Sidney, and in his political views is a stalwart Republican. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, of which he is a deacon and has also served as superintendent of the Sunday-school for the past six years. He is an extremely busy and successful practitioner, and constant demands are made upon his time both professionally and socially. He is an industrious and ambitious student, whose research and investigation have been productive in broadening his knowledge, so that his work in the profession has been of a superior order, and his reputation classes him among the leading representatives of dentistry in this portion of the state.

BENJAMIN B. LEONARD, M. D.

For more than fifty years Dr. Benjamin B. Leonard has been a practitioner of medicine and surgery in Logan county and today, although seventy-eight years of age, he is still an active representative of the profession in which he has conferred great good upon his fellowmen. He was born near the city of Urbana, June 8, 1825, a son of George and Mary (Pollock) Leon-

ard. His paternal grandfather, Adam Leonard, lived and died in Virginia. He was a valiant soldier of the Revolutionary war, serving with the Sixth Maryland Regiment. The father of the Doctor was George Leonard, who was born in 1777 in Jefferson county, Virginia, whence he came to Ohio in 1806, settling in Champaign county. He married Miss Pollock, who died in 1862, when seventy-two years of age, while his death occurred in 1868. They reared a family of seven children: John; Joseph; Elizabeth, the wife of Mathew Cretcher; George; Mary; Perry, who died at the age of twenty-two years; and Benjamin B., the subject of this review.

Dr. Leonard attended the common schools of this state during the period of their early development, and on the 29th. of March, 1847, he rented the office of Dr. S. W. Fuller, who was then a practitioner of West Liberty. For nine years he remained in the Doctor's office, gaining broad practical as well as theoretical knowledge. On the 1st of March, 1853, he was graduated in the Medical College of Ohio and, returning to West Liberty, he practiced with his old preceptor until 1854, when he entered upon an independent business career and has since continued alone. He has long been recognized as one of the most successful and capable physician and surgeons of his locality and has been in constant practice for a half of a century. During all this time he has easily maintained a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity because he has constantly kept in touch with the progress that has been made and with the advancement that has been achieved in medical and surgical science.

Of the numerous surgical operations he has performed during all these years of practice, only three of the entire number were not restored to their health. His wonderful skill and ability have gained for him the recognition and admiration of the medical profession far and wide, and his methods have been sought out and accounts of his work have been published in the leading medical journals throughout the country. On the 1st of March, 1903, the Doctor completed his fifty years of continuous practice and the occasion was duly celebrated in a fitting manner. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he was president for sometime, and he was likewise president of the Northwest Medical Society. He belongs to the American Medical Association, and is an honorary member of the Indiana State Medical Society and the West Virginia State Medical Society. He was also connected as an honorary member with the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College.

In 1855 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Addie Sieg, of Staunton, Virginia, who died at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving two children: Ben S., who is now a practicing physician of West Liberty; and Mary, the wife of L. N. Leslie, of Kansas City. For his second wife the Doctor chose Emily E. Hildebrand of West Liberty and their children are: Carrie Gertrude, Frank Fuller, Hattie C., and Max.

The Doctor belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is an elder in the Presbyterian church. At the time of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to his country by serving as a surgeon in the Eighty-fourth Regiment of

Ohio Volunteers during its term of enlistment. Although he has advanced far on life's journey he is a man of wonderful mentality and physical vigor. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness and it need not suggest, as a matter of course, want of occupation. There is an old age which grows brighter and better as the years pass, and gives out of its rich stores of learning and experience. Such is the career of Dr. Leonard who has not only gained distinction in his professional life, but through his efforts in behalf of humanity has won the love and confidence of young and old, rich and poor.

FRANK S. MITCHELL.

Frank S. Mitchell, part owner and manager of the Bellefontaine Stone & Lime Company, is a valued addition to business circles here for in every business relation in which he had previously been found he was ever reliable, progressive and energetic, and such men are in demand everywhere. A native of Montgomery, Alabama, he was born May 10, 1860, a son of E. R. and Geraldine (Vincent) Mitchell, the former a native of New York city and the latter of Alabama. Both are now deceased.

In the public and private schools of his native city Mr. Mitchell pursued his education, and as he approached manhood entered upon his business career in the capacity of secretary to a company owning and controlling cotton mills in Mississippi, filling that position from 1880 until 1882. As civil engineer he entered the service of the New Orleans & Northeast-

ern Railroad Company, with which he continued during the construction of its line, after which he was employed by the Cincinnati, New Orleans, Texas & Pacific Railroad with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tennessee, for three years. Following this, up to 1887, he was civil engineer for the Cincinnati, New Orleans, Texas & Pacific system, embracing the following roads: the Cincinnati Southern, the Alabama & Great Southern, the Vicksburg & Meridian, the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, and the New Orleans & Northeastern. Subsequently he was with the Sheffield & Birmingham Railroad and after its completion he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where from 1889 until 1894 he had an office as civil engineer for the execution of all kinds of railroad work. Going from St. Louis to New York, he entered the employ of W. B. Strang, Jr., doing some line work and later he came to Ohio, where he had charge of the construction of the Lima Northern Railroad, following which he was on the construction of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad, in 1897. He was the division engineer who superintended the building of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, Alabama, and afterward he went to Detroit, Michigan, as chief engineer of the Northwestern Construction Company, constructing the Detroit & Lima Northern Railway. After some months he came to Bellefontaine as chief engineer for the Columbus & Northwestern Railroad Company, followed by service in Toledo as chief engineer of the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad. In 1900 he became connected with the construction of the Cincinnati Water Works, and in the following year, 1901,

he came to Bellefontaine and purchased a third interest in the Bellefontaine Stone & Lime Company, of which he was chosen the manager. Since that time the operating capacity of the plant has been increased until the sales now amount to at least fifty thousand dollars per year. Mr. Mitchell is also financially interested in and is one of the promoters of the new quarry opened in 1902 in East Liberty, being general manager of the new concern. His marked ability as a civil engineer has been of immense value to him in his new field of activity and his enterprise and progressive business ideas have been a motive factor in the control of his interests that has been followed by substantial results.

On the 23d of July, 1901, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage at Buffalo, New York to Mrs. Maude Phillips Ryerson, a daughter of Dr. John Phillips, of Chicago, and they have been hospitably received into the best homes of Bellefontaine during their residence in this city. Socially Mr. Mitchell is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN OLDFIELD CRETCHER.

John Oldfield Cretcher is a butcher and farmer of Miami township, living three miles southeast of DeGraff. It was upon this farm that he was born March 17, 1826, his parents being Jabez and Nancy (Pollock) Cretcher. The father, a native of Kentucky, was a son of John and Sarah (Oldfield) Cretcher. The mother of our subject was probably a native of Tennessee and was a daughter of Robert Pol-

lock. Her people removed to Kentucky and there the parents of our subject were married and lived until after the birth of their second child, when in 1813 they came to Ohio, settling near Lewistown, Logan county. A few years later the father sold that property and removed to Harrison township, Champaign county, but subsequently he came to the farm upon which our subject now resides. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and later added to it a tract of eighty acres. In the log cabin which stood upon this place occurred the birth of his son, John Oldfield, and the family lived in that pioneer home until the son was seven years of age, when the father erected a house which is now occupied by our subject. It was built in the 'thirties and every stick of timber was hewed from the woods, the shingles were split and shaved upon the farm and the lathes were also here made. It was during the pioneer epoch in the country's history and the early settlers depended almost entirely upon their own labors for everything that they needed. The father lived to be about eighty-four years of age, dying in 1870, while his wife passed away in 1872. Unto them were born eleven children, of whom nine reached years of maturity, but John O. is the only one who now survives. Elizabeth became the wife of John Proctor and both died in Logan county. Mary was the wife of Joseph Woods and died in Champaign county. Jabez married Dorcas J. Hook and died in Iowa leaving eight children. Margaret became the wife of James Town and died in Champaign county. Matthew L. married Lucinda Sayres and died in Iowa, leaving nine children, all living. Nancy J. married James

McMillen and died in Kansas, leaving five children. John O. was the next in order of birth. William Y. was married in Iowa where he lived for some time and then removed to Kingan county, Kansas, where he died leaving seven children. Joseph P. married Catherine Huston and died in Logan county, leaving six sons. Jabez Cretcher, the father of our subject, was a Whig in his political views, but never aspired to public office. A consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he served as class-leader for many years and was also a trustee of the church. The congregation with which he was identified was organized in his home and later a little church house was built at Spring Hill, Champaign county. Mr. Cretcher always took a very deep and active interest in Christian work and did everything in his power to promote the cause.

In his boyhood days John O. Cretcher attended school for about two and a half months each year until he attained his majority. He also had the privilege of continuing his studies for five months after he was of age and obtained a teacher's certificate, but after engaging in that profession for two weeks decided that it was not congenial and gave up the work. He was but twenty-one years of age when he began farming on his own account, operating his father's land.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Cretcher chose Miss Christina Book and they were married in Miami township on the 24th of May, 1849. The lady was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of John Book, who brought his family to Ohio when she was eight years of age and settled in Champaign county, where he spent his

remaining days. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children: Joseph Marion, who is now a farmer of Miami township, wedded Miss Elizabeth M. Ellis and has three children; Estella Pearl, who is the wife of Addison Hess of De Graff and has four children; Floyd A.; and Guy Marion. Sydney is the widow of Thomas A. Harvey, by whom she had one child, Ana E. Her husband was born in Champaign county, became a farmer by occupation and died in Logan county July 8, 1890, at the age of thirty-two years. Jabez F. died at the age of seven years. James Nicholas, the youngest member of the Cretcher family, married Clara S. Mohr and has two children, Freda Helen and Clifford Nicholas.

A few years after his marriage Mr. Creacher purchased eighty-five acres of land in Union township, where he lived for two and one-half years. He then sold that property and bought one hundred and forty acres from his father. He now has one hundred and thirty acres, constituting a well improved and valuable property. In early life he was a Whig and cast his vote for Taylor. He can remember the presidential campaign of 1840. When the Republican party was formed he joined its ranks and voted for Fremont in 1856. In 1863 he enlisted in Company F of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, called the Home Guards, and in 1864 this regiment entered the United States service. He did duty at White House Landing and was at Bermuda Hundred for a time. Although he became ill he would not consent to remain in the hospital, although he went to it for medicine. In matters of citizenship he has always been loyal and has taken an active

interest in what has pertained to the welfare and progress of his community. Although never an office-seeker, he served for a few years on the township board of education. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he has been identified since he was about twenty-eight years of age and he has served as one of its trustees. Mr. Cretcher was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife February 1, 1899. She was an estimable lady, possessed of many excellent traits of character, and they had traveled life's journey together for a half century. Her loss was a deep blow to her husband and children, and many friends throughout the community also greatly deplored her death. Mr. Cretcher is one of the oldest native citizens of the county, having lived here continuously for seventy-seven years. Thus its history is largely familiar to him and he has taken just pride in what has been accomplished in this section of the state.

ANDREW BURNSIDE.

Andrew Burnside is the owner of the old Burnside homestead in Monroe township near Pickrelltown. He was born August 18, 1849, upon this place, his parents being Andrew and Ann (Euns) Burnside, in whose family were the following children: Alexander; Elizabeth, who is deceased; Samuel; Reuben, who has also passed away; Andrew; Sarah, deceased; Ann; and Frank. Andrew Burnside, the father of our subject, became one of the early settlers of Logan county, emigrating to this state from Virginia. Taking up his abode upon a tract of land here, he

developed and improved the farm upon which his son Andrew now resides, his labor and care making it a fine place.

Under the parental roof Mr. Burnside, of this review, spent his boyhood days and at an early age he began working in the fields, being thus employed from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the autumn. He acquired his education in the common schools which he attended through the winter months during his majority. He worked with his father until the latter's death and then came into possession of the old home place, on which he has lived throughout his entire life. Mr. Burnside is a progressive agriculturist and one who thoroughly understands farm work in its various departments. His attention is given to the production of grain and to the raising of stock. He has always been especially fond of horses and he now has eight head of fine animals upon his place in addition to cattle and hogs of good grades.

Mr. Burnside has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Mary Spring and they became the parents of two children: Minnie, born August 18, 1876; and Harry V., born March 11, 1877. The wife and mother passed away in 1878 and in 1885 he was again married, his second union being with Allie Buskirk, a daughter of Andrew and Jane (Longburg) Buskirk, whose children were: John, Samuel, Adeline, Maggie, Alice, David, Peter, Sarah and Alonzo. Mrs. Burnside was born April 22, 1869, and by her marriage has become the mother of one son, Orrin, born December 16, 1886. Harry V., the eldest son of our subject, married Esther Short and they reside near the state bridge.

The family have a pleasant home upon the old farm which has been in possession of representatives of the name since the father first came to Logan county many years ago. Mr. Burnside has carried on the work of cultivation and development begun by his father, and in his agricultural labors has found that industry and enterprise bring good returns. He votes with the Democracy and holds membership in the Baptist church, being interested in the growth and success of both.

EDWARD PATTERSON.

Edward Patterson is the oldest native son of Bellefontaine, now residing within her borders. More than three-fourths of a century has passed during his residence here and throughout the period of his manhood he has been numbered among the honored and leading citizens of this place. He has been prominently identified with business interests. His is an honorable record of a conscientious man, who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. He has rounded the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten and although the snows of several winters have whitened his hair, he has the vigor of a much younger man, and in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity. It need not suggest, as a matter of course, want of occupation or helplessness. There is an old age that is a benediction to all that comes in contact with it, that gives out of its rich stores of learning and experience, and grows stronger intellectually



EDWARD PATTERSON.



ROBERT PATTERSON.

and spiritually as the years pass. Such is the life of Mr. Patterson, an encouragement to his associates and an example well worthy of emulation to the young.

Edward Patterson was born December 29, 1825, in the city of Bellefontaine. His father, Robert Patterson, was a native of county Down, Ireland, born in 1789, and in the year 1809, when twenty years of age, he crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world, settling in Pittsburgh. He was afterward financially interested in the Mary Ann furnace in Licking county, Ohio, and in September, 1824, he came to Logan county. Here he was one of the builders of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, which is now a part of the Big Four Railroad system and of the company he became secretary and treasurer. The road was in hard straits when he was first at its head, but through his business capability and keen discrimination he carried the enterprise forward to successful completion. It was what was known as a strap-iron road and was one of the early railway lines of the state—an important factor in the substantial development and upbuilding of the locality through which it passed. After its completion he was instrumental in carrying forward the project for the establishment of the Findlay branch of the road from Carey to Findlay, a distance of sixteen miles. He possessed considerable influence in public affairs, was a prominent and leading citizen and his sterling traits of character were well worthy of emulation. He died in 1867, at which time he was living retired from business cares. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza S. Moore, was born in Pennsylvania and died at the home of her son in Columbus Grove,

Ohio, in 1862. She was then interred in the cemetery of Bellefontaine. Five years later her husband was there laid to rest. In their family were three sons, who are yet living: Joseph S., of Findlay; Robert, of Kokomo, Indiana; and Edward, of this review. The last named is the eldest, and James Patterson, the third son, has departed this life. As the boys grew up they were trained to mercantile pursuits and became well known factors in trade circles.

In the public schools of Bellefontaine Edward Patterson acquired his education, and at the age of fifteen entered a general store, continuing his connection with mercantile interests from 1840 until 1870. In the meantime he had been engaged in buying and selling wool and after disposing of his stock of general merchandise he continued in that business, which he yet follows with excellent success. In 1860 he began investing the profits from his store in land, and in 1870, he was the possessor of about seven hundred acres. Since that time he has devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, to the raising of sheep, cattle and hogs, and to the buying and selling of wool, and for fifteen years his son, Edward W., has been associated with him in business. He and his son now own eight hundred acres situated in Harrison, Bokes Creek and Jefferson townships, while his son also owns business property on Court street, and an interest in the Colton and Patterson block, and is a director of the Commercial and Savings Bank. Mr. Patterson has some vacant lots in Bellefontaine and his home property on North Main street, which was built in 1870.

On the 13th of September, 1849, at Newark, Ohio, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Elizabeth Moore, who was born

there June 18, 1829. They have had five children: Stella, who died at the age of forty-nine years; Mary, who became the wife of P. M. Cartmell and died leaving a son, Edward Patterson Cartmell; Edward W., who resides in Bellefontaine and married Sallie May Emery, by whom he has seven children—Helen, Edward Emery, Mary Elizabeth, May, Robert, Joseph and Harriette; Elizabeth and Eliza, both of whom died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are esteemed and valued members of the First Presbyterian church and he has served as one of its trustees. In the church work he has taken an active part, contributing liberally toward the building of the house of worship and serving as one of the building committee, of which he was secretary and treasurer, devoting his time and means liberally for the erection and completion of the church structure. In politics an earnest Republican, he was one of the organizers of the party in Logan county and previous to that time he had been a Whig. In 1870 he represented his ward in the city council and for several years he was treasurer of the Logan County Agricultural Society. Although now seventy-seven years of age, he is still hale and hearty and devotes his time to the supervision of his farms.

On the 13th of September, 1902, he and his wife celebrated their fifty-third wedding anniversary which was a pleasant and joyous occasion, not only to them, but to many of their friends. On that occasion their granddaughter, Harriette, was christened. More than a half century before, the Rev. Wylie had pronounced the words which made them man and wife. Immediately afterward they started for Bellefontaine and journeyed three days. They drove in a car-

riage to Columbus, the next day proceeded by hack to Springfield, and on the third day reached Bellefontaine by rail. They occupy a handsome home, surrounded by all the comforts of life, and are loved and revered by young and old, rich and poor.

Long and useful has been the career of Mr. Patterson. Important business interests have claimed his attention and have been carried forward to successful completion, and though agricultural and commercial pursuits have made heavy demands upon his time, yet he has always found opportunity to faithfully discharge his duties of citizenship and to meet every obligation which he owes to his fellow men. A ripe old age, crowned with the fruits of his former toil, and honored with the esteem of his fellow men,—this in brief is the record of Edward Patterson.

JOSEPH JOHANTGEN.

Joseph Johantgen, one of the leading carriage dealers and manufacturers of Bellefontaine and one of the most prominent factors in her business circles, is a man whose worth and ability have gained him success, honor and public confidence. He enjoys the well earned distinction of being what the world terms a self-made man, and an analysis of his character reveals the fact that enterprise, well directed effort and honorable dealing have been the essential features in his prosperity.

Mr. Johantgen was born in Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, December 28, 1851, and is a son of Nicholas and Mary (Steffen) Johantgen. A native of Ger-

many, the father was born in Alsace on the Rhine in 1827 and when a lad of fourteen years was brought to the United States by his parents, the family locating in Montgomery county, Ohio, where the grandfather of our subject followed his trade, that of a saddler and harness-maker. He and his wife died there. During his youth Nicholas Johantgen learned the blacksmith's trade, which he made his life work, having a shop in Dayton, and like most Germans who come to this country, he accumulated a good competence. In 1850 he wedded Miss Mary Steffen, who was also born in Germany in 1832 and came to the new world with her parents when nine years of age, being a passenger on the same vessel on which her husband sailed for America. The children were playmates during the long and tedious voyage. The Steffen family also located in Montgomery county, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Johantgen were born six children who reached years of maturity, Joseph being the eldest. The parents were both members of the Trinity Catholic church of Dayton, in which city the father died in 1895, honored and respected by all who knew him. The mother is still living and continues to make her home in that city.

Joseph Johantgen was educated in the German private and public schools of Dayton, and after laying aside his text books he learned the carriage-maker's trade, serving a six years' apprenticeship, after which he worked as a journeyman for a number of years and became an expert workman, thoroughly familiar with the business in principle and detail. Coming to Bellefontaine in 1872, he was in the employ of the Miller Carriage Company for ten years, and then established a carriage

shop and repository of his own, buying the business of O. S. Goodwin. He is today one of the leading manufacturers and dealers in carriage and vehicles of all kinds, and has a large trade in custom high-class carriages, giving employment to a number of skilled mechanics all the year round. His repository is located at 15, 17 and 19 South Detroit street, while the shops are at 22 and 24, the same street, where he occupies a two-story building. Mr. Johantgen has also become quite extensively interested in city real estate but gives his time and attention almost exclusively to the carriage business, in which he has met with well merited success.

On the 29th of July, 1875, Mr. Johantgen was united in marriage to Miss Dola Leister, of Bellefontaine, a daughter of James and Lucinda (Marquis) Leister, and to them were born three children, namely: Mary Leigh, now Mrs. Leroy Blessing, of Bellefontaine; Olaf Leister, who is with his father in business; and Gretchen Swift, who died at the age of seven years. The family have a pleasant home on Chillicothe avenue, where they have resided for the past twelve years.

Mr. Johantgen is an active and prominent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in which he is serving as deacon and treasurer and to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. Socially he is connected with Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M.; La Fayette Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M.; Raper Commandery, No. 10, K. T., of Urbana; and Wilfred Lodge, No. 67, K. P. Mr. Johantgen is a member and vice-president of the Bellefontaine cemetery board and has been a prominent factor in beautifying and improving the silent city of the dead. Politically he is

identified with the Republican party but has always refused to become a candidate for office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. His life affords an excellent example to the young in that he commenced life here in limited circumstances, but having a determination to succeed, he industriously applied himself until he is now one of the substantial and prosperous business men of the city. He is well known throughout this section of the state for his sterling character and worth, and justly merits the high regard in which he is universally held.

CHARLES McLAUGHLIN.

For a third of a century Charles McLaughlin has been connected with the Bellefontaine National Bank and there is no man in financial circles in this section of Ohio today who occupies a more enviable position or more fully merits his high standing and the confidence reposed in him. His life history stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in the county of his birth Mr. McLaughlin has become a recognized leader in business circles nor has his influence been restricted along the many lines pertaining to the good and to the upbuilding of his city.

Born near Rush Creek lake, in Logan county, July 9, 1842, Mr. McLaughlin is a son of James B. McLaughlin, who was born in Scotland and at an early day became a resident of this county. He was one of the organizers of the Bellefontaine National Bank, became one of its first di-

rectors and was thus connected with the institution until his death, which occurred in 1879. In this county he married Miss Margaret Parker, of Logan county, who is now living with her son, Judge McLaughlin, of Bellefontaine. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom ten are now living: Judge John D., of Bellefontaine; Aaron, of Tipton, Indiana; James D., of Bellefontaine; Robert, of the same city; Burleigh P., of Marysville, Ohio; Mrs. Effie Hoffner, of Bellefontaine; Mrs. Isabel Campbell and Mrs. Maggie Wheeler, of this place; and Mrs. Emma Cooper, of Poplar Flats, Kentucky.

The tenth member of the family is Charles McLaughlin, of this review. He attended the district schools, was reared upon the home farm, and in 1859 entered the dry goods business with a partner, carrying on the enterprise until 1864, when he put aside business considerations in order to aid his country, enlisting in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Infantry under Captain W. D. Niven and Colonel Joel Haines, the regiment being assigned to the command of General Wood, with the Army of the Potomac. He did picket reserve and guard duty and was at Petersburg at the time of the explosion of the mine there. He served for five months and was a sergeant.

On account of injuries to his knee received in the service caused by over exertion in marching, he was unable to work until 1870, when he entered the Bellefontaine National Bank as bookkeeper. In fact he aided in organizing the institution, became one of its stockholders and has since been a factor in its successful conduct. He had acquired a competence when engaged in the dry goods trade, and

this he invested in the banking business. He continued to act as bookkeeper until 1890, when he was elected assistant cashier. In 1896, upon the retirement of Judge Lawrence, Governor Marquis was elected president and Mr. McLaughlin then became vice-president, acting in that capacity until the death of Governor Marquis, in 1899, when he was elected president of the Bellefontaine National Bank. His ability as an accountant and financier has been an important element in the successful control of this institution, which is regarded as one of the most reliable financial concerns of this part of the state, having weathered several financial panics, always following a safe, conservative policy that has awakened the confidence and therefore the patronage of the public. Other business enterprises of importance have been benefited by his financial assistance and safe business counsel. He is the vice-president and a stockholder in the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, of Bellefontaine; is the treasurer of the Savings Building & Loan Association; a director of the F. N. Johnson Grocery Company, doing a wholesale business, and owns a tenth interest in the Opera House Block, which contains the opera house and eight stores.

In 1866 Mr. McLaughlin married Miss Calvina McColloch, who was born in Bellefontaine, in 1845, a daughter of William and Nancy (Robb) McColloch, both of whom are deceased. For many years her father was a dry goods merchant here and was a member of the Presbyterian church, in which for a quarter of a century he served as elder. Mrs. McLaughlin has two brothers and three sisters: Mrs. J. K. Brown; S. A., of Bellefontaine; R. P.,

an attorney of Anthony, Kansas; Mrs. W. J. Moore, of Morgan Park, Illinois; Mrs. Maggie M. Moore, of Markleton Sanitarium, of Pennsylvania. The last three were small at the time of their parents' deaths, and made their home with Mr. McLaughlin. The family home of our subject and his wife is located at No. 308 East Chillicothe avenue. Mr. McLaughlin has always given his support to the Republican party but has never sought office. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church, of which he was a trustee for five years. He is a man honored, respected and esteemed wherever he is known, and most of all where he is best known. His actions during his life-time have been such as to distinctively entitle him to a place in this publication, and although his career has not been filled with thrilling incidents, probably no biography published in this volume can serve as a better illustration to young men of the power of honesty and diligence in insuring success.

DAVID M. STEVENSON.

David M. Stevenson, who is a representative of the farming interests of Logan county and throughout his entire life has carried on agricultural pursuits, was born in Lake township on the 16th of January, 1835, his parents being Thomas and Judith (Hover) Stevenson. His father was born in Alexander, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1807, and soon after he attained his majority he was married September 18, 1828, to Miss Judith Hover, who was born on the 29th of October, 1806, and died on

the 12th of February, 1865. They became the parents of eight children: Sarah, born January 23, 1830, was married August 16, 1866, to William Gilmore and died on the 7th of September, 1870. Rev. Joseph H., born October 13, 1831, was married May 24, 1864, to Sarah Fulton Plumer and is a minister of the Presbyterian church, now located in Golconda, Illinois. David M., of this review, was born January 16, 1835. Mary E., born April 30, 1837, is a resident of Storrs, Connecticut, at the present time but for several years was engaged in teaching in Atlanta, Georgia. Susanna, born October 30, 1839, has for twenty-five years successfully engaged in teaching and now makes her home in Kansas. Lucinda Ann, born June 10, 1842, was married August 25, 1861, to Joseph R. Silver. Hannah J., born July 31, 1846, was married December 25, 1882, to Professor F. B. Koons, president of a college at Storrs, Connecticut. Maria C., born November 14, 1849, was married in 1874 to Robert G. Mitchell and died on the 4th of April, 1875.

At the usual age David M. Stevenson entered the district schools but received only a very limited education and from boyhood has been an active factor in agricultural circles. He was trained to the work of field and meadow upon his father's farm and when he left school he began farming on the place where he now lives. In his business affairs he is systematic and methodical and carries on his work in a manner that enables him to secure good harvests as a reward of his labors.

As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Mr. Stevenson chose Miss Amanda Kerr, their marriage being celebrated on the 25th of April, 1876. The lady was born October 28, 1845, in Logan

county, and is a daughter of Joseph W. Kerr, whose birth occurred in Harrison county, Ohio, September 6, 1822. He obtained a common school education, pursuing his studies until sixteen years of age, after which he devoted his entire attention to farming, making that pursuit his life work. In his political views he was a staunch Republican and in religious faith was a Presbyterian, and his upright life was in consistent harmony with his professions. He married Mary Ann Collins who was born in New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, June 3, 1825, and their children were Amanda C., born October 28, 1845; James, born March 7, 1846; Sarah R., born August 16, 1848; John B., born February 3, 1849; Alice Jane, born October 27, 1851; George G., January 21, 1854; B. S., born April 29, 1855; Joseph A., born December 9, 1857; Addie A., born November 9, 1860; Rose D., born January 4, 1862; and Florence M., born September 9, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson began their domestic life upon the farm where they are now living, and their home has been blessed with the presence of five children, namely: Jessie, who was born November 1, 1877, and has learned the millinery trade, in which business she is now employed; Anna Mabel, born August 29, 1882; Frank M., born March 17, 1884; Addie B., born July 14, 1889; and Chester K., born May 13, 1890. The children are all under the parental roof and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death.

Mr. Stevenson and his family attend the services of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a devoted member, and to the support of which he contributes liberally.

He votes with the Republican party, believing firmly in its principles, and he has held the office of school director and supervisor, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He has always lived in Logan county and has a wide acquaintance here, while many entertain for him warm friendship because of his social qualities and his sterling worth.

JOHN GRIMES.

John Grimes is living a retired life in Bellefontaine after many years of connection with agricultural pursuits. He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 22nd of November, 1828, and when only about three years of age was brought to Logan county, Ohio, in 1832, the family settling three miles northwest of Bellefontaine. His father, George Grimes, was a native of Maryland and for his first wife chose Helen Hutson, who died in 1840, leaving three children: Mrs. Mary Anstine, of Logan county; Jenima, the widow of John S. Horn, of Bellefontaine; and John, of this review, who is the eldest. After the death of his first wife Mr. Grimes was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Margaret (Laney) Smith, who died in 1880. There was one child by that marriage, Helen, who died at the age of twenty-five years. The father remained upon the old homestead farm on which he settled on coming to Logan county, until January, 1888, when his life's labors were ended in death. He passed away at the advanced age of nearly ninety years, leaving behind the record of an upright and honorable life. He was numbered among

the worthy pioneer citizens who did much for the improvement and development of the county, and his memory is still enshrined in the hearts of many with whom he came in contact.

The educational advantages which John Grimes enjoyed were very limited. For three months each winter he was a student in a little log schoolhouse, which was supplied with benches, a puncheon floor and other primitive furnishings. The methods of instruction, too, were not equal to those of the present day and the knowledge which Mr. Grimes now possesses has largely been acquired through reading, observation and experience, rather than from instruction in the school room. Upon the home farm he was reared and his training at farm labor was not meager for at a very young age he began work in field and meadow.

On the 10th of November, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Taylor, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, January 28, 1839, and with her parents she came to Logan county in October, 1847. They lived upon a farm in Lake township, where her father passed away. They were Mahlon K. and Amanda (Gore) Taylor and both were born in Virginia. In their family were seven children who are yet living, namely: Mrs. Sarah J. Casebolt; Mrs. Grimes; Thomas O.; William S.; Mrs. Anna B. Keller, of Bellefontaine; Frank G.; and Alice. The mother died in Bellefontaine in 1898, having survived her husband thirty years. *

Mr. Grimes took his bride to the old homestead farm and thereon he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1888, when he removed to Bellefontaine. He still, however, owns one hundred and

sixty acres of valuable farming land in Harrison township and while upon the farm he engaged in buying, shipping and feeding cattle for over thirty-five years. This business was carried on very extensively and amounted to thousands of dollars each year, his stock being sent to Buffalo and Cleveland. Although he put aside farm work in 1888 he still continued to buy and ship stock until 1901, since which time he has lived practically retired from business cares, merely superintending his invested interests. He built a new home at No. 107 North Park street in 1902, and he owns two good houses on Elm street, which he rents. He is also a stockholder in the Commercial and Savings Bank of Bellefontaine and is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of his community, having acquired a handsome competence through earnest labor and unflinching perseverance.

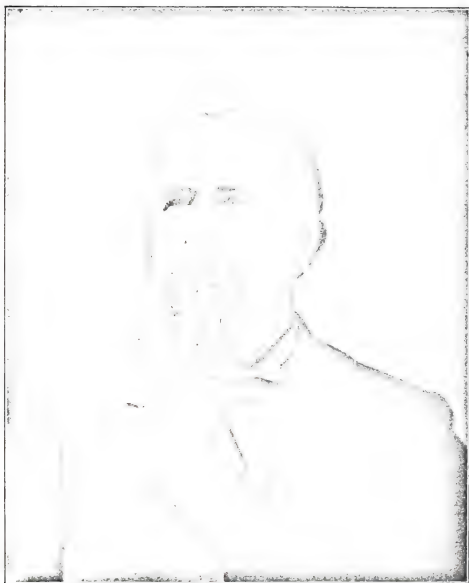
Unto Mr. and Mrs. Grimes have been born three children: Georgiana, the wife of J. A. Turner, of Bellefontaine, by whom she has one child, Lena; Helen, the wife of W. E. McMillin, of Bellefontaine, and the mother of two living children, George D. and John Edgar; and Franklin S. at home. The family are members of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Grimes was in early life connected with the English Lutheran church, in which he served as a deacon, but later he joined the Presbyterian church and has always been a generous contributor to its support and an active worker in its interests. His wife holds membership in the Missionary Society and the Ladies' Aid Society of the church. Politically he is a Democrat, exercising his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the party, and

for a number of years he served as trustee of Harrison township and was also road supervisor and school director. His life has been a very busy and useful one and while he has carried on extensive business operations he has always been reliable and honorable, so that his worth is widely acknowledged by those with whom he has come in contact. His life history proves the force of industry and integrity as a power in gaining success and his example should serve to encourage others. He has now passed the seventy-fourth mile-stone on life's journey and is one of the respected and valued citizens of Logan county, where he has resided through more than seven decades.

JOHN LAYTON LONGFELLOW.

This well-known resident of Harrison township, whose home is conveniently located two miles west of the courthouse at Bellefontaine, has spent his entire life in Logan county, and is a worthy representative of an old and honored family. He was born in Union township on the 9th of April, 1848, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Pollock) Longfellow and a grandson of Joseph and Rebecca (Crowe) Longfellow. His grandfather was a second cousin of the father of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, one of America's most distinguished poets. The family is of English origin and the name was originally Longfield, it being derived from the peculiarity of the long fields the first of the name possessed.

The father of our subject was born in Delaware, April 24, 1804, but was only four years old when brought by his parents to



J. L. LONGFELLOW.



MRS. J. L. LONGFELLOW.

this state, the family locating in Champaign county, where he grew to manhood and where he married Anna Sullivan. By that union six children were born, but only one of the number is now living, Rev. Joshua Milton Longfellow. One year after his marriage Joseph Longfellow came to Logan county and settled on the farm where our subject's birth occurred, it being the home of the father until his death, when John L. purchased the interests of the other heirs and owned the place until November, 14, 1902, at which time it passed out of the family. The father was a self-made man and a great reader, being especially well informed on biblical subjects. For many years he was an active and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as class-leader and superintendent of Sunday-school for a long time. At his death he was the oldest Odd Fellow in Logan county, and was laid to rest by that order in Philadelphia cemetery, Union township. He died at the age of seventy-five years, while his father was one hundred years, two months and two days old at the time of his death. Politically he was a staunch abolitionist and was commissioned to furnish supplies to the Union army during the Civil war. The mother of our subject is still living at the age of eighty-eight years, having been born May 10, 1814, and now makes her home in DeGraff.

Of the eight children born to Joseph and Mary (Pollock) Longfellow, six reached years of maturity and four are still living. Oliver P., who was a soldier of the Civil war, being a member of Company I, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, married Bridget Muzzy and died leaving one child, Mrs. Bertha Taylor, of Champaign county. Nancy A. married James P. Roush, and

lives near Bellevue, Ohio. Elizabeth is now the wife of Hugh Barr, and resides at DeGraff. John L. is the next in order of birth. George A., who was a conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad, married Ellen Shofstall and died in Illinois, leaving one child. James married Flora Ross and makes his home in DeGraff, Ohio.

Upon the home farm in Union township, John L. Longfellow grew to manhood and received a good education, graduating at the schools of DeGraff, and the high school of Bellefontaine as a member of the class of 1868. At three different times during the Civil war, he attempted to enlist, but as his two older brothers were in the service and he was needed at home, his father refused to let him go to the front. He did, however, become a member of the state militia and when John Morgan made his raid into Ohio, his father gave his consent to our subject assisting in driving out the invader and protecting Cincinnati. At the age of nineteen he commenced teaching in the public school district of Harrison township and later taught in Union and Miami townships, following that profession for eight years. He was thus employed for four terms after his marriage.

On the 6th of June, 1872, in the house where he now lives, Mr. Longfellow wedded Miss Eliza Ann Neer, a daughter of William H. and Elizabeth (Carnes) Neer, the name being originally spelled Nehr. During her girlhood she was a student in the common schools. Unto our subject and his wife were born the following children: Ottie Mary, born in Union township, is now the wife of H. B. Osborne, professor in the Pataskala public schools, Licking county, Ohio. William Orra, born in Union township, married Ottie M. Smart, but as his

wife and only child are now deceased, he makes his home with her parents. Joseph Clarence, born in Union township, was graduated in the high school of Bellefontaine and later took honors in the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati, being a member of the class of 1902. He married Florence Edith Curl and is now engaged in the practice of dentistry in Bellefontaine. Lawrence Layton is a graduate of the Commercial School, of Lima, and is now at home. The two older children are graduates of the Ohio State Normal University at Ada, Ohio.

After his marriage Mr. Longfellow lived on his father's farm until 1889, having purchased the interest of the other heirs, but in that year bought his present farm of one hundred and fifteen acres in Harrison township, which he has greatly improved by remodeling the house and other buildings until he now has one of the best arranged and most desirable farms of its size in the county or perhaps in the state.

Politically Mr. Longfellow is a staunch Republican, as are also his sons. For four years he acceptably served as justice of the peace in Union township, resigning the office when he moved away, and during that time none of his decisions were reversed. His first official position was that of township clerk, to which he was elected at the age of twenty-one for a term of two years. Subsequently he served as township trustee nine years, and in April, 1902, was appointed trustee of the Children's Home. He is an active and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now serving as steward, and is also a teacher of the Women's Bible class of forty-two members. At other times he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school and class-leader. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights

of Pythias at Bellefontaine and the Patrons of Husbandry. Formerly he was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, at Spring Hill, and attained to the highest degree in that order, and represented his lodge in the grand lodge, but is not connected with that fraternity at the present time. Upright and honorable in all the relations of life, he has gained the confidence and respect of those with whom he has come in contact, and is justly regarded as one of the prominent and representative men of his community.

WILLIAM MONROE STRAYER.

Through the years of his identification with Logan county, William Monroe Strayer enjoyed the highest respect of his fellow citizens by reason of his strict integrity and true manhood and in his death the community realized that it had lost a valued member. He was born in this county, April 21, 1831, and was a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Small) Strayer, both natives of Berkeley county, Virginia, where they were reared and married. Soon after that event they came to Ohio and settled on a farm in Logan county. The father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years and later of the United Brethren church. He was born January 23, 1890, and died March 27, 1869, while his wife was born February 8, 1788, and died May 17, 1864. The death of both occurred in De Graff.

William M. Strayer, of this review, was the youngest child in the family of four children, and the only son. He not only attended the country schools near his boyhood home, but was also a student at the

Ohio Wesleyan University for a number of terms, though he did not graduate as he concluded to get married about that time. On the 14th of February, 1854, in Pleasant township, he wedded Miss Mary J. Henderson, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, March 21, 1828, a daughter of Samuel and Ann (Connard) Henderson. Her mother died in that state and there her father married again, coming to Ohio when she was about four years old.

For ten years after his marriage Mr. Strayer engaged in farming in Allen county, Ohio, and then removed to DeGraff, where he embarked in the tanning business, but as he was entirely unfamiliar with that occupation, he did not meet with success in the venture. At that time the country was engaged in civil war, and in 1864, he joined the one-hundred day service, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With his command he was ordered to Bermuda Hundred, where many of his comrades died and he was stricken with malaria, being a mere skeleton on his return home. He never fully recovered from the effects of his army life, but never applied for a pension.

Before entering the army Mr. Strayer had purchased a stock of merchandise, going in debt for the same, and on his return home he engaged in mercantile pursuits. As the goods were old it took him some time to build up a trade, and it was about fifteen years before the business became profitable. In her younger days his wife had learned the milliner's trade, and as times were hard, and things looked particularly dark, she resolved to aid him and opened a millinery department in the store, which she has since successfully carried on, thus helping to tide

the business over many a hard place. At first only a stock of dry goods was put in, but the firm now has a large general store, carrying everything found in a first-class establishment of the kind. Being a man of very conscientious scruples, Mr. Strayer at first refused to sell tobacco. He embarked in business where the Doane hardware store is now located and later removed to the present location, being able to buy an interest in the building a few years later.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Strayer were born five children, namely: Emma, born at West Liberty, assisted in the millinery store for several years, but is now keeping house for the family, preferring that pursuit; Charles, born on the farm in Allen county, October 21, 1856, is interested in the store and resides at home; Alice, Elizabeth, born June 5, 1858, died August 4, 1865; Sue Ella, born September 10, 1858, is the wife of R. O. Bigley, of Lima, Ohio, and has one child, Nell Henderson; Daniel Evans, born February 1, 1861, is also at home and is buyer for the company. In 1901 the business was re-organized as a joint stock company, all of the children being stockholders, while the officers are Mrs. Strayer, president; Charles, secretary and treasurer; and Daniel, business manager. All of the children have had good educational advantages, and Emma and Sue are both graduates of the DeGraff high school, and Charles of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Besides their own children Mr. and Mrs. Strayer reared a girl who now goes by the name of Bessie Strayer. She was born in 1876 and was left motherless at the age of one year, her parents being Richard and Martha (Macauley) Runyon.

On attaining his majority Mr. Strayer became identified with the Whig party, but afterward joined the Republican party and

still later became a Prohibitionist, being a strong temperance man. Although he was never an office-seeker he became an active worker in the ranks of the Prohibition party. At one time he was connected with the Masonic fraternity, but believing it was not right he withdrew. His son, Daniel E., is still a member of that order. Mr. Strayer was quite a prominent and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as local preacher, class-leader and superintendent of the Sunday school for many years. He was a devout and earnest Christian and brought all his troubles to the Lord, having unfaltering faith in His ability to make all things right. After a useful and well-spent life he was called to his final rest on the 13th of February, 1885. In citizenship he was loyal, in friendship faithful, and in his family he was known as a devoted husband and father. Truly such a life is worth having been lived, and such lives deserve permanent record on the ages of their country's history, that others, seeing their good works may follow in their footsteps.

ALFRED J. MILLER.

Alfred J. Miller, well known as a representative of industrial interests of Bellefontaine, was born August 8, 1858, in this city, his parents being Amos and Margaret (Miller) Miller. Both his father and mother are natives of Ohio, the former born in Stark county, and the latter in Logan county. The son received his education in the public schools of Bellefontaine and then learned the trade of carriage body making with the Miller Carriage Company, of this

city, serving an apprenticeship of three years. After mastering the trade he went to Piqua, Ohio, where as a member of the firm of Keys & Miller, he engaged in the hotel business, being one of the proprietors of the City Hotel, then the leading hotel of that place. He carried on that business quite successfully until 1882, when he sold his interest in the house and returned to Bellefontaine, establishing business here under the firm style of A. J. Miller & Company, manufacturers of carriage wood work. Business was begun on a small scale, but Mr. Miller being a practical wood-worker and a man of good business and executive ability, the enterprise has prospered and has had a steady and continuous growth. On the 19th of April, 1900, the company suffered a complete loss by fire, having up to that time occupied the Foss tannery building. Following this they made immediate preparation to erect the main part of their present factory, which was completed about the 1st of November, that year, and to it they have since made several additions, so that they now have forty thousand feet of floor space. The factory is equipped with the latest machinery, good power, electric light and all modern improvements, and here employment is furnished to fifty men, mostly skilled workmen. Their output, which is of a high grade, is sold throughout the United States and Canada. Mr. Miller gives his exclusive attention to the business and has the satisfaction of having built up one of the leading industries of the city.

On the 28th of December, 1878, occurred the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Mary E. Keys, a daughter of William and Rachel Keys, of Bellefontaine, and a native of this county. Unto them have been born the following children: Clara Lee, Bes-

sie May, Harry Frank, Hazel Inez, Margaret Rachel and Elizabeth Keys.

Mr. Miller is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Path Finders, the Royal Arcanum and the Commercial Club of Bellefontaine, and is a prominent member of Wilford Lodge, No. 67, K. P., in which he has filled the different chairs and is now the past chancellor. He also served as district deputy for two terms, and is a member of the Uniformed Rank. Religiously he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. He possesses a genial disposition, which makes him a valued representative of the various organizations to which he belongs, and he has many stanch and admiring friends among all classes of men. As an energetic, upright and conscientious business man and a gentleman of attractive social qualities he stands high in the estimation of the entire community.

JOSEPH G. WALLACE.

Joseph G. Wallace, a retired farmer, living at Huntsville, and one of the respected and leading citizens of Logan county, was born in McArthur township on the 7th of May, 1835, his parents being David and Ann (Gemmill) Wallace. The father was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until after he had attained his majority and was married. About 1833 he made his way to Ohio, making his location at Twin Springs, near Richland, Logan county. He purchased the Twin Springs farm, consisting of three hundred and fifty acres of rich and valuable land, which he owned up to the time of his death. Upon

this tract he engaged in general farming, and was also engaged quite extensively in the raising of cattle, furnishing the meat used by the men who were working on the construction of the railroad through this part of the state. He was one of the founders of the Logan County Agricultural Society, and its first meeting was held in his home, where the matter was discussed and the organization effected. Mr. Wallace belonged to the Associate church in early life, and afterward joined the United Presbyterian church, in which he served as an elder for many years. He had the highest esteem of all who knew him, made many friends and no enemies, and his death was a matter of deep regret through the community. His friends and neighbors often sought his advice concerning matters of dispute, and his wise counsel saved many a law suit. He was ever impartial and just in his judgment, and was so strictly honorable and fair that his decisions were never called into question. He passed away March 13, 1883, at the age of seventy-six years, his birth having occurred in the year 1807. His remains were interred in the cemetery of Huntsville, and though twenty years have since passed, his memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him. In York county, Pennsylvania, he had married Miss Ann Gemmill, a native of that state and a most estimable lady. She, too, was a member of the United Presbyterian church and a devoted Christian, whose religious faith and belief were manifest in her kindness and consideration for others and in her devotion to her husband and children. She died on the home farm in McArthur township in 1866, at the age of sixty-one years and was laid to rest in Huntsville cemetery.

In the Wallace family were seven children, four of whom are still living. Robert G., the eldest, was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, and was brought by his parents to Ohio in his early youth. He entered the college at Northwood, and also continued his studies in Franklin College of Harrison county, Ohio, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1854. He then began the study of theology in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, continued his preparation for the ministry in Xenia, Ohio, and in 1858 was licensed to preach. He performed his first ministerial labors at Providence, Rhode Island, and in the year 1861 settled at Burlington, where he filled a pastorate for six years. He then removed to Wisconsin, where he remained for seven years, and on the expiration of that period he removed to Bellaire, Ohio, where he resided until 1887. In that year he went to San Diego, California, where he was engaged in ministerial work for twelve years, and since that time he has lived retired. He was a well known divine, whose influence was widely felt, his labors being far-reaching and beneficial. He married Charlotte Gorham, who died February 19, 1899, leaving one surviving child, while six children of that marriage had passed away prior to her death. Joseph G. Wallace is the second of his father's family. Mary, the third, died in 1848, at the age of eleven years. James S. died in 1862, at the age of twenty-one years, while studying for the ministry. David B. is a farmer residing in Missouri. Margaret died at the age of eleven years. Andrew M. resides on the home place in McArthur township, where he follows farming. He wedded Susan B. Manifold, of York county, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Ann and John, the latter a physician of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Joseph G. Wallace, whose name introduces this record, obtained his early education in the common schools, and afterward attended the college at Northwood for a short period. He then assisted his father upon the home farm until his marriage, which was celebrated December 28, 1864, in Burlington, New York, the lady of his choice being Miss Jeannette Smart, who was born in Scotland and came to the United States with her parents when fourteen years of age. She is a daughter of Thomas and Isabella Smart, who were also natives of the land of the heather. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and followed that pursuit after locating in America. He made his home in Burlington, New York, where his death occurred.

After his marriage Mr. Wallace purchased a farm in McArthur township, and there carried on agricultural pursuits until 1883, owning and operating two hundred and five acres of land. It was a wild tract at the time it came into his possession, but he placed it under the plow, making many excellent improvements thereon and developed a fine farm. He still owns that property, but in 1883 he removed to his present home at the edge of the village of Huntsville, purchasing a pleasant residence which he has since occupied. He is now living a retired life, his labors in former years having brought to him capital sufficient for all his needs throughout his remaining days.

In 1884 Mr. Wallace was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 26th of October of that year. She was the mother of five children, of whom three are still living: Isabella E., at home; William S., who is pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Cutler, Illinois; and Anna B., who resides in California. Those who have passed away are David C., who was

the second in order of birth, and died in 1888, at the age of nineteen years; and Jennie, who died in 1883, at the age of eleven years. She was the third child of the family. Robert G. Wallace has one daughter now living, Anna A., the wife of the Rev. T. F. Cummings. They are missionaries in India, and they have five living children.

In his political views Mr. Wallace of this review is a stalwart Republican, but has never cared for or sought public office. He is, however, an advocate of progress and improvement, and has been a co-operant factor in many movements along these lines. He belongs to the United Presbyterian church. He remembers Logan county when it was almost a wild waste, and he has seen the entire country changed from this state into rich and valuable farms. He has certainly done his share in making the county what it is today, a rich agricultural tract, and he deserves mention in this volume as one of the representatives of this community.

ANDREW J. SURFACE.

The list of the leading citizens of Logan county contains the name of Andrew Jay Surface, one of the representative and honored citizens of West Liberty. His record as an official and a business man has been so honorable that he has gained the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and as superintendent of public instruction he has gained caconiums from his fellow men by reason of the ability with which he has discharged the duties devolving upon him. He is now

an active factor in financial circles, being the president of the Liberty Bank.

Mr. Surface was born in Preble county, Ohio, February 10, 1843, and came of Huguenot ancestry, being a descendant of the French colonists who left their native land at the time of the religious disturbances resulting in the revocation of the edict of Nantes. They went from France to Germany, later to England, and subsequently to America, and as the years passed there came an infusion of German and English blood into the French. The parents of our subject were Adam and Sarah J. (Trick) Surface. The father was born in Warren county, Ohio, and the mother's birth occurred in Preble county. He was for many years a resident of Ohio, but afterward lived in Indiana for a time, and later in Kansas. His death occurred in the last named state when he was eighty-three years of age, and his wife passed away at the age of eighty-six years. In their family were nine children, and with one exception all are yet living. Of this number Noah Surface and our subject were both soldiers of the Civil war.

Andrew J. Surface was provided with excellent educational privileges fitting him for life's practical duties. He was graduated in the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and afterward entered the Ohio State University, and continued his studies in the Law College of Cleveland, Ohio. When a young man, however, he put aside all personal considerations in order that he might aid in the preservation of the Union, and enlisted in Company B. One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Faulks Mills and of the Cumberland. After his admission to the bar he began the practice of law

in Canton, Ohio, and while there was associated in the trial of a case with the late President McKinley. However, he turned his attention to the work of the educator, and for twenty years successfully engaged in teaching school, winning distinction as one of the most able educators of the state. During this period he served as superintendent of schools in Germantown, Dresden, Ironton, East Liverpool and West Liberty, and for two years he was one of the professors in the University of the Pacific at San Jose, California. In 1891, however, he decided to give up teaching, and the following year he organized the Farmers' Banking Company of West Liberty. He became one of the directors and the cashier of the institution, acting in these capacities until 1902. In March of that year he organized the Liberty Bank of West Liberty, of which he is now the president, and although only a year has since elapsed, he has made this a reliable financial institution, inaugurating a business policy which commends the enterprise to the confidence and support of the public.

Mr. Surface is also a valued factor in the business life of West Liberty, because of his activity along other lines. He is one of the directors of the Improvement Company of this place, and for ten years, ending in January, 1903, he was the treasurer of the Building & Loan Company. In addition to his other duties he has also been administrator for several estates, and his trustworthiness as well as his business capability is above question.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Professor Surface and Miss Emma Jones, a daughter of Captain J. A. Jones. Unto them have been born the following named: Ethel S., the wife of George D. Gray; Hen-

ry Earl; Andrew J., who died in California; and Helen Dorothy. Henry Earl is now pursuing a course in the Ohio State University.

During his educational career Professor Surface prepared and published lectures on school government, which were put in book form in 1876. He has now in preparation an article of value on the sovereignty of the nation, according to our constitution. For six years he was a member of the board of education of West Liberty, and was its president at the time of the erection of the new school building. His deep interest in educational work has never abated, but has led to active cooperation in every movement calculated to improve the schools in West Liberty and wherever he has lived. Fraternally he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Phi Delta Theta of Oxford, Ohio. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Surface is a man of strong personality and of sterling rectitude of character, commanding the respect and confidence of all who admire honesty of purpose and personal worth.

REV. JABEZ S. BLAIR, M. D.

Throughout the years of his active business career Jabez S. Blair devoted his time and energies to two of the most important occupations that have ever claimed man's attention. He practiced medicine, thus alleviating the physical suffering of mankind, and afterward he entered the ministry. Now he is living a retired life in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He was born in Zanes-



J. S. BLAIR.

field Logan county, December 28, 1826, and is a representative of an old southern family. His paternal grandfather, William Blair, removed from Maryland to Kentucky about 1750. Among his children was Brice Blair, who came from the latter state to Logan county in his early boyhood days, where later he was accounted one of the prominent citizens of Monroe township. He engaged in teaching to some extent and he filled various local positions, including that of township clerk. He was a trustee and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his influence was ever found on the side of right and progress. His birth occurred December 29, 1796, and on the 29th of September, 1825, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Johnson, who was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, July 14, 1804. Her father, Jacob Johnson, removed in an early day from New Jersey to Kentucky and married Rachel Green, by whom he had twelve children, Mrs. Blair being the eldest. All have now passed away with the exception of Hosea Johnson. The grandfather of Mrs. Blair was a native of England, and became the founder of this family in America. To the marriage of Brice Blair and Mary Johnson, there were born five children: John Fletcher, William Johnson, Mary Jane, Rachel Elizabeth and Jabez S., the last named being the eldest. The mother passed away January 19, 1869, and the father, surviving her but a few months, died December 11, 1859. Three of their children have also passed away, Jabez and John Fletcher being the surviving members of the family.

Jabez S. Blair pursued a common school education and in the winter of 1851-2 he was a student in the medical department of

the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In early manhood he engaged in teaching school and afterward entered upon the practice of medicine in Hardin county, Ohio. He had paid his tuition in the university with the money he had earned in teaching while he was a student there during the third term of the school's existence. Following his graduation he engaged in teaching for two terms and then entered upon the practice of medicine in Zanesfield, where he remained for a year. He afterward spent a year at Raymond, Union county, and subsequently located at Mount Victory, Hardin county, Ohio, where he continued in successful practice for fifteen years, a liberal patronage being accorded him.

In 1870 Dr. Blair removed to Bellefontaine and entered the Central Ohio annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was appointed to the Hardin circuit, where he served for two years and then spent a similar period at Forest. On the expiration of that time, having passed the four years of conference reading, he was ordained as an elder at the annual conference, held in Van Wert Ohio, in 1874. Through the following year he was pastor of the church at Bluffton and was next appointed to Spring Hills, where he remained for three years, during which time he received into the church over one hundred and the full membership was increased fully seventy-five. He next served at Bellecenter, Logan county for three years, which was then the limit of service for Methodist ministers. At this place there was marked growth and interest in the church and the membership was increased one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fourteen being taken in in a single year. Rev. Blair's next pastorate cov-

ered three years at North Fostoria where he was also most successful in his work, receiving a large number into the church. On leaving North Fostoria he was appointed to fill the pulpit at Ansonia. This church had an out-appointment seven miles away, and at his request Rev. Blair was transferred to Quincy at the end of a year and remained in charge of that church for three years, during which time seventy or eighty members were added. He then requested and was granted a year's rest, which he spent at his home in Bellefontaine, although frequently during that period he was called upon to fill pulpits during the absence of regular pastors.

On resuming his active labors Rev. Blair was assigned to the church at Rushsylvania where he remained for a year, followed by a year's service at Harpster and two years at Larue. In all of these places he did successful work and at Larue there was a strong desire for him to remain, but he was removed by the conference to Marseilles, where he remained for a year, when he was transferred from the Delaware to the Findlay district and served for one year at Wharton. Later he spent a year at West Liberty, and then, because of his wife's health, which rendered her unable to remove from place to place, Rev. Blair retired from active pastoral work in 1896, and returned permanently to his home in Bellefontaine. He, however, is frequently called upon to fill various pulpits. His ministerial labor was far-reaching and beneficial, and the church profited by his labors and many have reason to feel grateful to him for his guidance of their steps into the paths which make for peace.

On the 3rd of June, 1852, Mr. Blair was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth A.

Johnson, the widow of Dr. J. W. Johnson and a daughter of John and Deborah (Matthias) Ewing, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. When a young man, her father came to Logan county, Ohio, and resided in East Liberty until his death which occurred in 1840, when he was forty-four years of age. His wife survived him until 1865, and died at the age of seventy-six years. In their family were nine children, of whom three are living: Mrs. Blair, John R. and Oliver Ewing. The marriage of our subject and his wife has been blessed with the following named: Solon Kenton, who is the superintendent of the Nickel Plate Railroad Company; William F., who is engaged in the painting business in Evansville, Indiana; Frank M., who died at Mount Victory, Ohio, when eight years of age; Horace S., a member of the Bellefontaine fire department; and Ulla A., of Bellefontaine.

In 1899 Rev. Blair was elected a member of the city council from the second ward, was re-elected in 1901, and at the organization of the body in 1902, was elected president and is now acting in that capacity. He is ranked among the progressive and valued residents of this place and in office has labored earnestly for the improvement of the city. Rev. Blair was made a Mason in Raymonds Lodge, F. & A. M., but demitted to Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 209, in 1870. He belongs to Lafayette Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M., of Bellefontaine; also Logan council of this city; and he took the Knight Templar degree in Raper Commandery, No. 19, of Urbana, but demitted to Sidney Commandery, No. 46, of Sidney, Ohio, where he still has his membership. He took the Rose Croix and Princes of Jerusalem degrees at Dayton, and attained the thirty-second de-

gree of the Scottish rite in the Ohio Consistory of Cincinnati. His identification with Masonry dates from 1854. His career has indeed been a useful, upright and honorable one, his work ever being of a nature that has benefited mankind, and throughout the years of his active manhood he has won many friends, who acknowledge his genuine worth and entertain for him the highest regard.

WILLIAM W. HAMER, M. D.

By many the medical profession is regarded as the most useful to which man can devote his energies. It is certain that it affords ample scope for the labors of the man of talent and ability in his chosen field, and Dr. Hamer is one whose efforts in behalf of his fellow men through the avenues of medical and surgical practice has been of the greatest benefit. Bellefontaine has reason to be grateful to him for his labors in this direction, and for the establishment of the Hamer Hospital, an institution whose worth to the city is widely acknowledged.

Born near Springhill, in Champaign county, Ohio, March 9, 1831, the Doctor is a son of John and Charlotte (Spellman) Hamer, of Logan county. The father, who was of German descent, came with his parents from Pennsylvania to this county in his childhood days, and here remained until called to his final rest in 1885, at the age of sixty-one years. His widow is still living. Their son, the Doctor, pursued his common school education in De Graff, and afterward attended the Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio. When his text books had been put aside he entered upon his business career

and for seven years was a representative of the drug trade in Fowler, Indiana, during which period he took up the study of medicine. He was graduated in the medical department of Butler University, of Indianapolis, with the class of 1881, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Quincy, Ohio, but soon after established an office in DeGraff, Ohio, where he practiced for eight years with growing success. Then seeking a wider field of labor, he came to Bellefontaine, where as a practitioner of medicine and surgery of decided skill and ability, he has gained wide recognition, followed by an extensive business. In April, 1899, he established and opened the Hamer Hospital, purchasing for this purpose the large brick mansion of the late Judge Lawrence, thus founding the first hospital of the city. It is open to all reputable physicians of this city and elsewhere, and has become an institution of value. It was opened because of a demand for a better place to care for the sick and perform surgical operations and Dr. Hamer took upon himself the responsibility of founding a hospital which met the public need. It has thus far been maintained by private capital, but is destined to become permanent and public in character. In its equipments it is equal to any hospital in the state, and many patients are brought to it from a distance.

In 1875 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Henderson, a daughter of Addison Henderson, of Logan county. They have an adopted daughter, Lulu May, who is now the wife of Dr. E. R. Henning, of West Liberty, and has one child, Anna Belle. In social circles of Bellefontaine Dr. Hamer and wife occupy an enviable position, and they are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which

he is one of the trustees. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity; Bellefontaine Lodge, F. & A. M.; Bellefontaine Chapter, R. A. M.; and Raper Commandery, K. T., of Urbana, and is an enterprising man, deeply interested in the advancement and substantial growth of Bellefontaine. In the line of his profession his advancement has been rapid and sure, for it has been based on accurate and broad knowledge of the science of medicine, of devotion to his work, and sincere interest in his fellow men. He belongs to the Logan County Medical Society, and also to the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

JOSEPH E. ELLIOTT.

Joseph E. Elliott, a well known business man of Zanesfield, was born in Lima-ville, Stark county, on the 11th of August, 1838, his parents being John and Mary (Stanley) Elliott. The Elliott family came originally from England, and was founded in America by three brothers, one of whom settled in Pennsylvania, another in North Carolina, and the third in Virginia. Our subject belongs to the Pennsylvania branch of the family, but for a century his ancestors have made their home in Ohio. His father was born in New Lisbon, this state, on the 20th of June, 1808, and in his youth attended the common schools. At the age of seventeen, however, he put aside his text books, and afterward followed farming and carpentering, the dual occupation enabling him to provide a comfortable living for his family. From the organization of the Republican party he gave his

support to its men and measures. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, and his religious connection was ever with that denomination. He wedded Mary S. Stanley, who was born July 11, 1812, and they became the parents of three sons, Garland, James M. and Joseph E. The mother was a preacher in the Friends' church, and traveled one hundred and seventy-five thousand miles in behalf of the cause of Christianity, preaching in the Friends' meeting-houses of Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Maryland. She also visited General Grant when he was the president of the United States. Her death occurred July 25, 1892, and Mr. Elliott, the father of our subject, departed this life April 27, 1896.

To the public school system of his native state Joseph E. Elliott is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed up to the time he was eighteen years of age. In the meantime he had worked on his father's farm through the summer months, and when he put aside his text books permanently he took up farming, and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until May 2, 1864, when he joined the Union army under the command of Captain Porter, of Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, which went to the front for a hundred days, and was then discharged on the 16th of September, 1864, after which he returned home and resumed the work of the farm. Mr. Elliott followed farming until 1892, but as before stated, is now a representative of mercantile interests in Zanesfield, being engaged in the buying and selling of furs. He is also acting as deputy game warden for this state.

On the 3d of October, 1860, Mr. Elliott was united in marriage to Miss Anna Lem-

on, a daughter of James H. Lemon, who was born in Harford county, Maryland, in 1812. At the age of sixteen his school life was ended, and he entered upon his business career. He wedded Mary Forsythe, who was born in Maryland about 1815, and from that state they came to Logan county, Ohio. Their children are: John F., who married Jane Dunlap and lives in Vandalia, Cass county, Michigan; William and James H., deceased; Anna, who is still living; Margery, Sarah and Mary, who have also passed away; and Julia E., the wife of Henry Bushon, of West Mansfield, Ohio, by whom she has two children, Benjamin H. and Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have four children: James was born January 5, 1862; Richard J., who was born January 7, 1864, and lives in Wapakoneta, Ohio, married Ella Atkinson, and they have three children—Edith, Mary and Millard. Justin M., who was born February 16, 1869, and resides in Colton, California, married Ella Parker, and they had two children, Maude and Floyd. The mother, however, died January 6, 1898, in Logan county, Ohio. Garland S., the next member of the family, was born January 21, 1874, and is living in Uniopolis, Ohio. He married Hattie Hulsizer, and they have three children, Harold, Flossie and Dorothea Zelma.

Mr. Elliott and the family attend the services of the Society of Friends, with which he has long held membership. In politics he is a Republican, and is interested in all matters pertaining to general progress and improvement. He does progressive work in behalf of his city, and in private life and social relations he has commanded the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated. His busi-

ness success is the direct result of his earnest labors and perseverance, and his life history proves what may be accomplished through these methods.

GERMAIN B. HALE, M. D.

Dr. Germain B. Hale, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Bellefontaine, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1873, a son of David B. and Marietta (Bonesteel) Hale, who are now residents of West Liberty, Logan county, Ohio. When he had mastered the branches of learning taught in the common schools he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and with a good literary education to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge, he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, in which he was graduated in March, 1894, with the degree of M. D.

The same spring the Doctor entered upon the practice of medicine in West Liberty, where he remained for five years, his patronage increasing as he demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician as he labors to restore health and prolong life. In 1899 he came to Bellefontaine, where he has since remained, and in his chosen field of labor he is meeting with a creditable degree of success, for although yet a young man, his patronage is such that it might well be envied by many an older member of the profession. He is a member of the Miami Medical Society, and thus he keeps in touch with the advanced ideas of the profession concerning the best methods of treating disease and surgical cases.

In 1895 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Hale and Miss Maude G. Elliott, a daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Elliott, pioneer residents of West Liberty. Unto the Doctor and his wife has been born a daughter, Josephine. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and with the Sons of Veterans, his father having served three years during the Civil war, and in his political views he is a Republican. Upon his party ticket he was elected to the office of coroner in 1900, and was re-elected to the same office in the spring of 1902. Perhaps the most important case coming before him was the Burt murder, on which he held the inquest.

NEVIN U. SMITH.

Nevin U. Smith is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and stock-dealing, and is one of the representative men in his line of business in Logan county. He resides at Bloom Center, and is a native of Bloomfield township, born March 23, 1859. His parents were John M. and Elizabeth (Smith) Smith, and upon the home farm he was reared, while in the schools of the neighborhood he acquired a good practical education. He continued with his parents until twenty-five years of age, at which time he was married in Bloomfield township, on the 28th of December, 1884, to Miss Clara A. Baughman, who was born in the same township, her parents being Gordon and Julia A. (Pence) Baughman.

When he was seventeen years of age Mr. Smith began to buy cattle, and in this work was associated with his father. After his marriage he rented land near the old

home place, and began farming and stock-raising. His father gave him forty acres of land two miles west of Bloom Center, but as there were no buildings upon the place he rented another farm near by, which was improved. He afterward purchased fifty acres, and he now owns altogether one hundred and ninety-six acres, of which twenty-six acres are comprised within his home place at Bloom Center. In 1889 he purchased his present property here, including the store building, and in the same year he purchased a stock of goods and opened a general mercantile establishment, which he conducted successfully for six years, but finding that the business was too confining, he sold his stock of goods, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at the same time has traded to some extent in real estate. He recently bought the Daniel Herring farm of seventy-two acres in Bloomfield township at an executor's sale. In his business affairs he is far-sighted, enterprising and progressive, and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been blessed with two children: Harriet, born April 9, 1887, and Florence E., who died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are widely and favorably known in this portion of Logan county, and have many warm friends. In his political views Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for General Hancock in 1880. For ten years he has served as treasurer of Bloomfield township, and in 1901 he was nominated by his party for county commissioner, at which time he was defeated by only three hundred and six votes, although the Republican plurality is usually over two thousand. This large vote given was cer-

tainly a compliment, and was indicative of the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens. Mr. Smith devotes his attention untiringly to his business affairs, and his labors in the line of agricultural pursuits are bringing to him creditable success.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the family history of Mr. Smith. His parents were both natives of Fairfield county, where they were reared to mature years and were married. About 1852 they came to Logan county, settling upon the farm upon which John M. Smith spent his remaining days. He had here one hundred and sixty acres of land which his father had entered from the government. The grandfather had offered it to some of his older children if they would settle upon it and improve it, but the offer was rejected, and after his marriage John M. Smith said he would take possession of the property. In the meantime, however, it had increased largely in value, so that the grandfather required his son to make a payment of six hundred dollars upon it. With the exception of the assistance which he received from his father by the gift of the land, John M. Smith had no assistance in his business career, but he prospered in his undertakings and became the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of valuable land, the greater part of which he cleared himself.

Unto John M. and Elizabeth Smith there were born nine children, of whom Nevin U. was the fourth in order of birth. All reached years of maturity, namely: Franklin Pierce, who died at the age of thirty-four years; Amy, the wife of Dr. O. C. Wilson, of Bloom Center, by whom she has two children; Elizabeth A., at home; Nevin U.; J. Willard, who married Ida Peterson, by whom he has two children, and is a

farmer and stock-raiser of Bellefontaine; Lyman S., who was educated in Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, after which he pursued a course in law at Mansfield and in Columbus, but lost his health, and died soon afterward; Olive R., who is the wife of W. H. Good, a printer and proprietor of a book store in Tiffin, Ohio, by whom she has three children; J. Elmer, who married Linnet Moore, by whom he has two children and resides upon the home farm; Earl, who married Effie Kiefer, and resides at Jackson Center.

John M. Smith was a Democrat, and for several years served as treasurer of his township, and was also overseer and trustee. He held membership in the Reformed church, being a charter member of the congregation of that denomination at Bloom Center. He contributed liberally to the support of the church, and at different times filled its various offices. He died upon the home farm in November, 1899, at the age of seventy years, and is still survived by his widow, who has reached the age of seventy-three years.

ROBERT E. BROOKS.

Robert E. Brooks, who is engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business in Bellefontaine, is one of the native sons of Logan county, his birth having occurred in Stokes township, September 28, 1854, a son of Christopher I. and Harriet (Edmeston) Brooks, both of whom are now deceased, the father having died in January, 1897, at the age of eighty-two years, while the mother's death occurred in 1881, at the age of sixty-seven years. Both were natives of Ohio.

Following his preliminary education obtained in the common schools, Robert E. Brooks continued his education in Northwood College, and completed the course in Geneva College, when nineteen years of age. He then sought a home in Vermilion county, Illinois, where he remained for three years, following which he came to Bellefontaine, where for two years he remained, prior to his removal to Plain City, Ohio, where he was engaged in the stock business. Returning to Logan county, he took charge of the old home farm in McArthur township, being associated in the business with his brother, Smith. At the time of his marriage, however, in 1881, he left the old homestead, and after living in Northwood until the following spring removed to Rushsylvania, where he became connected with the firm of Vance & Wood, in the sale of implements and hardware. The following spring he went to Kansas, where he spent the summer of 1882 in the vicinity of Emporia, and in the fall he returned to Logan county. Subsequently he removed to Cleveland, Bradley county, Tennessee, where he resided for three years, when he went to Knoxville, where he was engaged in merchandising. In the spring of 1886 he took up his abode in Findlay, Ohio, and was employed as shipping clerk in the shipping department of the Lippencott Lamp Chimney factory, serving in that capacity for two years, after which he spent one year in the flour and feed business in Findlay. In 1894 he again came to Bellefontaine, where he has since engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, and during this period he has negotiated many loans, controlled many real estate transfers and written much insurance, doing a good and profitable business in the line of his chosen field of labor.

Socially Mr. Brooks is a representative of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and he also holds membership with the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Woodmen of the World, and the Pathfinders, and in the last named organization he is now serving as district deputy, while in 1893 he was the district deputy for the Woodmen of the World. In most of the lodges he has filled many offices, for he is recognized as a worthy exemplar of the helpful and beneficent spirit which is the basic element of most of them.

On the 13th of October, 1881, Mr. Brooks was united in marriage to Miss Ella L. Archer, a daughter of John and Lydia (Belden) Archer, and they now have two children, Clyde J. and Roy I. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Widely and favorably known in the community, they have gained many friends during the nine years of their residence in Bellefontaine, and Mr. Brooks deserves mention as an energetic business man in the history of his native county.

JOHN Y. KAUFFMAN.

John Yoder Kauffman is actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Union township, his home being pleasantly and conveniently located about two and a half miles due east of DeGraff. His birth occurred in Salem township, Champaign county, Ohio, August 15, 1846, his parents being Joseph Nelson and Magdalene (Yoder) Kauffman, both of whom were born and reared in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, where their marriage was celebrated and where they lived until after the birth of two



J. Y. KAUFFMAN.

of their children. In 1842 they came to Ohio, making the trip by boat to Cincinnati and thence driving across the country to Logan county. They settled just below West Liberty, where Mr. Kauffman rented land, but when his labors had brought to him a sufficient capital he purchased the farm in Champaign county upon which our subject was born. Subsequently he sold that and again became a renter, continuing to occupy leased land until his son John Y., was about fifteen years of age. He then purchased the farm upon which Mr. Kauffman of this review now resides, becoming the owner of one hundred and nine acres. Here he erected a good barn and wagon-shed. The former is a bank barn, forty-six by sixty-four feet. The house was a log cabin which stood upon the place at the time of the purchase, and upon the farm there was probably the best spring to be found in the county, the water flowing under the log house, so that it was very convenient for family uses. Upon this place Joseph Kauffman remained until 1877, when he removed to New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio, and purchased a small tract of land of eight acres upon which he spent his remaining days. He died in 1891, at the age of seventy-two, having survived his wife about three years. Unto this worthy couple were born ten children, eight of whom lived to years of maturity. Frances became the wife of John Miller and they have a home in Anderson county, Kansas, but for the last three years have been residents of Lordsburg, California. They have seven children. Nancy is the wife of Jesse Studebaker, of Anderson county, Kansas, and the mother of ten children; Lydia is the deceased wife of Jacob Eichholtz. They lived in Champaign county until about 1871, when they removed to Anderson county, Kansas,

where her death occurred. John Yoder is the next of the family. Levi is living in Harrison township, and has five children. Barbara is the wife of Solomon Katherman, of Lawrence, Kansas, and they have eight children. Rebecca resides at West Liberty. Amanda is the wife of Samuel Fahnestock, who is professor of penmanship and book-keeping in McPherson, Kansas. The father of these children was a Democrat in his political views and was reared in the Amish church, becoming one of its ministers. About 1861, however, he identified himself with the German Baptist church, and by that denomination was chosen to act as minister. He was also elected an elder of his district, which included Clark as well as Logan county. He left the Amish church because of their rigid views and unprogressiveness.

John Yoder Kauffman spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the usual manner of farmer lads of that period. He attended the public schools and for one year was a student in DeGraff under Professor David Moury. When twenty years of age he successfully passed the teacher's examination, but never engaged in teaching. He remained with his father until he was about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, when he began farming on shares with his brother Levi. They purchased the home place in 1877 and owned it together for two years, when Mr. Kauffman, of this review, purchased his brother's interest and thus became owner of one hundred and nine acres of land. In 1880 he made another purchase of forty acres. He lived in the log house until 1889, when he built his present commodious residence which is a double two-story frame structure, thirty-four by forty-five feet. He has also made other excellent

improvements upon the farm, and he has now a well developed property.

Mr. Kauffman was married in Union township, January 1, 1879, to Miss Ida E. Christine, who was born in Wooster, Ohio, September 6, 1856, and is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Strine) Christine. Her parents were natives of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, but were married in Wooster. Mrs. Kauffman was well educated in her girlhood days and followed teaching in Union township prior to her marriage. She has become the mother of seven children. Raymond, who was born on the home farm, January 23, 1880, is now a student in the Case school of Applied Sciences in Cleveland, and will graduate with the class of 1904. He is fitting himself for electrical engineering. He was graduated in the DeGraff high school with the class of 1898 and he taught school for two years, thus earning the money to pay his way through college. Jesse Strine, born June 29, 1882, completed the high school course in DeGraff in 1902, and is now employed in the Steel Works at Cleveland, Ohio. He also intends to pursue a course in electrical engineering in the Case school. Anna, born October 16, 1884, is a graduate of the DeGraff high school of the class of 1902, and has passed the teacher's examination. Harry Nelson, born December 10, 1886, Ira Stanley, born March 4, 1889, John William, born November 20, 1891, and Eva Marie, born September 27, 1893, are all at home.

In 1868 Mr. Kauffman cast his first presidential vote, supporting U. S. Grant, and remained a Republican until about 1882, since which time he has endorsed Prohibition principles. He belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran church, in which he is an elder and also is a teacher in the Sunday

school. His wife was reared in the same church and all of the children, with the exception of the two youngest, are members of that denomination. The parents have every reason to be proud of their family and both Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman are highly esteemed for their many excellent traits of character.

THE NEWELL FAMILY.

The name Newell comes from O'Neill, and is of Irish origin. History does not give us definite information concerning the origin of the family in Ireland, but there is much proof to support the theory that the Newells come from the royal line of O'Neill—the ancient race of kings. The family not only long ruled over the Emerald Isle, but its representatives were noted for their marked bravery and military prowess. The crest of arms of the ancient O'Neills was a red right hand, and the war cry of the clan, as well as of the kingdom under the O'Neills, was "The Red Right Hand Forever." O'Hart says of the O'Neills: "They maintained their independence down to the end of the sixteenth century as Princes of Tyrone; and in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, and Elizabeth, bore the titles of Earls of Tyrone and Barons of Dungannon. The last celebrated chief was Hugh O'Neill, the great Earl of Tyrone, famous as the commander of the northern Irish in their wars against Queen Elizabeth. Long and persistently and successfully did the O'Neills fight against the English, and it would be very natural, therefore, after the subjugation of the country by the English, that members of the family, for purposes of

safety, should make alterations in the name, and O'Hart speaks of this, as some taking the name of Nihel and others Newell. It is also known that the name Hugh was a favorite, and it is one that appears in the family established in America.

The record of the family in this country dates back to 1760, when three brothers and two sisters came to the new world. These were Jane, Robert, James, Hugh and Margaret. It is not known whether these were all of the family, or whether some remained in Ireland. Their father was a weaver by trade. Jane married either a Harrison or a Vance, and her descendants are living in or near Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio. Robert married Christina Williams, of German descent, and they were the direct ancestors of the Logan county members of the family. There is no record as to whether James ever married or what became of him. Hugh was married in Kentucky (his wife's name unknown) and had a large family, among whom was James and Robert, and the latter afterward married his cousin, Mary Newell, the daughter of Robert and Christina (Williams) Newell. Margaret, the fifth one of the emigrants, married either a Harrison or a Vance, and her descendants are living in Champaign county. Of Jane and Margaret it is known that one married a Harrison and the other a Vance, but which sister became Mrs. Vance and which Mrs. Harrison is not known.

Robert Newell, who was of this generation, is said to have been born in the year 1749, in Ireland. His grandson, William Newell, who resided in Bellefontaine, said that the grandfather was a young man when he came to America, and had engaged in some business enterprise before leaving Ire-

land. He also spoke of his grandfather as the noblest looking and most majestic man he ever saw—a man of senatorial bearing, whose superiority was evident to all with whom he came in contact, and that at the same time he was as full of fun and frolic as a boy, even in his old age; that he had a marvelous gift of entertaining children with song and story; that he not only retained his good spirits but also his great strength to a very old age, and that when he was seventy-five years of age he astonished all by his feats of strength and endurance at a fire which consumed a barn belonging to his son, Samuel. It is believed that Robert Newell settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on his arrival from Ireland, and all of his children were born there, including his daughter Margaret, who was but two years old when he removed with his family to Bourbon county, Kentucky. From that place he probably followed his children to Logan county, Ohio. He died in 1820, at the advanced age of eighty years, and was buried by the side of his wife at Muddy Run meeting house, a mile southwest of West Liberty, in Logan county. They had nine children: Jane, William, Thomas, Mary, Hugh, Robert, John, Samuel and Margaret. Of these Jane married Robert Braden; William, who married Elizabeth Shields, died in Detroit, Michigan, leaving two sons and two daughters, and his widow afterward became the wife of Joseph McBeth. Thomas, the third of the family, married a Miss McElhenry. Mary married her cousin, James Newell, and their descendants settled near Danville, Vermilion county, Illinois. Hugh married Elizabeth McNay. Robert never married, and was spoken of by a great-nephew, who remembered him as "timid and quiet of

manner—a man of few words, but withal possessed of much quaint humor.” John married a Miss Blair, and afterward “Patty” Crockett. Samuel emigrated to Iowa at an early day, probably about 1844, and bought a farm near Eddyville. He lived to an advanced age, and was an intelligent old man, with a great fund of humor. He had a large family. Margaret, the youngest member of the family of Robert and Christina Newell, became the wife of Orin Hubbard.

Hugh Newell, the fifth of this family, and the father of Hugh Newell, Jr., of Union township, was the most quiet and unpretentious member of his family, and not ambitious to be prominent in the community or to hold public office, as some of his brothers did, but he was by no means inferior to any of them because he preferred the quiet life of the farm, but was a man of real worth and ability, and was held in the highest respect and esteem in his community. He married Elizabeth McNay, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of James and Jane (McClanahan) McNay, also of that state. Unto Hugh and Elizabeth Newell were born ten children: Malinda, the eldest, became the wife of Walter Clement, and they had four children: Mary, the wife of A. Lemen; Elizabeth, the wife of G. Male, by whom she had a daughter, Mollie; Amanda, who became the wife of M. O. Meeker, and after his death married a Mr. Spinning, and had a son by the first union; and Henry, who wedded Mary Hull, and had three children, Walter, Jabish and Ada.

Jane, the second child of Hugh and Elizabeth Newell, married Benjamin Ginn, and they had nine children—Elizabeth, the wife of Promethus Colvin, by whom she

had a daughter, Flora; William, who married Florence Cooper; John, who is also married; Martha; Carolina; Etta; Julia; and Hugh, who married Kate Scovey, by whom he had two children, Frank and Maud; and Benann, who married Lewis Applegate.

Robert, the third of the family of Hugh Newell, married Eliza Hanford, and had two children: Olney, who wedded Mary Wood and had three children, Sara, Gordon and Mary; and Coralie, the wife of Dr. John Sibley, by whom she had three children, Robert, Linda and John.

Christina, the fourth child, married Robert Newell, and had eight children: Elizabeth, Thomas, Caroline, Mary, John, William, Robert, Jr., and Hattie. Of these Elizabeth became Mrs. Cushman, and had two children, Edward and Frank, and the former married Alice Somer and had two sons, Arthur and Frank, while Frank Cushman wedded Miss Pringle, of Des Moines, Iowa. Caroline Newell became the wife of L. A. Reiley, and had a son, Robert, who married Mildred Couch and had a son, Richard. Mary Newell became the wife of E. S. Curtis, and their children were Maud, Robert, Carrie, Ben and Carl. John Newell married Cassie Neely, and their children were Lizzie, Carrie, Hattie, Mary, Robert and Maud. William Newell married Sallie Parker and had four children, Fred, Vinnie, Carrie and Lewis. Hattie Newell became the wife of Frank Sidman and has ten children, the names of four of whom are not known. The others are Maud, Lou, Dora, Fern, Frank and Christina.

Lucinda, the fifth child of Hugh and Elizabeth Newell, married Benjamin Fuson, and they had two children, Martha and Dora. The former married William Mur-

ray, by whom she had three children: Lulu, wife of Frank Reifsnider; William, who is also married, and has three children; and Walter. Dora Fuson became the wife of Charles Thew, and they had two children, Mattie and Albert. The former is the wife of J. McIntire and has two children, Albert and Mildred. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Thew became Mrs. Kreider, and by that marriage had five children: Day, Bennie, Ida, Lou and Gilbert.

James, the sixth member of the family of Hugh Newell, married Louisa McDonald and afterward married Elsie Reese. By his first wife he had four children: Ebenezer, who married Cora Conklin, and had two sons, Charles and Frank; Lizzie; Mary, the wife of Walter Scott Hayes; and John, who is married and has a little daughter. Mrs. James Newell lost her life by jumping from a vehicle while the horses were running away, August 24, 1902, while all others who stayed in were not hurt.

John, the seventh member of the family, married Maria Harner and had six children: John, who married Cora Lakin and had a daughter, Margaret; William, who married Myrtle Lakin, and had a daughter, Mary; Alma; Harry, who married Alma Lakin, a sister of the others, and has two daughters and a son, Florence, and Chester and Esther, twins; Mary, the wife of L. C. Freer, by whom he has two sons, Newell and Lawrence; Hugh, who married Sarah Haupt, and has a daughter, Lydia Frances; and Anna, the wife of E. P. Chamberlain, by whom she has two sons, Newell Kirby and Robert.

Mary, the eighth member of the family of Hugh and Elizabeth Newell, married Levi Hayes, and after his death wedded John Schrage. By her first marriage there

were six children: John married Anna Kauffman, and had two children, Maud, the wife of Bert Taylor, by whom she had two children, and Burr. For his second wife John Hayes married Emma Smith. Walter wedded Mary Newell; Harry married Mattie Taylor, by whom he has one child, Mary Caroline; Frank married Effie Rock, and unto them were born four sons, Harry H., Robert, Clarence and Leonard; Minnie is the next member of the Hayes family, and the youngest is Levi, who married Stella Williamson and has a daughter, Abbie.

Amanda, the ninth member of the Hugh Newell family, became the wife of Jacob Kiser, and had three sons: Hugh, who married Allie Hill, and had two sons and a daughter, Charles, Herman and Mary; William, who married Nellie Horn and had a daughter, Caroline; and Oliver.

Of the children of Hugh and Elizabeth Newell, the youngest was given the name of Hugh. All reached mature years, and four are still living. The father removed from Kentucky to Logan county, and though he had no capital at the time of his arrival, he became the owner of a half section of valuable land. In politics he was an old-line Whig, but was never an office-seeker, preferring to devote his time to his farming interests. He died in 1855, at the age of seventy-three years.

Hugh Newell, the youngest child of Hugh and Elizabeth Newell, spent his boyhood days on the home farm, and acquired a common school education in one of the old-time log school houses. He was about nineteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and then started out in life on his own account. On the 1st of January, 1861, he wedded Miss Fary Miller, who was born in Union township, Logan coun-

ty, February 28, 1838, a daughter of Jacob and Diana (Huber) Miller, both of whom were natives of Rockingham county, Virginia, where her father grew to manhood, coming thence to Logan county. He purchased a farm in Union township and then returned to Virginia, renting his land to John Huber's widow, who with her family of six children came to Ohio and settled upon that farm. It was one of the daughters of this household that became his wife, and upon the farm Mr. and Mrs. Miller were married and spent their entire married life. To them were born seven children, of whom Mrs. Newell was the third.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Newell began keeping house in a little dwelling on the Newell homestead, and there lived for seven years. Hugh Newell and his brother John purchased the interest of the other heirs in the estate, and after seven years the former sold out and bought one hundred and sixty-eight acres, where he now lives in Union township. To his possessions he has added from time to time, until he now has four hundred and twenty acres in the home farm. In 1873 he remodeled the house, and about 1884 erected a good barn. He is a successful and progressive agriculturist, who deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, and he has not only prospered, but has gained his prosperity along lines that command respect and confidence.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Newell were born eight children: Emma and Effie were twins, but the former died in July, 1894, the latter being still at home; Addie May is now the wife of S. E. Mohr, of Harrison township, and has four children, Mary Lou, Don, Hugh and Sue. Oak Miller, a dealer in stock and meats in Bellefontaine, wedded

Mary L. Doty, of Coshocton county, Ohio, and has a son, Herman Wilson; Mary died at the age of fourteen years; Belle is the wife of James W. McCracken, a hardware dealer of Bellefontaine, and they have a son, Richard Newell. Bertha Susan has attended school in Bellefontaine, and is now at home, and a son died in infancy.

Mr. Newell has been a stalwart Democrat since casting his first presidential vote. He was elected school director and while serving his first term advocated the employment of better teachers at higher prices. This progressive step caused him to be retired at the end of the first term by those who thought the school system good enough as it stood. He was reared in the faith of the Christian church and his wife in the German Baptist church, but both are now members of the Lutheran church, while two of the daughters are Christian Scientists. So long has the Newell family been represented in this part of the state and so faithful have they been in the matter of citizenship and public progress that no history of Logan county would be complete without mention of this most honored and respected family.

CHARLES W. WOODARD.

Charles W. Woodard is recognized as one of the leaders in the line of monumental work in this section of Ohio. He is to-day the senior partner in the firm of Woodard Brothers, and the volume and extent of business done by this firm is indicative of its commendable business methods and its enterprise.

Charles W. Woodard was born in Ken-

ton, Ohio, September 30, 1862, and on the paternal line comes of Irish ancestry. His father, Charles W. Woodard, Sr., now deceased, was a native of Granville, Licking county, Ohio, and for half a century was engaged in the marble business. He was first connected with the trade in Keaton, Ohio, as a partner of James White, and later removed to Bellefontaine. In 1873 he established a marble business at West Liberty, and later he was associated in the same line with Peter Bierbarr, at Marion, Ohio. He then returned to West Liberty, afterward again located in Bellefontaine, where in 1887 he became a partner of W. P. Patterson, and in 1891 once more came to West Liberty, where he continued in the marble business up to the time of his death. He entered into partnership with his son and namesake, under the firm style of Woodard & Son, and this relationship was maintained until the father was called to his final rest, on the 5th of September, 1899, when sixty-nine years of age. He had been twice married, first wedding Miss Rebecca Yaeger, who was of German lineage. It was of this marriage that Charles W. Woodard was born. After the death of his first wife the father married Almira Baldwin, and the junior member of the present firm of Woodard Brothers is the son of this union. Mr. Woodard was a soldier of the Civil war, and at all times was recognized as a citizen whose interest in the welfare of his country was deep and sincere as indicated by his co-operation in measures for the general good.

Charles W. Woodard, whose name introduces this review, obtained a common school education, and when quite young began to learn the trade of a marble cutter with his father. He applied himself dil-

igently to the mastery of the work, and afterward became foreman of the shop of Patterson & Woodard, in Bellefontaine, acting in that capacity from 1887 until 1893, continuing two years after his father's return to West Liberty, in 1891. In 1893 he came to West Liberty and associated with his father in establishing the business here. Soon the firm secured the leading trade of the locality, their patronage steadily growing in volume and importance. Among the fine monuments made by the house and placed in the cemetery here are those of G. W. Gorton, George F. Bailey, F. N. Draper, Dr. Cavanaugh, W. J. Shumate, R. H. Forsythe, Joshua Lance, Mrs. W. R. Foust, John F. Rausenberger and Frederick Mohr. Since the death of the father, Charles W. Woodard has entered into partnership relations with his half brother, Harley E. Woodard, under the present firm style of Woodard Brothers.

On the 31st of March, 1896, occurred the marriage of our subject and Miss Eliza A. Evans, of California. They now have four interesting children, namely: Clay W., Edwin G., Herman E. and Bernard I.

Mr. Woodard is a member of the board of directors of the Building & Loan Association of West Liberty, and is also a member of the school board, while in the Lutheran church he is serving as a deacon. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success, but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical and this has been manifested not only in his business undertakings but also in social and private life.

Harley E. Woodard, who became a member of the firm of Woodard Brothers in 1901, now represents the house

upon the road as a traveling salesman. He was born July 14, 1870, a son of Charles W. and Almira (Baldwin) Woodard. Pursuing a public school education, he was graduated in the high school of West Liberty with the class of 1898. On the 18th of December, 1901, he married Leila A. Stonebraker, of West Liberty, and they are well known in the town in which they reside.

JAMES BRADEN, JR.

James Braden, Jr., is one of the wide-awake and progressive farmers of Harrison township, who devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of sheep, and has found that branch of his business quite profitable. While no exciting chapters are found in his life history, he is known as a worthy citizen, interested in all that pertains to the general welfare, and at the same time providing comfortably for his family by the exercise of good business judgment and unflagging industry. He is owner and proprietor of the Pleasant Valley Farm.

A native of Logan county, Mr. Braden was born in Union township, January 17, 1866, and is a son of James and Edith (Spry) Braden, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. During his boyhood he pursued his studies in district school No. 6, and after completing his education at the age of eighteen years he devoted his entire time to the work of the home farm until after his marriage. He subsequently lived for a time on a farm one mile north of the old homestead, where he now lives. Being energetic, enterprising and industrious, he met with success in his

farming operations, and in 1896, he purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land from his father and later bought sixty acres more, making a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres on section 29, Harrison township. In connection with general farming he is successfully engaged in sheep-raising, having a flock of three hundred and fifty registered Delaine sheep, recorded in the Improved Delaine Merino Sheep Register. In 1902 he shipped his wool to Boston, where it brought the highest market price.

On the 19th of November, 1885, on the old Braden homestead where they now live, was celebrated the marriage of James Braden Jr., and Mrs. Maggie (Bales) Terrell. She was born February 3, 1859, in Loudoun county, Virginia, of which state her parents, Benjamin and Lana Ann (Richards) Bales, were also natives. Her father was a blacksmith and wheelwright by trade. On leaving the Old Dominion, he came to Logan county, Ohio, in 1860, and located five miles from Bellefontaine, at what was then called Noodle Toosey. After residing ten years he removed to Quincy and a few years later took up his residence in Harper, Ohio, where he now makes his home. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife died on the 12th of November, 1898. In their family were three children, namely: Thomas, who is a mechanic, resides in Bellefontaine; Genevieve first married Claud Durr, and second William Fisher, who is connected with the cement works at Harper; and Maggie, the wife of our subject, completes the family. By her former marriage Mrs. Braden has two sons: Clarence M. Terrell, born March 10, 1877, is engaged in



JAMES BRADEN, JR.



MRS. JAMES BRADEN, JR.

farming near Logansville, Logan county. He married Etta Taylor, and they have one daughter, Bertha May, born June 28, 1902. Thomas Luther Terrell, born August 23, 1879, is a farmer of Harrison township. He married Alice Pence, and they have two children: Gladys M., born March 5, 1899; and Floyd L., born December 5, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Braden hold membership in the Christian church at Bellefontaine, and in his political affiliations Mr. Braden is a Republican. He was made a Mason in 1896 and has since become a Knight Templar, being a member of Rapier Commandery, No. 19, at Urbana. He has made the most of his opportunities in life and is today regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of his community—a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him. He has accumulated a handsome property and his career illustrates what can be accomplished through industry, perseverance, good management and a determination to succeed.

REV. WILLIAM DUSHANE.

The life of the Rev. William Dushane was so honorable and upright, and his work so helpful and beneficial to his fellow men, that the world is certainly better for his having lived. While he followed farming to provide for his family, he also devoted forty years of his life to gospel work as well as agricultural pursuits, and his sterling traits of character commanded the respect and won the love of many with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Dushane was born in Wilmington, Delaware, February 3, 1813, a son of John

and Eleanor (Graham) Dushane. He spent the years of his minority in the east, and between the ages of six and thirteen years he attended school to some extent, but his educational privileges were very limited, and the knowledge which made him a well-informed man was largely gained through reading and study in his later years. He was always ambitious to learn and broaden his mind that his usefulness in the world might be increased. In the year 1844 he came to Ohio, locating in Logan county, where he spent his remaining days, devoting his energies to farm work and to preaching the gospel as a minister of the Christian church. He was not only a self-educated, but also a self-made man, and whatever he possessed in the line of this world's goods was obtained through his own efforts. His labors and energy, however, enabled him to acquire a comfortable property, and he became the owner of one hundred and nine acres in Rush Creek township, upon which his widow now resides.

Mr. Dushane was twice married. He first wedded Ann Russell, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and they became the parents of eight children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of one son, John R. Dushane. Mrs. Dushane departed this life on the 4th of September, 1869, and in 1870 Mr. Dushane was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary M. Curren, the widow of the Rev. Joseph Curren, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who died October 8, 1861, in that city. They had one child, J. P. Curren, who was born December 6, 1856, and is a minister of the gospel, now serving as pastor of the Golden Gate church, in Oakland, California. Mrs. Mary M. Dushane is a daughter of Alexander Russell, who was

born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and pursued his studies in the common schools until twenty-one years of age. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade, but later turned his attention to farming. He married Hannah Pyle, who was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1807, and they became the parents of the following named: Mary M., who was born April 2, 1820, is the wife of our subject; William, who was born September 30, 1830, and lives in Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, married Ann Eliza Stoot, and they have three children, Laura, Mary and Herbert; Wilmer W., who was born December 30, 1833, wedded Mary Ann Stanley and lives in California; Charles A., born October 10, 1844 is now deceased; John H., a twin brother of Charles and a resident of Lyon, Ohio, married Carrie Roman, who died March 27, 1879, and later he married again; Emma K., born July 27, 1849, is the wife of William Finch, of Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Unto William and Mary Dushane there was born one son, Charles Alexander, who was married July 9, 1897, to Mary F. Finch, and their children are Eleanora, born July 12, 1898; and Alexander D., born October 30, 1900. The father, Charles A. Dushane, died December 9, 1900.

For almost a half century the Rev. William Dushane made his home in Logan county, and did everything in his power to promote the growth of the county along material, social, intellectual and moral lines tending to the best development of the community and its people. He was an active, enterprising farmer and an earnest, zealous preacher, and the worth of his work was widely acknowledged. He passed away in Bellefontaine, September 13, 1900, at the

venerable age of eighty-seven years, leaving behind him the memory of an honorable life and an untarnished name. Mrs. Dushane still resides upon the home farm in Rush Creek township, and like her husband she has always delighted in doing good and in promoting the growth of the Baptist church, of which she has long been a devoted member.

WARREN H. OUTLAND, M. D.

Among the practitioners of medicine in Bellefontaine who have won success as the direct result of close application, thorough preparation and unflinching devotion to the duties of their calling, is Dr. Warren H. Outland. He was born in Perry township, Logan county, Ohio, January 20, 1842, a son of Thomas Antrim and Eliza (Freer) Outland. The father was of Dutch lineage and the mother of English descent, and prior to the war of 1812 the ancestors of the Doctor emigrated from the Carolinas to Ohio. Thomas A. Outland was born in Zane township, on the head waters of the Darby, and remained where his father first settled until 1857, when he removed to Union county, Ohio. There he resided until the fall of 1864, when he located in Dudley township, Hardin county, Ohio, on the Scioto, not far from the Wheeler Tavern stand, known now as Peifer. There he remained until his death, which occurred January 8, 1876. In his family were eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom are living, namely: Alonzo; Warren H.; Salathiel L.; Erasmus W.; Mary Jane; Phil-

ander P., a physician of Zanesfield; George Alexander; and Laura Florence.

In the district schools Dr. Warren H. Outland began his education, which he continued in a select school at West Middleburg; while later he was a student in the West Liberty union school and in the union schools of Larue, Marion county, Ohio. His attendance at school was alternated at times by teaching. For several terms, during the winter seasons, he taught in the counties of Logan, Hardin and Union and on one occasion, while thus engaged, he became the victim of smallpox. Although he taught for two days with the prodromal fever, not a single pupil became a victim of the disease.

The Doctor was twenty-eight years of age when he began the study of medicine and he was graduated, on the 4th of February, 1873, on the completion of a course in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. He began practice at what is now the town of Peifer, and in the spring of 1873 he removed to Mount Victory, Hardin county, going thence to Zanesfield, March 29, 1874. He remained in the last named place until October 24, 1900, when seeking a broader field of labor he came to Bellefontaine. His previously varied experience had gained him a proficiency which soon won recognition here and a large patronage has been accorded him. In the meantime he had further perfected himself for the responsible duties of his chosen calling by attendance at the Hahnemann Medical College, at Chicago, from which he was graduated with the class of 1882, and in the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati he was graduated in 1884. He has always been a student of his profession, reading broadly, thinking

deeply and assimilating his knowledge for the uses of his practice, and he further keeps in touch with the advancement in the medical science through his membership in the State Homeopathic Medical Society. Born and reared on a farm, Dr. Outland has always been interested in agriculture and now owns a small farm in Jefferson township.

On the 14th of October, 1875, Dr. Outland married Malinda F. Thompson, who died April 19, 1892, at the age of forty-four years. She was a daughter of Amos and Ruth (Rea) Thompson, and at her death she left a son, Edwin Freeman, who was the only child of this marriage and who died December 4, 1893, at the age of seventeen years, three months and twenty-eight days. On the 27th of April, 1893, the Doctor was again married, his second union being with Lorena Antrim, a daughter of George and Marietta Antrim, of Logan county. They have two living children, Gaylord Hollis and Garnet Lucile, and they also lost a son, Kent, who died November 8, 1900, at the age of two months.

The Doctor is connected with the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Masonic fraternity, and he is a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as class-leader for fifteen years. His labors in behalf of the church have been practical, beneficial and far-reaching and in his profession he finds ample opportunity to follow the teachings of the church in regard to man's relation to his fellow-man. The Doctor has also been called upon to fill civic offices, has served as township clerk of Jefferson township for seven years and was also clerk in Zanes-

field. In politics he is a staunch Republican and on the party ticket he was elected and served as councilman of Zanestfield and also as its mayor. No trust reposed in him, political or otherwise, has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree; on the contrary he has been very prompt and faithful in the execution of every duty and is as highly esteemed as a man and citizen as he is in the medical profession.

JOHN F. KAYLOR.

John F. Kaylor, who is now living a retired life at his pleasant home in Harrison township, three miles southwest of Bellefontaine, was for many years actively identified with the agricultural and industrial interests of Logan county, and is still the owner of Kaylor Mills, formerly known as Milliner Mills, which were established by Daniel Shawver during the '30s. Our subject is a native of Virginia, born August 15, 1829, in Rockingham county, which was also the birthplace of his parents, Reuben and Elizabeth (Warvel) Kaylor, who continued to make their home there until 1833, when they removed to Logan county, Ohio, making the journey by wagon in company with Jacob Sherman's family who located in the same neighborhood. The Kaylor family consisted of father, mother, one sister and our subject. Having some means the father purchased one hundred and thirty-five acres of land, all covered with timber except about four acres of prairie. This property is in Harrison township and is now in possession of our subject's brother, D. M. Kaylor. There the father

spent the remainder of his life, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. His wife had passed away some years previous. By his ballot he supported the Democratic party, and served as township trustee and in other minor offices. He was an earnest member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, which he assisted in founding at Bellefontaine, and in which he held official positions. Industrious and energetic, he met with success in his farming operations, and assisted each of his children in getting a start in life.

Unto Reuben and Elizabeth (Warvel) Kaylor were born nine children, of whom our subject is the eldest. Caroline died when about fourteen years of age, and Rebecca died in infancy, but the others reached years of maturity, and were as follows: George, now deceased, married and lived in Hardin, Ohio, where he owned property. William Harvey served all through the Civil war, and was nearly starved to death while incarcerated in Andersonville prison. He now makes his home in Bellefontaine. Abigail married Jesse B. Johns, and died in Darke county, Ohio. David M., whose sketch follows this, is the next of the family. Nancy and Michael were twins. The former married Romans Brenner, and after his death married a Mr. Taylor. She died in 1902. Michael is married and lives in Marion, Indiana.

During his boyhood John F. Kaylor received a fair common school education, and remained with his father until he attained his majority. Soon afterward he commenced learning the miller's trade with an uncle in Bellefontaine, but completed his apprenticeship in the DeGraff mills, becoming head miller there.

Through the assistance of his father he became the owner of fifty-two acres of land near the corporate limits of Bellefontaine, and later added to it a tract of ten acres, but subsequently sold that place and bought his present home and mill property. He did a successful milling business for many years, even after the roller process came into use. Having insufficient water power, he did not put in rollers. He purchased his present residence on the 4th of September, 1872, and it has since been his home. Here he is now living a retired life, enjoying a well earned rest and the fruits of former toil.

On Christmas day, 1854, in Port Clinton, Ottawa county, Ohio, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kaylor and Miss Eliza M. Baldwin, and unto them were born twelve children, namely: James R., a resident of Logan county; Amy, wife of Frank Harmon, of the same county; Leonidas, who died in childhood; Ida, wife of James Hemphill, of Logan county; Scott, who lives on the home farm with our subject; Kate, wife of Frank Witherby, of Preble county; Imogene, wife of Thomas Detrich, of Sidney, Ohio; Frank Blair, who was born July 19, 1868, and was graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, now practicing his profession in Metamora, Fulton county, Ohio; Charles Edgar, who lives with his father, both he and his wife, who was formerly Miss Daisy Sidener, being graduates of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Columbus; Pearl, wife of James Hudson, of Logan county; Clark, who married Lizzie Patterson, and lives in Bellefontaine; and Hattie, wife of James Smith, of that city.

For his second wife Mr. Kaylor married Hester Beer, and on the 25th of

March, 1902, he was again married, his third union being with Miss Angeline Musser, nee Good, who was born in Cedarville, Greene county, Ohio, and was two years old when her family removed to Allen county, where she married Harvey Musser. He served three years in the Civil war, and died February 13, 1895, in Waynesfield, Auglaize county. Of the five children born of that union William died at the age of eighteen years; Simon Jacob, a daughter and Cora Bell all three died in infancy; while Rahamah Myrtle married George Davis and lives in Lima, Ohio.

The Democratic party finds in Mr. Kaylor a staunch supporter of its principles, and he has been called upon to fill minor township offices. As an active and prominent member of the First Evangelical Lutheran church of Bellefontaine, he has served as deacon and elder, and has done all in his power to promote religious sentiment. His present wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. With one exception he is to-day the oldest member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge of Bellefontaine, and is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

DAVID M. KAYLOR.

After a useful and well spent life, mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits, the subject of this review has now laid aside all business cares, and is living retired in Harrison township, one and one-half miles west of the courthouse in Bellefontaine, on the farm where he was born, August 4, 1844. His parents were Reuben and

Elizabeth (Warvel) Kaylor, of whom extended mention is made in the sketch of John F. Kaylor, preceding this. He passed the days of his boyhood and youth upon the home farm, and in the country schools of the neighborhood acquired a good practical education, which enabled him to engage in teaching. He taught one term of school in Darke county. After reaching the age of twenty-one years he operated his father's farm on the shares and soon after the Civil war went to Nebraska, where he spent three months working on the Pacific Railroad. Becoming ill, he returned home and continued to devote his time and attention to the cultivation of the farm until his retirement from active labor. He was also extensively engaged in the dairy business.

On the 4th of July, 1867, Mr. Kaylor was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Clagg, of Bellefontaine, who was born in that city, a daughter of Albert and Caroline (Hellman) Clagg. Seven children blessed this union: William Alphonso, the eldest, was born August 22, 1868. Gustus R., born September 11, 1869, married Dot Jameson, and lives on the old home farm. Jesse B., born January 2, 1872, became a railroad man, and was killed at Springfield, Ohio, in February, 1902. Ora Lee, born January 22, 1875, wedded Mary G. Patterson, and dropped dead while playing ball, October 5, 1902, leaving one child, David Chalfant. Pauline D., born August 2, 1876; Harry, born February 22, 1878, and Lulu Irene, born December 3, 1891, are all at home.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Kaylor purchased forty acres of land of his father, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies for some

years. He then traded that place for the old homestead, consisting of one hundred and ten acres, which he still owns. Later he bought thirty-four acres of what is now known as the Children's Home farm; still later forty acres of the Henry Good farm; and fifty acres where he now lives, paying for the same fifty-five hundred dollars in cash. This land is all in one body. He has made many valuable and useful improvements upon the home place, including the erection of a large frame barn, seventy by eighty-two feet, and eighteen foot posts, in 1879. He also paid out nine hundred dollars for the construction of a ditch through the farm, and to-day has one of the best improved places in the community.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Horatio Seymour, Mr. Kaylor has been a staunch supporter of the Democracy, and has served as a delegate to many conventions of his party. He has never been an office-seeker, but as a candidate has made sacrifices for his party which he knows to be in the minority in his locality, and he has worked untiringly for its interests. He has been candidate for both sheriff and county commissioner, and is now serving his second term as a member and president of the Agricultural Board, of which he was previously vice president for two years. For many years he was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Bellefontaine, although at present he is not connected with that order, and has been identified with the Grange since its organization. He has filled all the offices in the latter order, has been a delegate to the state Grange, and was a liberal donor toward the erection of the hall now standing upon his place. His daughter

Pauline, has filled all the offices in the subordinate Grange, and also the office of Flora in the state Grange. She has also been district deputy of Glenary Temple, a degree of the Golden Eagle. The Kaylor family is one of prominence in the community where they reside, and are deserving of honorable mention in the history of Logan county.

JOSEPH C. BRIGGS.

Joseph C. Briggs, an attorney and counselor at law in Belle Center, was born in Hale township, Hardin county, Ohio, August 26, 1862, and is a son of James and Charity (Vincent) Briggs. His birth occurred on a farm, and when he was still quite young his parents removed to Logan county, settling upon the farm where his boyhood days were passed. He there remained until he was about twenty-one years of age, and in the meantime he had acquired a good common school education in Ridgeway. He also worked in the corn fields, and in the cultivation of other cereals until about the time he attained his majority, when he sustained a sunstroke. Later he left home and began work for Judge W. H. West, of Bellefontaine, and while there he took up the study of law unknown to the Judge. He had pursued his legal studies for about four years before the Judge knew anything of his plans and purposes. When his employer became aware of the fact, however, he permitted Mr. Briggs to take the examinations that were held occasionally in order to find out about his legal knowledge, and thus he continued his work until 1891,

when he was admitted to the bar and began practice. On the 15th of September of that year he located in Belle Center, where he has since remained, and in the intervening years he has secured a good patronage. He was one of the attorneys in the defense of James B. Pergrin for the shooting of Robert Young in Belle Center and won his case for his client after a fierce contest. He was also for the defendant in the case of the state against Robert Young, and again his client was acquitted. He was also defendant in the case of the state versus Young on another occasion, and was retained as the defendant in the celebrated case of William Robinson versus Lafayette Fisher, in which the plaintiff asked for sixty-one hundred and forty-five dollars and received twenty-five. In the preparation of his cases Mr. Briggs is careful and exact, and loses sight of no point or detail that will strengthen his case, at the same time keeping in prominence the important issue upon which the decision of the case finally turns.

On the 6th of May, 1897, occurred the marriage of Mr. Briggs and Miss Elma J. Dixon, who was born in Richland township, Logan county, Ohio, a daughter of Carlous and Catherine Dixon. They have two children: Neta, who was born in Belle Center, March 18, 1898, and Armenta, born February 23, 1900.

Mr. Briggs owns three residences in Belle Center, and in addition has an interest in one hundred and twenty acres of land, at the same time enjoying a distinctively representative clientage in his profession. He cast his first presidential vote for Blaine in 1884, and has since been an ardent Republican, taking an active interest in political affairs, and delivering many

addresses in behalf of the party candidates. He has frequently served as a delegate to conventions of the party, and is a man of recognized influence in local political circles, at the same time sustaining an enviable reputation in his profession and in social circles.

Perle M. Stewart, who became a partner of Mr. Briggs on the 1st of January, 1903, was born in Ridgeway, October 18, 1876, and is a son of Joseph and Charity (Vincent) Stewart. In May, 1897, he was graduated in the high school of this place, and in the fall of the same year entered Wilberforce College and was graduated in the normal department of that institution in 1899. He studied law in Belle Center with Mr. Briggs, was admitted to the bar in December, 1902, and in the following January became a partner, so that the firm is now Briggs & Stewart.

RUSSELL BISSELL.

Russell Bissell, now deceased, occupied a prominent position in the business circles of Logan county for many years, being extensively engaged in the produce business in Bellefontaine. A native of New York, he was born in the town of Milford, Otsego county, in 1813, his parents being Orange and Sarah (Guild) Bissell. In their family were thirteen children, of whom the subject of this review was the tenth in order of birth. Both the parents died in the Empire state.

Mr. Bissell of this review was reared in the state of his nativity, where he acquired his education and spent the early period of his business career. In 1854,

however, he came to Logan county, Ohio, and for many years was prominently identified with the business of buying and shipping butter and eggs. These commodities he would buy and store until fall and winter brought high prices, when he shipped them to New York and other eastern cities. In this business he was eminently successful and became possessed of considerable property. He was one of the original stockholders of the Bellefontaine National Bank and for many years was a director of the same, holding that position at the time of his death.

In the year 1856, in Geneva, Ashtabula county, Ohio, Mr. Bissell was united in marriage to Miss Mary T. Wright, a daughter of Moses and Eunice (Jordan) Wright, who spent their last days in Ashtabula county. In their family were three children but Mrs. Bissell is the only one now living. Unto our subject and his wife were born two children: Fannie, now the wife of Levi Düringer; and Paul R., who is living in Bellefontaine.

Mr. Bissell was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and did all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. While there were no exciting chapters in his career, perhaps no sketch which appears in this volume will illustrate more clearly the power of industry and honesty as active factors in the business world. He remained a resident of Logan county from 1854 until the time of his death in 1887, and when called to his final rest many friends mourned his loss. His widow, still surviving him, lives at No. 519 East Columbus street and is a lady whose many excellent traits of character have gained her a large circle of warm friends.



RUSSELL BISSELL.

JOHN W. BYERS.

There is much that is creditable in the life record of John W. Byers, and as a representative citizen of Bellefontaine he deserves mention in this volume. He is a veteran of the Civil war, and he was alike faithful to the best interests of his country when he served as an office-holder in Logan county. He represents one of the oldest families of the county, his parents having settled in Lake township, near Bellefontaine, when the entire region was covered with its growth of native forest trees. The work of improvement and progress had scarcely been begun, and the county gave little promise of its future development.

Mr. Byers was born in Lake township, May 16, 1828, a son of James and Mary S. (Stephenson) Byers, both of whom were natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania. The latter was a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Stephenson, who came to Logan county at a very early period in the settlement of this state. He was a Presbyterian minister, and was instrumental in building all the churches of his denomination in Logan county. He made his home in Lake township, and while devoting his energies to the cultivation of his land on the week days, on Sunday he labored in the churches, preaching the gospel up to the time of his death. In 1825 James Byers came with his family to Ohio, settling in Lake township, Logan county, in the midst of the dense forest. Soon he cleared off a garden spot and built a little cabin, and as the months went by more and more of his land was prepared for the plow. He carried on general farming until 1870, when he retired

from business life and made his home with his children up to the time of his death, which occurred at the home of his oldest son in Wayne county, Iowa, when he was seventy-five years of age. His wife passed away in Logan county at the age of sixty-three years. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four are now living, as follows: Joseph S., who was born May 11, 1824, and married Martha Irwin, is now a retired farmer residing in Wayne county, Iowa; Sarah, born March 20, 1830, is the wife of George K. Combs, of the same county; John Wilson is the third of the family; Elizabeth C., born February 7, 1843, is the wife of B. Zoz, and they reside in Bellefontaine. Those who have passed away are Thomas M., who was born July 12, 1826, and wedded Mary Tipton; Margaret, who was born March 6, 1832, and was the wife of John Jackson; James Edgar, born July 29, 1834; Rachel, who was born April 13, 1837, and was the wife of Thomas Hatcher; and Samuel, who was born April 30, 1840, and married Samantha Milner.

Like the other members of the family John W. Byers obtained his education in the common schools, but when twelve years of age he put aside his text books in order to devote his entire time to assisting his father on the home farm. He was there employed until twenty-one years of age, when he came to Bellefontaine, and learned the plasterer's trade with John Reeder, of this place. He followed the business for seven years, and was then elected a constable and city marshal of Bellefontaine, in which capacity he served for four years. He had proved such a capable defender of the public property and the public peace that he was then elected

sheriff of Logan county for a term of two years, and was re-elected for two years, and again he won high commendation by his fidelity in office. On the expiration of his second term he returned to the old homestead, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for three years, and then sold that farm, taking up his abode in Bellefontaine. Mr. Byers was equally loyal to his country at the time of the Civil war and was enrolled as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 11th of May, 1864, serving under Captain W. B. Nevin and Colonel Joseph Haines. During one-half of his term of service he was quartermaster. He took part in no engagements, but was on guard duty at City Point, under General Grant, and after four months' service was honorably discharged at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, September 10, 1864. After removing to Bellefontaine he purchased a boarding house on Elm street, and for twenty years conducted it with success. He then retired from the business, and has since enjoyed a well earned rest. He still owns the property, however, and it is now rented.

In 1851 Mr. Byers was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Oatman, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Joseph Oatman, who removed from the Keystone state to Licking county, Ohio, at an early day, and there engaged in farming until his death. Mrs. Byers passed away on March 7, 1891. Of her eight children one had died in infancy. The others are: Mary Emma, who was born October 30, 1852, and is now deceased; Sarah Elizabeth, who was born October 12, 1854, and

is the wife of William M. Armour, an engineer on the Big Four Railroad, who recently met with an accident and is now in a hospital in Cleveland; Margaret Ann, who was born May 2, 1857, and is the deceased wife of Frank Garvin; Mattie Susan, who was born October 3, 1860, and is the wife of John M. Fehl, by whom she had a son, Carl; Alice Jennie, who was born April 4, 1863, and is the wife of James M. Underwood, an engineer on the Big Four Railroad, who makes his home on Detroit street, in Bellefontaine; James Franklin, now deceased, who was born July 17, 1865, and was a telegraph operator on the Big Four Railroad; Rachel Eva, who was born February 24, 1868, and is known as the best stenographer and typewriter in Bellefontaine. She is employed by an attorney here, and also does work for the Logan county court. She and her father now reside with Mrs. Fehl.

An earnest advocate of Republican principles, Mr. Byers takes an active interest in the growth and success of the party. Aside from the offices already mentioned he served as township trustee of Lake township for twenty-one years. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he has been identified with the craft for forty years, and he also belongs to the Presbyterian church of Bellefontaine. He has now sold his country property, but still owns real estate in Bellefontaine. He resides with his daughter at No. 511 North Main street, and is engaged in no business save the supervision of his invested interests. No man is better known in Logan county than John W. Byers, who is justly regarded as a prominent and representative citizen of Bellefontaine.

EDWIN A. SWAN, M. D.

The Swan family, of which the Doctor is a representative, is of remote Danish ancestry. Danish pirates of the name settled in Scotland before the time of William the Conqueror, at which time they were possessors of a coat of arms. The first American ancestor of the family was Robert Swan, who came from Manchester, England, in 1635, and founded the town of Haverhill, Massachusetts. He was elected a member of the general court—the legislative body of Massachusetts—about 1639 or 1640, and from that time until 1864 a member of the same family and of the same name was continuously a member of the general court. "Jimmy Swan," a brother of the great-grandfather of our subject, was a member of the Boston Tea Party, and prominent in public affairs in colonial days, which awakened sentiment in favor of separation from England.

One branch of the Swan family was established in Ohio at a very early day in the history of the state, and to this branch belonged Judge Joseph R. Swan, long chief justice of Ohio, while, his brother Goltava, was president of the Ohio State Bank for half a century. Abraham Swan, the great-grandfather, and Abram Swan, the grandfather, resided near Barre, Vermont, at the time of the Revolutionary war, and fought for the cause of independence as private soldiers. Abram Swan had five sons, Levi, Alanson, Isaac, Charles Grandison and Abram, and also two daughters, Matilda, who married Nathan Jones, and Katherine, who became Mrs. Van Slack. Levi Swan, the eldest son, had a large family, one of whom, Caleb

Swan, became the owner of the paper mill at Cazenovia, New York. His daughters, Matilda, Sophie and Mary, all married and reside in the Empire state. The father, Levi Swan, lived to the advanced age of one hundred and four years, and was able to size contracts for bridge building when ninety-two years of age. He had great physical strength proportionate to his height, which was six feet, seven and a half inches, and he served his country in the war of 1812. Isaac Swan was killed by a tornado in Canton, Illinois, leaving no children. He and his brother-in-law, Nathan Jones, laid out the city of Canton, Illinois. Mr. Jones and his wife, Matilda Swan, had one son, the Rev. Willisten Jones, now deceased, and their daughters, Harriet C., Hannah and Elmira, have also passed away.

The parents of our subject were Charles G. and Lucretia (Perry) Swan and unto them the Doctor was born in Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, November 17, 1855. He completed his literary education there by a high school course, and took up the study of medicine in the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated in 1875. He then began practice in Ray, Indiana, and while residing there the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Kate Fulton, a daughter of David Fulton. She died in 1898, at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving two sons: Guy H., who will graduate in the Detroit College of Medicine with the class of 1903, and Lawrence, who is now a student in the high school of Bellefontaine.

After practicing his profession in Ray, Indiana, until 1876, the Doctor spent six years in Petersburg, Monroe county, Michigan, and in 1882 he came to Belle-

fontaine, where he has now been in practice for twenty-one years, during which time he has steadily progressed. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, he has steadily worked his way upward, advancing because of his broad knowledge, his enterprise, his laudable ambition and his earnest desire to be of benefit to his fellow men.

In 1900 the Doctor was again married, his second union being with Miss Letta A. Shields, of Belle Center, Ohio. He belongs to the United Presbyterian church, is a member of its board of sessions, and is a member of the faculty of the National College of Electro-Therapeutics, of Lima, Ohio. He is also medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum, and several insurance companies, and in his practice he pays special attention to the application of electricity as a healing power in the treatment of disease, having the modern apparatus in the various electrical branches, including a fine X-ray machine. His professional labors have ever been of such a character as to awaken the confidence of the public, and his strict regard for the ethics of the profession has won him the friendship and warm regard of his fellow practitioners.

JOSEPH LONGBRAKE.

Joseph Longbrake started out in life for himself with a cash capital of only twelve dollars; to-day he is one of the substantial farmers of Logan county, and to his own well directed efforts may be attributed his success. He was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, March 26,

1837, and is a son of John and Caroline (Baylis) Longbrake, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The grandfather, Joseph Longbrake, was born near Frederick City, Maryland, and his father was born in Germany. Jacob Longbrake became a farmer, but spent a part of his time in capturing runaway slaves and returning them to their masters. Removing to Virginia, he was there united in marriage to Barbara Ann Fry, and unto them were born eight children, John, Henry and Jake, who married and removed to Missouri; George and Joseph, who became residents of Ohio; Bessie, the wife of John Bartman, of Logan county; Polly, the wife of Jake Kidd, of Iowa; and Margaret, the wife of Jacob Cookus, who remained in Virginia. All of the sons became farmers and the daughters married agriculturists.

John Longbrake, the father of our subject, assisted his father in the work of the old homestead in Virginia until the time of his marriage to Caroline Baylis. He then rented a tract of land, upon which he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account until the fall of 1861, when he removed to Logan county, Ohio, and settled on a farm of ninety-six acres north of Logansville. This was given to him by his father. Unto John Longbrake and his wife were born sixteen children. William, a farmer, married Lydia Moon, a native of Ohio, and located near Sheldon, in Cedar county, Missouri. Henry died in 1899. Joseph is the third of the family. Mary Allen is the wife of Phillip Crouse, a resident of Missouri. George married Madeline Trout, and is now in the employ of the Wabash Railroad Company. Barbara Ann died in 1864. John

married Sadie Crouse, and is engaged in farming in Logan county. James wedded Belle Staymates, and is living in Henry county, Ohio. Franklin T. married Caroline Roger, and makes his home in Logansville. Robert S. wedded Catherine Davis, and is also living in Logansville. The other members of the family have passed away.

Joseph Longbrake had very limited educational privileges. He attended school for only a while, and his education was obtained by study at home during the evenings and on rainy days when it was impossible to work in the fields. He assisted in the farm work from early boyhood until he attained his majority, when he began working by the month as a farm hand. Not long afterward he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Licklider, the wedding taking place on the 24th of November, 1859. The lady is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Bowers) Licklider, who were natives of Virginia, in which state Mrs. Longbrake was also born. In January, 1861, our subject and his wife came to Ohio, and he had about twelve dollars when he reached this state.

Settling in Logan county, he at once began clearing ground, and he worked at anything that he could find to do that would yield him an honest living, until the fall of that year, when he borrowed a team from his uncle, Joseph, and planted a field of wheat. In the spring of 1862 he began farming on shares for Squire McKinnon, who furnished all needed farm implements. Mr. Longbrake doing the work and receiving one-third of the crops.

In the spring of 1864, however, he could no longer content himself to remain at home while the country was in

danger, and enlisted in Company D, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Joseph Black and Colonel Joseph Haynes. The regiment was mustered in for one hundred days' service, and Mr. Longbrake held the rank of corporal. He did not take part in any battles, however, but was engaged in guard duty most of the time along the James river, and when the term of enlistment had expired the regiment was mustered out at Camp Chase, in Columbus. Following his return from the war, Mr. Longbrake engaged in farming on the Bridgeman place for ten years, and then, with the money he had acquired through his own labors, he purchased eighty-four acres of land for forty-five dollars per acre, and took up his abode upon the farm which has since been his home. Its splendidly cultivated appearance and excellent improvements are the result of his unremitting labor and his progressive methods.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Longbrake have been born six children, but one died in infancy. Ann Virginia, born December 24, 1861, was married October 18, 1883, to William Downs, and resides in this county. Ella Frances, born August 8, 1863, is the wife of Charles Wellman, of Logan county. Marion L., born June 10, 1866, married L. Hampshire, of DeGraff, and is a farmer of this county. Minnie P., born October 6, 1871, is the wife of Robert Renick, an agriculturist of this county. Josie Gwenn, born February 17, 1883, is the wife of Clarence McLaughlin, who is engaged in the grocery business in Bellefontaine.

Politically Mr. Longbrake is a Republican. He was reared in the faith of the Democracy, but the knowledge which he

gained of slavery and its influences in the south led him to become an advocate of Republican principles. He is a strong temperance man, ardently opposed to the use of intoxicants, and would vote the Prohibition ticket if it were possible to elect its candidates. A devout Christian gentleman, he holds membership in the Methodist church, and his wife belongs to the Lutheran church. They are people of genuine worth, well known in Washington township. Mr. Longbrake has lived a life of honor, integrity and business activity, and all that he possesses has come as the reward of his earnest labor.

URIAH HINKLE.

Uriah Hinkle, a farmer and stock raiser, whose home is pleasantly located two miles southeast of DeGraff, in Miami township, Logan county, was born in Union township, this county, September 26, 1856. He is the tenth in order of birth in a family of thirteen children, of whom three died in childhood, while the others are still living. The parents were George and Mary M. (Zultzbauh) Hinkle. The surviving children are Henrietta, who married William H. Horn and lives in Union township; Ephraim; Milton, who went to the west, and when last heard from, nine years ago, was in Arkansas; W. H., a practicing physician of DeGraff; Paulina, the wife of George Hoffner, a resident of Anderson, Indiana; George W., who married Rachel Jones, and lives in Carroll county, Missouri; Uriah, of this review; Malinda, the wife of C. E. Huston, of DeGraff; Margaret,

the wife of Andrew B. Huston, of De Graff; and Almada, the wife of James Yoder, of Harrison township. The parents were both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, were there married, and some of their children were there born, prior to their removal to Ohio. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that pursuit both in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He had but little means when he came to this state, and he took up his abode in Washington township, while later he removed to Union township, and subsequently he went to Indiana. After a short time, however, he returned to Ohio, and in the fall of 1871 he drove across the country to Carroll county, Missouri, being accompanied by his wife and eight children. He had two teams and wagons, and would camp out along the way at night. In the succeeding spring, however, he returned to Ohio because of the homesickness of his wife. The two eldest sons, Milton and Ephraim, however, purchased forty acres of land in Missouri, and there remained for two years, after which they also returned to Ohio. Later Milton again went to Missouri, and afterward to Arkansas. Mr. Hinkle, the father, took up his abode north of Bellefontaine, and afterward removed to the vicinity of Logansville, and later to De Graff, where he died in April, 1899, while the mother passed away the following August. He voted with the Republican party, but was never an aspirant for office. In the faith of the Evangelical church he was reared, but he afterward became a member of the German Baptist church. In the former he was a local exhorter.

During the boyhood of Uriah Hinkle he obtained a good common school educa-

tion; he worked for his father until he was twenty years of age, and then started out in life on his own account, being employed by the day or month for five years. During this period he saved his money, and at the end of the time he had five hundred dollars. He was married in Union township, October 2, 1881, to Miss Martha J. Snyder, who was born in that township, October 18, 1856, and was a school-mate of Mr. Hinkle in District No. 1. Her parents were John and Barbara (Detrick) Snyder, and she was reared upon a farm in Union township, acquiring a common school education.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Hinkle began farming upon rented land in Union township, and after a year he went to Bloomfield township, where he also rented a farm, remaining thereon for six years. He afterward went to Miami township, and in the fall of 1888 he purchased twenty-three and a half acres of land where he now lives. He spent two years upon that property, and then lived in Union township for two years. In 1901, however, he purchased seventy-two and a half acres of his present farm, adding it to the original tract of twenty-three and a half acres. He had also built a good house and made other substantial improvements upon his property, but in February, 1900, while the entire family were in bed, the house caught fire. The son discovered the flames at about four o'clock in the morning, and the alarm was given, so that the inmates of the house managed to escape, but the building was entirely destroyed. The same spring Mr. Hinkle erected his present residence, which is a good two-story frame structure.

Unto our subject and his wife have

been born five children: Clyde H., who was born in Union township, March 19, 1881, obtained a good common school education, and afterward made a trip to the state of Washington; Harold and Harland, twins, were born February 16, 1885, and died at the age of seven months; Barbara Mabel was born in Bloomfield township, August 25, 1887; and Hazel M., was born in Miami township, November 18, 1899. Mrs. Hinkle's father was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and was there married to a lady of that county, after which they came to Ohio.

Mr. Hinkle votes with the Republican party, which he has supported since casting his first ballot for James A. Garfield. Both he and his wife are members of the German Baptist church, and are people of earnest Christian characters, interested in everything pertaining to the general progress of the community along lines of substantial upbuilding.

ROLLA H. VALENTINE.

Rolla H. Valentine, one of the prominent merchants of the village of Belle Center, is a native of Bloomville, Seneca county, Ohio, born December 19, 1844. There he resided until seventeen years of age and in the district schools of the locality obtained his education. His parents were Henry and Hannah (Munsell) Valentine. His father was born in Perry county, Ohio, about 1812, and when about seventeen years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Seneca county, Ohio, where his father engaged in farming, Henry rendering him assistance com-

mensurate with his age and strength. He afterward began farming on his own account and remained in that county until 1869, when he removed to Barry county, Michigan, where he was engaged in farming and fruit-raising for some years. He resided upon one farm until 1895, when he passed away at the age of eighty-two years. He was a progressive and prosperous man of his day—a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of the community in which he resided. In his political views in early life he was a Whig and later he became a Republican. Sixty years he held membership with the Methodist Episcopal church, shaping his life by its teachings, and at different times he served as an officer in the church. He never sought or desired political honors, however, preferring to perform his duties as a private citizen. His wife survived him three years and was also eighty-two years of age at the time of her demise. She was born in St. Albans, Vermont, and when twenty years of age came to Ohio and prior to her marriage engaged in teaching school in Seneca county. She was also a member of the Methodist church and was president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of her locality. A devoted and loving wife and mother, her loss was deeply regretted by her three children, all of whom survive her. These are Rolla; John Roswell, who is a painter by trade and resides in Woodland, Michigan; and Sarah Josephine, the wife of John Kidd, an attorney residing in Owasso, Michigan.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Valentine, who was born in Maryland and came to Ohio at an early day. He served in the war of 1812 and

was stationed at Defiance, Ohio, being there at the time of the capture of the fort. He died in Seneca county, Ohio. His father, George Valentine, a native of Germany, came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Frederick City, Maryland, where the grandfather of our subject was born. The great-grandfather served for four years and six months in the Revolutionary war and afterward came to Ohio, his remains being interred in the cemetery at Bloomville, this state. He died at the age of eighty-seven years.

Rolla H. Valentine remained upon the home farm and at school until after the breaking out of the Civil war. He enlisted in 1863, as a member of Company G, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of hostilities, taking part in some of the important battles which contributed to the triumph of the Union arms, including the engagements of Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta campaign and the campaign through the Carolinas up to the close of the war. He yet maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in W. W. Simpson Post, G. A. R.

At the close of the war Mr. Valentine returned home, but after a short time went to Michigan and Illinois and in 1869 he accepted a clerkship in a drug store in La Grange, Indiana. He has continued in the drug business ever since, having been for some time in Orleans, Nebraska. In the fall of 1882 he came to Belle Center and opened the drug store, which he has since conducted. He has a well appointed establishment, neat and attractive, and supplied with a large line of drugs and

other commodities, and the fact that his trade is continually increasing is proof of his reliable and creditable business methods.

In March, 1875, Mr. Valentine was married in LaGrange, Indiana, to Miss Cora J. Drake, a daughter of Colonel James L. Drake, who went to the south in the Civil war as captain of Company H, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers. He was born October 31, 1817, in Holmes county, Ohio, a son of David and Rachel Drake, natives of Maryland and Virginia. In 1839 he married Susan Hayward, a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, born February 17, 1818. At the age of eighteen she accompanied her parents to Holmes county, Ohio, where she was married. In 1849 Colonel Drake, with a party of twelve, made an overland trip to the gold fields of California, being en route one hundred and five days. For a time he engaged in mining but soon established a trading post and in three months cleared eight thousand dollars. In the winter of 1850 he started home by way of Panama and eventually reached Holmes county, Ohio, and purchased the old homestead. Soon after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he became an outspoken and fearless Republican and on the 1st of June, 1861, enlisted as a defender of the Union cause. He organized the first company of three years volunteers and was commissioned captain. Captain Drake remained with the regiment and participated in all of its battles until after the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded, his left side being partially paralyzed with a piece of shell. Being thus disabled he resigned, September 24, 1862, and received an honorable discharge. He continued his

labors in behalf of the Union cause by helping to suppress insurrection at home and was appointed provost marshal of the fourteenth congressional district of Ohio, with headquarters at Wooster and thus served until the close of the war. On the 26th of September, 1863, he was appointed and commissioned colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment of Ohio Infantry for a period of five years, by Governor Tod. On the 22d of May, 1867, he was brevetted major of United States Volunteers by President Johnson, to rank as such from the 13th of March, 1865, for meritorious service during the war. Colonel James L. Drake had a brother Levi, who was commander of the Forty-ninth Ohio Regiment and was killed in the battle of Stone River. Francis M. Drake, a brother of Mrs. Valentine, served with his father in the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, and after three years and three months was discharged. After a year he became a member of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry and was wounded in North Carolina. Levi Drake, another brother of Mrs. Valentine, was in the cavalry service and was captured and died at Annapolis. Altogether there were twelve children in the family of Colonel and Mrs. Drake. The others are: James S., an attorney of Goshen, Indiana, who has served as state senator; Fremont B., a farmer residing near Bellefontaine; Jackson C., a traveling salesman living in Denver, Colorado; Ellen, the wife of Lewis D. Hughes, of Lagrange, Indiana; Emma, the widow of Clark Bennett, who was a lieutenant in the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry; Mary, the wife of David A. Trimble, a commission merchant of Kansas City. The mother of these children died April 23,

1877. In 1866 the family had removed to LaGrange, Indiana, where the parents spent their remaining days. In October, 1879, Colonel Drake married Mrs. Harriet A. Filson, who survives him. His death occurred March 10, 1886, when he was sixty-eight years of age. He was a man held in the highest regard and his record as a man, a soldier, citizen, friend, husband and father is one well worthy of emulation.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Valentine have been born two children. Jessie L. is now the wife of James Pergin, a hardware merchant of Columbus, Ohio, by whom she has two children—Cora Alice and Max Valentine. Francis Roswell, the son, is engaged in the drug business at Lake View, Logan county. He is a graduate of the Ada College of Pharmacy and is registered in Ohio. He married Florence Gale Townsend, of Rushsylvania, December 12, 1900, and they had one son that died unnamed.

Mr. Valentine votes with the Republican party and is connected through membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity. His business interests have been capably controlled, his duties of citizenship promptly performed and his allegiance to the general good is at all times recognized. For twenty-one years he has been a resident of Belle Center and is justly regarded as one of its representative men.

JAMES W. SHUFFELTON.

James W. Shuffelton, one of the highly respected citizens of Logan county, now residing in Bellefontaine, where he is liv-

ing a retired life, was born in this county near the city which is still his home, February 24, 1840, his parents being Josiah and Nancy M. (Shepherd) Shuffelton. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and with his parents came to Ohio when a small child, the family locating in Logan county at an early day. He remained a resident of the city of Bellefontaine, or in its vicinity, until his death, which occurred February 25, 1902, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. In early life he learned and followed the carpenter's trade, and subsequently he carried on business as a carriagemaker, being known in that capacity throughout this section of Logan county. In his business undertakings he prospered, for he was industrious and capable, and his business integrity was above question. In fact, his entire life was worthy of commendation and of emulation, for he lived in consistent harmony with his principles as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was a Republican, but he never cared for or sought public office. His wife, a native of Virginia, came to Ohio during her early girlhood, and died August 3, 1901, at the age of eighty-six years, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was also a loyal member. By her marriage she became the mother of six children, five of whom are still living, namely: James W., of this review; Margaret F., who is the widow of Captain E. L. Baird, and resides at the old home place in Bellefontaine; Robert A., who is engaged in merchandising in Greenville, Ohio; Lida J., the widow of Captain Frank A. McGinnis, and a resident of Bellefontaine, her home being on Auburn street; and Lucius

W., who is conducting a novelty repair shop and resides on East Columbus street in Bellefontaine. One son, Charles, died at the age of three years.

James W. Shuffelton pursued his education in the public schools of Bellefontaine, and afterward entered his father's carriage shop, where he was employed until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he felt that his first duty was to his country, and enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry. With that command he then went to the front, and at the battle of Shiloh he was wounded, on the 6th of April, 1862. Because of the injuries he sustained he was discharged on the 12th of July following, but on the 27th of September, 1863, he re-enlisted, having in the meantime recovered from his injuries, and was commissioned a second lieutenant of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of United States colored troops. He served in the Union cause until the close of the war, and was promoted from time to time, so that when he left the service he held the rank of first lieutenant of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment. He participated in the battles of Petersburg, Fort Fisher, and a number of skirmishes, and was always found at his post of duty, whether it called him to the lonely picket line or into the very thickest of the battle, and to-day he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Eugene Reynolds Post No. 441, G. A. R., of Bellefontaine, of which he has been quartermaster.

When the war was over, and the country no longer needed his aid, Mr. Shuffelton returned to his native city, and here engaged in the grocery business with his

brother-in-law, Captain Baird, the association being maintained for six years, when he sold out to his partner and removed to Greenville, Ohio, where he conducted a hardware store for three years. He next lived in Muncie, Indiana, where he was engaged in the grocery trade for four or five years, and upon the expiration of that period he returned to Bellefontaine, where he has since lived in honorable retirement from labor.

The Captain was married in 1864 in Sidney, Ohio, to Miss Caroline M. Coy, a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Watt) Coy. Her father was a carpenter by trade, and died several years ago at the advanced age of eighty-four years. A native of Pennsylvania, he had been brought to Ohio when about five years of age, and in early life he learned the trade of a millwright and of a carpenter. He was one of the argonauts who sought the golden fleece in California in 1849, and for five years he remained upon the Pacific slope, but the greater part of his life was passed in Sidney, Ohio. His wife died at the age of sixty-two years, and three of her four children are yet living, namely: Mary E., the wife of John A. McCune, of Sidney, Ohio; Mrs. Shuffelton, and Edward T., who is manager of the Union telegraph office in Muncie, Indiana. The third child William, died at Camp King, Kentucky, while serving in the Union army in the fall of 1861. He was a member of Company F, Twentieth Ohio Regiment.

The marriage of the Captain and his wife has been blessed with four children: Nettie, the wife of E. Roy Thompson, an engineer of the Big Four Railroad Company, living in Bellefontaine, by whom she has one son, Edward William; Owen W.,

an electrician in the telephone business, residing in Chicago, who married Georgia Brady, of that city; Frank A., a physician of St. Mary's, Ohio, who is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago; and Segner, who died at the age of four and one-half months. The Captain and his wife have a pleasant home at 316 Detroit street in Bellefontaine, noted for its hospitality and its good cheer. Both are well known in this city and have a large circle of friends who esteem them for their sterling traits of character.

JOHN W. HEADINGS.

The subject of this review is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Union township, where he owns and operates a well improved and valuable farm of one hundred and three acres, located between seven and eight miles from Bellefontaine. He was born on an adjoining farm, January 7, 1860, his parents being Samuel and Nancy (Hartzler) Headings. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Millin county, June 6, 1826, and was a son of Philip and (Glick) Headings. In early life Samuel Headings learned the miller's trade with his father and on coming was a son of Philip Headings. In early life Samuel Headings learned the milliner's trade with his father and on coming to Ohio in 1856, he located at what is now Kingston, Champaign county, where he worked in a mill until the spring of 1858. In the meantime his father had also removed to Ohio and together they rented a mill in Bellefontaine with the intention of operating the same but as they were

unable to obtain a suitable residence, they gave up the milling business and removed to the farm on which our subject was born, it having been purchased by Samuel Headings that spring. He was a single man on coming to this state, but on the 12th of February, 1857, in Union township, Logan county, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Hartzler. After locating on the farm he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and prospering in his new field of labor he at length became the owner of two hundred acres of land. Politically he affiliated with the Republican party. He was reared in the Amish Mennonite church, to the faith of which he always adhered, and was chosen a minister by the congregation which met in Liberty township, being ordained July 7, 1867. After a long and useful life he passed away on the 5th of April, 1902, and was laid to rest in Alexander cemetery, Union township, where the remains of his first wife were also interred. He was twice married and by the first union had six children but our subject is now the only one living and was the second in order of birth. The others were Sarah, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-two years; Amos H., who married Susie Petersheim and died in Union township, August 26, 1900; Jacob, who died at the age of eight years; Samuel, who died at the age of seventeen; and one who died in infancy.

During his boyhood John W. Headings remained with his father upon the home farm and besides attending the country schools, he was for nine weeks a student in the Northwestern Ohio Normal University at Ada. Subsequently he engaged in teaching school for two win-

ters—one in Harrison township and the other in Union township. Since then he has devoted his time and energies to farming and in his chosen occupation has met with well merited success.

In Milflin county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1894, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Headings and Miss Elizabeth Yoder, who was born in that township, February 7, 1860, and is a daughter of Michael and Juliana (Starook) Yoder. She obtained a fair education in the common schools of her native county and later came to Ohio, where she became acquainted with Mr. Headings. They have one child, Jesse Michael, who was born on the 3d of January, 1895. Religiously they hold membership in the Amish Mennonite church and Mr. Headings has served as superintendent of the Sunday school. In his political views he is a Republican. His upright honorable life has gained for him the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact either in business or social affairs and he has a host of warm friends in the community where he resides.

CHARLES W. HEFFNER, M. D.

That Dr. Charles W. Heffner is recognized as a most capable representative of the medical profession and that his learning and skill have advanced him beyond the average practitioner is indicated by the fact that he is frequently called upon to prepare papers to be read before various medical societies and that the result of his original researches, experiments and investigations are considered of value to

the different medical societies with which he is connected. He has now practiced in Bellefontaine for twenty-two years and in Logan county for a year longer.

The Doctor is one of the native sons of this county, his birth having occurred in Harrison township, April 2, 1854, his parents being Daniel and Mary (Hileman) Heffner, the former a native of Franklin county and the latter of Clarion county, Pennsylvania. The father was born in October, 1797, and died in September, 1896, lacking only one month of reaching the extreme age of one hundred years, while his wife had passed away in 1889, at the age of seventy-eight years. They had removed from the Keystone state to Logan county in 1852 and here remained until called to the home beyond.

Having attended the common schools in his early youth, Dr. Heffner later pursued a course in Wittenberg College, of Springfield, Ohio, and then entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. He began practice in Zanesfield, Logan county, and the following year came to Bellefontaine, where he has since remained, following his chosen calling with ever increasing success, both from the standpoint of the practitioner and of the business man who seeks a competence. He makes a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and is considered authority in these lines and is frequently called upon to read papers upon such subjects before different medical associations. In 1896 the Doctor took the post-graduate course of the Polyclinic, Philadelphia, and in 1902 took a post-graduate course in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he gave

especial attention to the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He also attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Medical College, New York, the same year. He is a prominent member of the Logan County Medical Society, of which he has been president and secretary, and also belongs to other societies.

On the 29th of December, 1880, Dr. Heffner was married to Miss Dora Secrist, a daughter of Henry B. and Savina Secrist, of Liberty township, Logan county. They have one child, Rose-Merrill Secrist Heffner. The Doctor belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in all of its branches, also to the Knights of the Golden Eagles in its various departments, to the Tribe of Ben Hur and the Pathfinders, and while his social, genial nature renders him a companionable and a favorite in these organizations, he never allows social pleasures to interfere with the prompt and faithful execution of his professional duties.

BENJAMIN F. SHORT.

Benjamin F. Short, who follows farming in Monroe township, is a representative of one of the oldest families of this portion of the state, his grandparents having come to Logan county in pioneer times. Henry Short, the father of our subject, was a native of Ohio, born April 16, 1817, and during his boyhood days he came with his parents to this county, the family casting in their lot with the early settlers who took possession of the wild land and transformed it into good farms. They located near Pickrelltown and Henry

Short continued to reside in the same locality with the exception of one year which he spent in Indiana. He was there engaged in farming and, in fact, followed the same pursuit throughout his entire life. He died at the age of eighty-four years, his residence in Logan county covering many decades, during which time he was not only a witness of what has been accomplished here, but was also an active participant in the work which has led to the substantial development and material upbuilding of his locality. In early manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Mahala Williams and they became the parents of the following children: Ora; Jessie; Eliza; Nancy; Lydia, deceased; Benjamin; Emma; John and Mary.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Benjamin F. Short in his youth. The pleasures of the playground and the duties of the schoolroom occupied his attention and interest to a considerable extent. He pursued his studies in the common schools until he reached the age of nineteen years, after which he was identified with farm work on the old homestead for a year. He then entered the employ of G. W. Rollins and was engaged in selling organs for two years. At the end of that time, however, he resumed agricultural pursuits, and is to-day one of the wide-awake and progressive farmers of Monroe township, where he has sixty-five acres of land, constituting a rich farm.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Mr. Short and Miss Mary E. Randall, a daughter of James and Emily (Willett) Randall. Mrs. Short was one of three children, but her brother, Lafayette, who was the eldest, is now deceased. Her sister is Nancy

A. Randall. Mrs. Short was born March 31, 1866, and by her marriage has become the mother of two interesting sons: Paul, born July 14, 1888, and Kelley, born August 18, 1890.

Mr. Short and his family attend the services of the Baptist church, of which he is a member and to its support he contributes liberally. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party with which he has affiliated since attaining his majority. His life has been quietly passed, yet in it are elements well worthy of emulation. He has always been found true to his duty, to his family, to his neighbor and to his country.

JOSEPH ROBERTS.

Joseph Roberts, who since 1880 has served as sexton of the cemetery of Bellefontaine, was born in Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, October 17, 1844, a son of Hugh and Mary C. (Sisk) Roberts. When only twelve years of age Hugh Roberts came with his father and brother to America from his native land—the little rock-ribbed country of Wales. On reaching our eastern coast they journeyed across the country to Ohio and soon afterward Hugh Roberts became separated from his father and brother and never again heard aught of them. This necessitated him earning his own living when very young. He became a resident of Knox county about 1835 and for several years he was sexton of the cemetery of Bellefontaine, accepting that position in 1854. He dropped dead while employed

in the cemetery in 1867, when forty-nine years of age, but his widow, who is a native of eastern Virginia, still survives him. They reared a family of eight children, of whom seven are yet living. It was in the fall of 1848 that they removed with their family from Knox to Logan county, Ohio.

Joseph Roberts pursued his education in the public schools until fifteen years of age when he sought employment in a planing-mill where he worked from 1861 until 1867. From that time until 1874 he was employed as sexton of the Bellefontaine cemetery, and then resigned. In the latter year he began drilling wells and dealing in pumps, carrying on business in that way until the 1st of April, 1880, when he resumed the duties of sexton of the Bellefontaine cemetery and has since acted in that capacity, his labors giving entire satisfaction to the public for he is continually laboring to improve the grounds and to add to the beauty of this quiet city of the dead.

In 1866 occurred the marriage of Mr. Roberts and Miss Elizabeth J. Rhodes, a daughter of Rudolph B. and Catherine A. Rhodes, both of whom are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have been born five children who are still living, as follows: William L., who married Della Woodard; Ida May, the wife of Charles Webb; Joseph R., who married Addie Parker; David M., who wedded Nellie Cox; and Henry W. Those deceased are Anna L. and Jennie G. Having spent almost his entire life in Bellefontaine, Mr. Roberts is well known and all respect him for his genuine worth. For many years both he and his wife have been earnest members of the Baptist church.

HENRY EVRINGHAM.

Henry Evringham has resided in Ohio for seventy-nine years. He has now passed the eighty-first mile-stone on life's journey and while his life has been quietly passed, his has been a useful and upright career. He is now living retired in Bokes Creek township, where he has long resided. His birth occurred in New Jersey, his parents being William and Mary Evringham, the former a carpenter by trade. When their son Henry was but three years of age they removed to Ohio, settling in Stark county. Everything was wild and unimproved in that locality and the family became pioneer settlers there and aided in the work of transforming the wild land into fields for cultivation.

Mr. Evringham of this review attended the common schools, but his educational privileges were somewhat limited both on account of the primitive condition of the schools and also because his services were needed upon the home farm. He early learned to assist in the arduous task of developing new land and he continued to reside in Stark county until he was a young man, when he removed to Miami county, there remaining until about twenty-one years old, when he came to Logan county. He has remained here continuously since, with the exception of the period which he spent as a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war. In his early youth he found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing, but his time was largely occupied with the duties of the home farm. He also learned the stonemason's and carpenter's trades and followed that dual pursuit for some years, but agriculture has been his chief occupation.

At the time when the southern states attempted to overthrow the Union Mr. Evringham, with patriotic spirit, offered his aid to the government and joined the Light Artillery service. He was in the Thirteenth Ohio Battery for a time and afterward entered the Fourteenth. He went to the front from Zanesfield, in Logan county, in 1862, and his command was attached to the army of General Sherman, participating in the campaigns under that resolute and gallant leader until 1865 when, the war having ended, Mr. Evringham returned to his home.

When twenty-one years of age Mr. Evringham was united in marriage in Miami county, about 1842, to Miss Saphronia Dolson, a native of that county, and unto them nine children were born. The mother passed away and it was twenty years afterward before Mr. Evringham was again married. He was then joined in wedlock to Cynthia Heisler and after her death he was married again about four years ago, to his present wife who bore the name of Arvilla Lyons.

For many years Mr. Evringham carried on agricultural pursuits, but is now enjoying a well earned rest and is living in honorable retirement from further labor in West Mansfield. He has long been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his life has been in harmony with its teachings and its principles. He has been a very temperate man, never using tobacco or liquor in any form. His entire career has been upright and honorable and his life record is, indeed, in many respects well worthy of emulation. Few of the residents of Ohio can boast connection with the state covering seventy-nine years and comparatively few

of the citizens of Logan county have lived here for sixty years as Mr. Eyringham has done. He has watched almost the entire growth and development of Ohio and has taken great pride in what the state has accomplished. Its improvement is due to the united efforts of the citizens of different communities and in his own community Mr. Eyringham has taken his part in the work that has led to the substantial progress of this county.

CHARLES S. HUMPHREY.

In the days of early industrial development in Bellefontaine the Humphrey family became interested in the foundry business here, in fact, Joseph A. Humphrey, the father of our subject, established the first enterprise of the kind in the city and Charles S. Humphrey has since become interested in the concern and is now one of the foremost business men of Bellefontaine. It is true that he became interested in a business already established, but many a man of less resolute purpose in carrying forward and enlarging such an undertaking would have failed. He, however, possessed tireless energy, keen perception and a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to everyday common sense, and these characteristics have made him a leader in industrial circles and have proven that success is not the outcome of genius but clear judgment and experience.

Mr. Humphrey is a native of Kokomo, Indiana, his birth having occurred January 4, 1859, but when he was two years of age he was brought to Logan county by his

parents, Joseph A. and Catherine (Callander) Humphrey. His father was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, July 12, 1818, and the grandfather was an agriculturist of that locality. In the place of his birth Joseph A. Humphrey was reared and educated and when eighteen years of age he came to Bellefontaine, where he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for some time. He then established a foundry which was the first in this city and he continued in the business for more than forty years, building up an enterprise of importance to the city as well as a source of profit to himself. During the latter part of the Civil war he enlisted for service in the Union army, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment, and remained at the front until after the close of hostilities. This interrupted his business career and he practically lived retired from that time forward, his son relieving him of much of the arduous care connected with the conduct and supervision of his business. On the 4th of March, 1844, occurred the marriage of Joseph A. Humphrey and Catherine Callander, who was born in Madison county, Ohio, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Isam) Callander. When only three months old, however, Mrs. Humphrey was left an orphan and at the age of eight years came to Bellefontaine to live with her elder sister. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Humphrey were born three children. Mary J., the eldest, became the wife of James M. Morrow and had two children; Inez D., who is now the wife of G. M. Frazer, a prominent druggist of Bellefontaine, by whom she has three children—Mary, Donald and James; and Harry, who resides at Bellefontaine and is

a molder in the foundry of his uncle, Charles S. Humphrey. He wedded Miss Nellie Prall and they have one son, Fred. The second of the family is the subject of this review and the youngest was John C., who died at the age of nine years. Joseph A. Humphrey led a very busy, yet quiet life, applying himself closely to his business, yet taking a deep interest in the welfare of his city and county and in an unassuming way doing his full share toward its development and progress. He passed away March 12, 1889, at the age of seventy years, eight months and ten days, and his widow, still surviving him, resides in Bellefontaine at the age of seventy-six years. She is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and her life, in harmony with her professions, has been a constant help and inspiration to her children and to those with whom she has been associated.

Robert Y. Humphrey, a brother of Joseph A. Humphrey, was born in Jefferson county, September 21, 1816, and died June 20, 1887. He came to Logan county with his parents about 1836 and previous to that time he had learned the tanner's trade with his father. Soon after the removal to this city he left home to seek work, spending some time in Urbana and Springfield, and afterward engaging in the tanning business on his own account. In 1852 he came to Bellefontaine and with his brother, Joseph A. Humphrey, engaged in the foundry and machine business under the firm style of J. A. & R. Y. Humphrey. In politics he was a pronounced Republican and served as justice of the peace and township trustee. Long a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he labored earnestly for the

upbuilding of the cause and died in the Christian faith.

Charles S. Humphrey, whose name introduces this record, has spent almost his entire life in Bellefontaine. He pursued his education in the public schools here and afterward worked with his father in the foundry and machine business. For some years prior to his father's death he had entire charge of the business and has ever since continued it. Under his capable control the enterprise has been enlarged and the trade extended so that the output now brings a splendid financial return each year. Iron sewer pipes are the principal products and a large jobbing trade is also carried on. The present foundry was built about seven years ago by Mr. Humphrey and is a splendidly equipped plant, supplied with all modern machinery and accessories for facilitating the work and producing the best results known to the trade.

In June, 1895, occurred the marriage of Mr. Humphrey and Miss Eva Stilwell, a native of Logan county and a daughter of Martin C. and Sarah Stilwell. They reside at No. 112 Spring street, but Mr. Humphrey is now completing a new residence on South Mad River street, which will be a modern structure in every respect and one of the fine homes of the city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey has been born a son, Robert J., now an interesting little lad of five summers. Mr. Humphrey is connected with the Knights of the Golden Eagle and in social as well as business circles occupies an enviable position. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who

know him personally have for him warm regard. A man of great natural ability, his success in business from the beginning of his connection with industrial life has been uniform and rapid for, having persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose, he has gained a most satisfactory reward.

AMOS RICHARDS.

Amos Richards, a well known representative of farming interests in Rush Creek township, is a son of Elias and Elizabeth (Rudisill) Richards, and was born August 1, 1824. In the family were seven children: Mary, deceased; Amos; Joseph; Lydia; Michael; Mary and Joseph.

In the common schools Amos Richards pursued his education until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he began working by the day as a farm hand, being thus employed until he was twenty years of age. At that time he entered upon an apprenticeship to the harness-maker's trade, devoting his energies to the mastery of that business until 1862, when he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to aid his country in her hour of need. Joining the Union army he served for three years as a loyal defender of the stars and stripes and was then honorably discharged. The first battle in which he participated was that of Dutton Hill, Kentucky, on the 30th of March, 1863. He participated in the engagement at Philadelphia, Tennessee, where he was taken prisoner on the 20th of October, 1863, and was held as a captive for nine months and twenty-two days at Belle Isle, near Richmond, Virginia,

suffering many of the hardships of prison life. He was then paroled at Annapolis, Maryland, after which he received an honorable discharge June 23, 1865, and returned to his home. He had faithfully done his duty as a defender of the Union and he deserves the gratitude of the country for what he accomplished in its behalf.

On the 26th of March, 1857, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Jemima Shaul, a daughter of Saul and Celia (Dalrymple) Shaul, both now deceased. Her father was born in Clark county, Ohio, where he was married, though his wife was a native of South Carolina. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Shaul was a Republican in politics. Their children were Jane and Mathew, both deceased; Mary and Jemima, twins; Lemuel, a resident of Alexander, Indiana; and Ann, who has passed away. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Richards has been blessed with six children: Mary E., born February 5, 1858, is now the wife of Isaac James, a farmer of Hardin county, Ohio. Joseph L., born January 12, 1860, married Jennie Austin and died leaving three children. His widow afterward married Charles Conner and now resides in Morrow county, Ohio. Coran, born May 10, 1862, is also deceased. Willis, born November 4, 1866, Henry, born September 2, 1871, and John E. P., born February 26, 1877, complete the family.

After his return from the war Mr. Richards again resumed the pursuits of business life and for many years has been numbered among the energetic and representative farmers of Logan county. He still supervises his agricultural interests and also devotes a portion of his time to

work at the harnessmaker's trade although he is now nearly seventy-nine years of age. His life has been well spent and has been characterized by fidelity to duty in every relation. His political support is given the Republican party, which has ever been the party of reform, of progress and of protection to American interests. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and all who know him recognize his fidelity to its teachings.

WILLIAM KLEINOEHLE.

The German element in our American citizenship has ever been an important one. Representatives of the Teutonic race have steadily moved westward carrying with them into new sections of the world the civilization and advantages of the older districts. They have always been quick to adapt themselves to changed conditions and to make the most of every opportunity and many are the worthy sons of the fatherland who have improved the advantages of the new world and have found here good homes and comfortable competence. Among this number is William Kleinoehle, who was born in Freiburg, Baden, Germany, in 1828. He is now living a retired life in Bellefontaine and for a long period has been a resident of Ohio. He pursued his education in the common schools and the gymnasium of Germany and at the age of eighteen years entered upon his business career as a grocery clerk. When twenty years of age he became a soldier in the German army, serving in the revolution of 1848, fighting with Siegel.

In November, 1850, when twenty-two years of age, Mr. Kleinoehle sailed for America from Havre, France. He took passage upon a sailing vessel carrying between seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred people, of whom seventeen died while on the voyage. After ninety-six days, however, the anchor was dropped in the harbor of New Orleans, where Mr. Kleinoehle spent some time, finally going to Shreveport, Louisiana, and later to Evansville, Indiana, where he was engaged in clerking. He located in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855, and there he remained until 1888, when he came to Bellefontaine. While in Cincinnati he was employed as bookkeeper in a pork packing house for fifteen years, a fact which indicates his faithfulness to duty and his capability. He was then appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio through the urgent solicitations of some of his loyal friends and he remained in that office for two years.

On the 14th of May, 1864, he joined the American army in defense of the Union, enlisting in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for one hundred days. The command was organized at Camp Dennison and the regiment remained on duty at that place until the 20th of May, when it was transferred to Johnson's Island to guard rebel prisoners. On the 25th of June it was ordered to Paris, Kentucky, and there remained until the 8th of August, 1864, when it was ordered to Cumberland, Maryland, remaining in Maryland and Virginia until the 27th of August. On the 31st of the same month the command was mustered out by reason of the expiration of its term of service. Mr. Kleinoehle had entered

the army as a private of Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry and was promoted to regimental quartermaster. The regiment was wholly composed of German citizens but two hundred of them were born in America.

Upon his return to Cincinnati Mr. Kleinoehle resumed his former duties as bookkeeper and continued in that position until 1866. He then accepted a clerkship in the county treasurer's office and later was appointed cashier in the same office. He continued there for six or eight years and afterward served as a bookkeeper in Cincinnati until October, 1888, when he came to Bellefontaine, where he has since lived retired.

On the 8th of July, 1857, in Cincinnati Mr. Kleinoehle was married to Miss Sophia Stuebe, who was born in Andover, Germany, in 1840 and came to America with her parents, who are now deceased. They have two daughters, the elder being Emily, the wife of Adolph Schoepilin, who was a lumber man, but is now living retired in Chicago. The younger is Matilda, the wife of Charles O. Clegg, of Bellefontaine, and they have five children; Emily, the wife of John I. Tarbutton, of Bellefontaine; William; Elsie; Ruth and Adolph. The family home is at No. 608 Williams street and was erected by Mr. Kleinoehle in 1888.

He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and has been a stalwart Republican in politics since 1856. Coming to the new world he took advantage of the opportunities here afforded in the business way and through energy, perseverance and close application he was enabled to command wages that not only provided for his immediate support but also per-

mitted him to save sufficient to supply his wants in the evening of life, so that he is now living retired in the enjoyment of fruits of his former labor.

WILLIAM C. DODDS.

William C. Dodds, one of the prominent citizens of Belle Center, is a native of Union county, Ohio, born March 18, 1833. He remained at the place of his birth until fourteen years of age, when he went to Hardin county with his parents, Thomas and Mary (Comer) Dodds. His father was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1800 and at the age of thirteen years came to Delaware county, Ohio, with his parents. There he grew to manhood and afterward removed to Union county, where he was married. Throughout his business career he carried on farming and stock-raising and remained a resident of Union county until 1846, when he removed to Hardin county, Ohio. There he purchased land in Buck township and began the improvement of what was then a wild tract. He erected upon the place substantial buildings, transformed the raw prairie into richly cultivated fields and made a good home for himself and family. He lived upon that farm until his death, which occurred in 1866. He was always a Democrat in politics and he held some of the township offices. The mother of our subject passed away in 1849, when but thirty-nine years of age. She was born in Lancaster county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Samuel Comer. A devoted wife, a loving mother and faithful friend, she also num-

bered among her virtues a sincere Christianity and lived a life in harmony with her professions as a member of the Methodist church. She was the mother of eight children, five of whom are still living: Cynthia Ann, who is the widow of James Y. Ross and resides in Cedarville, Ohio; William C., of this review; Samuel C., a farmer residing in Tennessee; Mary, who is living near Kenton, Ohio; and Andrew, who resides upon a farm in McDonald township, Logan county. The deceased members of the family are A. I., who was killed by a falling tree at the age of ten years; Jane, who was the wife of Jacob Surgeson; and Rosanna, who was the wife of John Cook.

William C. Dodds, whose name introduces this record, remained in Hardin county, Ohio, and assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until twenty-one years of age. He had previously acquired a fair English education in the public schools of Union and Hardin counties and on attaining his majority he began working by the month. He afterward learned the carpenter's trade and followed that pursuit in Hardin county for a quarter of a century. About twenty-three years ago he took up his abode in Belle Center and here erected the gristmill, which he still operates. It is the only mill in the village and has a capacity of seventy-five barrels. He is doing a good business and thoroughly understands the best methods of operating the mill so as to produce good results. Whatever success he has achieved in life has come as the merited reward of his own labor and perseverance and he well deserves the liberal patronage which is now accorded him.

In 1854 Mr. Dodds was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Osbun, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, a daughter of Nathaniel and Jane (Mahon) Osbun. Her father followed farming throughout his entire life. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dodds have been born eight children, of whom five are yet living. Emma is the widow of Bun Siles, who was a miller, and she had two children, Frank and Effie, by that marriage. After the death of her first husband she became the wife of Elwood Paxson, who is a rural mail carrier and resides in Belle Center. There are three children of this marriage—Mary, Lula and Ned. Luella, the second member of the Dodds family, is the widow of C. E. Cullison, who was a railroad man and was killed in a wreck at Columbus, Ohio. She resides in Columbus and has four children, Blanche, Belva, Pearl and Lula. William, a hardware and implement merchant at Belle Center, married Jennie Emmons, who died leaving two children, Maude and Gertrude. He afterward wedded Ella Burchfield and they have one child by this marriage, Margaret. Alfretta is the wife of A. E. Fields, a farmer of Hardin county, Ohio, and they have four children all living, Charles, Clarence, Glenn and Harry. Hattie is the wife of C. L. Kirkpatrick, a liveryman of Belle Center, and their children are Belva, Ardis, William and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Dodds had three children who died in infancy unnamed.

In his political views Mr. Dodds is a Republican and has been honored with a number of local offices. He has served as justice of the peace, as councilman and as mayor of the town, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist

church. Widely and favorably known in this locality, they well deserve representation in the history of the county, and it is with pleasure that we present the record of their lives to the readers of this volume.

GEORGE H. ALLEN:

George H. Allen, general agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company for Logan county, is a progressive, energetic business man of Bellefontaine, and the creditable position he occupies in business circles is the result of his capability and reliable methods. Born in Pickaway county, Ohio, September 6, 1846, he is a son of Harvey and Mary Ellen (Shawhan) Allen. His paternal grandfather, Henry Allen, was a native of New Jersey, and on coming to Ohio at an early day, settled near Bloomingburg, in Fayette county, where his father and grandfather are both buried. The early representatives of the family followed agricultural pursuits.

Harvey Allen, the father of our subject, was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 8, 1823, and being left an orphan when only five years old, was reared by Dr. James Allen, of Darbyville, Pickaway county, Ohio, where he learned the trade and followed blacksmithing in early life. Later he engaged in general merchandising in Darbyville and also followed farming. In 1865 he came to Bellefontaine and embarked in the stove business, which he continued to carry on quite successfully until two years prior to his death. He passed away on the 8th of August, 1898. He was married near Darbyville to Miss

Mary Ellen Shawhan, a native of Virginia, who when a child removed to Pickaway county with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Shawhan. She died September 15, 1887, at the age of sixty-three years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Allen were born seven children, all of whom are still living, namely: George H.; Henry C.; Willis N.; Banner M.; Chester S.; Belle J., who is working in the missionary field in Japan, and Cora D., the wife of Judge L. E. Pettit.

In the common schools of Pickaway county, Ohio, George H. Allen pursued his education. In 1863 he came to Bellefontaine, where he was engaged in the hardware business with his uncle, J. N. Allen, until 1878. In that year he was elected clerk of the courts for Logan county on the Republican ticket. At his nomination he carried sixteen townships out of seventeen over a very worthy competitor, and in 1881 he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, holding the office until 1885. At the expiration of his second term he became connected with the Standard Oil Company as traveling salesman and remained with them until 1889, when he accepted the position of general agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company for Logan county. In this capacity he has since served the company to their entire satisfaction, having done a successful business.

On the 10th of May, 1866, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Susan A. Miller, a daughter of Henry and Mary Miller, who were natives of Virginia, but made Bellefontaine their home for many years. By this union were born four children, Harvey M., Mary C., Leila F. and Zenaide. Leila is now the wife of Marlin

B. Roach. The members of the household occupy an enviable position in the circles of society where true worth and intelligence are received as its passports.

Mr. Allen is a member of Bellefontaine Lodge No. 209, F. and A. M., and Lafayette Chapter No. 60, R. A. M., and has served as secretary of both for ten years. He has attained to the thirty-second degree in this order and belongs to Sidney Commandery No. 46, K. T.; the Ohio Consistory of Cincinnati, and Antioch Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Dayton. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He still takes an active interest in political affairs, having served as chairman of the Republican executive committee one year and as president of the McKinley Club in 1896. In matters of citizenship he is public spirited and progressive and his advancement along business lines has never prevented him from taking an active interest in whatever has pertained to the general good.

JOSEPH SHOOTS.

It is always a pleasure to the historian to take up the life record of such a man as Joseph Shoots, a man who in his business career has demonstrated that energy and enterprise are valued factors in winning success. Through his industry and perseverance Mr. Shoots has gradually worked his way upward until he is regarded as one of the leading and influential farmers and stock-raisers of Jefferson township and Logan county. He to-day owns four hundred and five acres of land which is now very rich and arable, and his

farm with its excellent improvements is one of the attractive features of the landscape in this part of the state.

Mr. Shoots was born December 8, 1846, in the town of Concord, Champaign county, Ohio. His father, Benjamin Shoots, also a native of this state, was born in Pickaway county, on the 28th of February, 1806, belonging to one of the oldest pioneer families of the locality. Only a short time had Ohio been admitted to the Union and most of this territory was still unclaimed by the white man for purposes of civilization. Benjamin Shoots attended the common schools and later married Miss Cazia Esra, by whom he has six children, Landa, Harriet, Sarah, Jessie, Malinda, Esra. The mother of these children died and Benjamin Shoots subsequently married Mrs. Jerusha (McIntyre) McGill, who had three children by her first marriage, these being Christopher S., Tobias H. B. and Jane. The children by the second union were Joseph, Benjamin, Nancy, Ella and Betsey, who are all living. The father gave his political support to the Whig party and bore his full share in the work of improvement and development leading to the substantial upbuilding of his portion of the state.

Mr. Shoots of this review was provided with good educational privileges, receiving a practical training that fitted him for life's responsible duties. When twenty-four years of age he went to Kansas, where he began raising and dealing in stock, spending four years upon the prairies of that state. In 1874, however, he returned to Logan county and here lived with his brother until 1876, when he removed to Zanesfield and purchased his brother's share of the old homestead,

which has since been his place of residence and, as before stated, he is the owner of one of the finest farms of this locality. It is four hundred and five acres in extent and the soil is rich and productive. His grain fields produce good harvests and he has a large amount of fruit upon his place. He also is extensively engaged in stock-raising, keeping on hand high graded animals and he now has seventy-five head of fine shorthorns. Mr. Shoots is very progressive as well as practical in his work and everything that he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by determination and honorable effort. He has resided almost continuously upon his present farm since 1859, and is well known as a leading agriculturist of Logan county. He votes for the men and measures which he thinks will advance the best interests of all the people.

ALBERT H. LOGAN.

Albert H. Logan is one of the most skillful veterinary surgeons of Ohio and is now practicing in Bellefontaine and the surrounding country. He was born in London, Ontario, Canada, August 4, 1861, and is a son of Edward and Margaret (Hodgins) Logan, both of whom belonged to families that came to America from the north of Ireland, but the Logans originally lived in Scotland. In an early day three brothers of the name came to this country from the northern portion of the Emerald Isle and two of them settled in Indiana. It is supposed that the city of Logansport was named in their honor.

The father of our subject is still living, but the mother died in 1895, at the age of seventy years. In their family were the following children: Frank; Ellen J.; Hannah; Albert H.; Lucretia, who died in 1899; George E. and William J., who died in infancy.

Dr. Logan acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city and then entered the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, where he was graduated with the class of 1881. That he was an excellent student is indicated by the fact that he was then appointed demonstrator of anatomy in that college and held the position for three years. He began private practice in 1884 in Brantford, Ontario, and the following year came to Bellefontaine, where he has remained continuously since, doing general practice and surgery in his line. The Veterinary Journal contains an account of a surgical operation performed by Dr. Logan upon a horse belonging to William Johnstone. A lump was discovered under the eye and over the maxillary sinus. There was an operation by trephining and they found a dental cyst, containing over four hundred teeth, varying in size from a millet seed to a person's thumb. Such a thing was entirely new to the medical profession, as well as to veterinary surgeons. It awakened great interest among members of the profession and samples were submitted to Professor W. S. Gotthiel, of New York city. Dr. Logan has a large practice in Bellefontaine and in his work has been extremely successful. He is a member of the Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association and the work that he has done has made his opinions received largely as authority in this portion of the state. He

has been a valued writer for veterinary journals.

On the 30th of January, 1890, the Doctor wedded Mrs. Lucinda M. Stewart, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph Burnett, a neighbor of President McKinley's father and intimately acquainted with the family. He was an extensive farmer and also owned a sawmill and sawed lumber used in building the McKinley home. The Doctor belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is popular in both organizations, but while he has a social, genial nature that wins him friends, his first interest and attention are given to his professional duties, and his capability is widely recognized. He owns a pleasant residence and also a commodious office at 313 East Columbus street, where he has resided two years.

WILLIAM W. TEMPLETON.

William W. Templeton was a very prominent factor in business interests and in the development of Logan county during the middle portion of the nineteenth century, and it is therefore well that his history finds a place in this volume. He was born September 21, 1828, in Perry county, Ohio, a son of Alexander Templeton. The latter was a native of Union county, Pennsylvania, and wedded Mary A. Wallace, of Brook county, Virginia. By occupation he was a farmer, and on leaving the Old Dominion he came direct to Perry county, where he was married. In 1831 he removed to Logan county and conducted a store in Bellefontaine for a year, after which he took up his abode at

Roundhead, in Hardin county, there living until his death, which occurred in 1864. He was there engaged in merchandising and also in farming and in business affairs he was energetic and always reliable. He was one of the first members of the Associate Presbyterian church, organized at Bellefontaine, and he served as elder there and also at Roundhead after a church of his denomination was organized at the latter place.

William W. Templeton, whose name introduces this record, was the third in the family of six children. He received a good common school education, which he completed in Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, and he then took a course in the theological seminary at Xenia, Ohio, completing his studies there in 1856. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Mary Wallace, a daughter of the Rev. James Wallace, their marriage being celebrated on the 12th of May, 1859. The lady was born in Logan county August 16, 1834, and they took up their abode in McArthur township, residing there almost continuously throughout their married life, save for a few years spent in Hardin county.

After passing through the regular theological course of study at Cannonsburg and at Xenia, Mr. Templeton was licensed to preach on the 18th day of June, 1856. He was an excellent scholar and accurate theologian, a devout Christian man and one whose genial, kindly appearance made him welcome at all times, but he found that he did not have the personal courage and energy to deliver the gospel message as a public speaker and after a time he retired to farm life, spending his remaining days in Mc-

Arthur township, respected and beloved in his church, both as a Bible teacher and elder, and held in the highest esteem throughout the community in which he made his home. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, retained him in the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. He cast his first ballot for John P. Hale, the candidate of the Abolition party and upon the organization of the Republican party to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and remained one of its stalwart advocates. His death occurred December 23, 1893, when he had reached the age of three score years. All who knew him mourned his loss for he had endeared himself to many friends by reason of his kindly spirit and his upright character. He left behind him the memory of a life that was largely faultless and his example is certainly one well worthy of emulation. His widow still survives him and resides at Huntsville in a pleasant home.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the history of the Rev. James Wallace, the father of Mrs. Templeton. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of November, 1801, and was a son of David and Mary Wallace. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch birth, his grandfather having emigrated from Scotland to the new world. His mother bore the maiden name of Mary Manifold and was a member of a Quaker family of English lineage. At the solicitation of his pastor, the Rev. A. Gordon, James Wallace determined to enter upon a course of study for the ministry. He first attended Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he

remained but a short time and then went to Xenia, Ohio, where he studied under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Beverage. After sometime he became a student in Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1827. In 1826 he was admitted as a student of theology by the Associate Presbytery of Philadelphia and was placed under the care of the Rev. Alexander Bullins of Cambridge, New York. He was ordained and installed on the 25th of October, 1832, and for some time engaged in preaching in Bellefontaine, during which period the congregation grew rapidly in numerical and spiritual strength.

In September, 1833, Rev. Wallace was united in marriage to Miss Jane Pollock and in the fall of 1868 they removed to Charitan, Iowa, where they remained for a year. They then returned to Ohio and were residents of Bellefontaine most of the time until the fall of 1876, when Mr. Wallace removed to Belle Center, where he remained until his death, which occurred after a brief illness on the 30th of November, 1878.

JAMES R. RYAN.

James R. Ryan came to Ohio in the spring of 1867 from New York city and located in Logan county. He was then but six years of age. He had been born in New York city and, being left an orphan, entered the Orphans' Home, where he remained until he came to Ohio. He entered the home of William McCleary, a farmer of McArthur township, with whom he remained up to the time of his mar-

riage, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. He afterward spent a year or two in Huntsville, where he was employed as an engineer and then removed to Bellefontaine, where he served as an engineer in a flouring mill for about three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Huntsville, where he has since resided with the exception of a year passed in California. During nearly all of his residence in Huntsville he has been engaged as a stationary engineer. He is now acting in that capacity for H. W. Johnson, owner of a warehouse in Huntsville.

On the 3d of April, 1890, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage to Miss E. Jennie Templeton, who was born June 20, 1865. She was left an orphan during her early infancy and has been a member of the household of Mrs. W. W. Templeton since she was four weeks old. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have been born two children, Wallace T., born April 13, 1893; and Mary El Maude, born June 23, 1894. The son was born in Bellefontaine and the daughter in Huntsville. The Ryan family reside with Mrs. Templeton and Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are both widely and favorably known in this locality. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church and in politics always voted the Republican ticket until a recent date, when he became connected with the Prohibition party.

RICHARD HENRY INCLEDON
PEARCE PENGELLY.

Richard Henry Incledon Pearce Pengelly is a traveling salesman residing in Bellefontaine and the circle of his friends

shows that he is popular not only upon the road but in the place where he makes his home. He was born in the county of Cornwall, England, on the 19th of August, 1858, and is a son of William and Jane (Pearce) Pengelly. The parents were also natives of Cornwall and throughout the period of his active business life the father engaged in farming. His death occurred in Cornwall about eight years ago, when he was seventy-eight years of age, and his wife passed away about ten years prior to the death of her husband, when sixty-three years of age. For more than a half century she was a devoted member of the Methodist church and Mr. Pengelly was a regular attendant upon the services of the church and was a generous contributor to its support. In his family were nine children, five of whom are still living, our subject being the youngest of the survivors and the eighth in order of birth. He is the only one of the family residing in America. He comes of a family of farmers, generation after generation following agricultural pursuits. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Sir Thomas Pengelly, who was lord chief baron of the exchequer from 1726 to 1730. Jane Pearce was a daughter of James Pearce, who was also descended from a generation of farmers.

In taking up the personal history of Richard Henry Incledon Pearce Pengelly we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Bellefontaine. He obtained his early education in Helston, England, at the Wesley Methodist day school, and after putting aside his text books he began farming upon his father's land, continuing in that occupation until 1889, when he

came to America with the view of making this country his home. He had previously visited the United States, having remained for two years in this country and when he again came to the new world he located in Cincinnati, where he secured a position as commercial traveler for a cotton manufacturing house, his connection therewith covering six years including the two years he was first in the United States and four years after his return. In 1891 he located in the city of Bellefontaine and two years later he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, to which he has since added until he now owns a valuable tract of land of one hundred and twenty-nine acres. Mr. Pengelly operated his farm for two years and then, leasing his property, took up his abode in Bellefontaine. Since that time he has been upon the road as traveling salesman for manufacturing houses of Springfield and Cincinnati and is very successful in his chosen field of labor. He purchased his present home at No. 505 North Main street about two years ago and to it he has made some additions and improvements.

On the 25th of April, 1887, Mr. Pengelly was united in marriage to Miss Philippa Pascoe, also a native of Cornwall, England, in which place she was reared and educated. Her parents, Benjamin and Mary (Colman) Pascoe, were also natives of the merrie isle, and the father followed farming which had been the occupation of the family for generations previous. He also engaged in preaching, being one of the local ministers in Cornwall for over fifty years. His wife is still living, her home being at Newberry, Berkshire, England. For some years prior to her marriage Mrs. Pengelly engaged in teaching in the

public schools of Cornwall and was very successful in her educational work. Our subject and his wife have one child, Wilfrid John, who was born in the county of Cornwall on the 1st of December, 1888, and is now a student in the public schools of Bellefontaine.

Mr. Pengelly belongs to the Masonic fraternity, to the Knights of Pythias lodge and to the National Union. The character of the man is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church. In politics he is a Republican and a citizen who is deeply interested in the general welfare and for this reason co-operates in many measures for the public good. An adopted son of America, there is, however, no more loyal citizen to her institutions and her republican form of government than Mr. Pengelly. Upon the road he wins friends wherever he goes because of his unfailing courtesy, his genial manner and his intrinsic worth of character.

WILLIAM E. HARRIS.

William E. Harris is a stockholder in and the cashier of the Citizens' Bank of DeGraff, which was established by I. S. Williams and B. F. Loofbouro in 1885. After about a year the latter withdrew and Mr. Williams continued as owner of the bank until 1889 when Mr. Harris became a stockholder and assistant cashier. In June, 1890, upon the death of Mr. Williams, the bank was re-organized and the capital stock was increased from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand dollars. Dr. F. M. Galer became a stockholder and the president of the institution at that time,

with Mr. Harris as cashier, and under their control the Citizens' Bank has become a flourishing and reliable institution, doing a good general banking business and enjoying in a high degree the confidence of its many patrons and the public at large.

Mr. Harris was born in DeGraff on the 2d of May, 1861, and is a son of D. W. and Lydia (Boggs) Harris. The father was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1818 and was there reared to manhood upon a farm, obtaining a common school education. About 1845 he went to Champaign county, Ohio, but remained there only a short time, removing thence to West Liberty, Logan county. He had studied dentistry at West Liberty, where he practiced until 1859 and in the meantime he was married. It was on the 4th of July, 1855, that he was joined in wedlock to Miss Lydia Boggs, a daughter of William Boggs, one of the honored pioneers of Miami township and the founder of DeGraff. The Masonic lodge of De Graff was named in his honor, as were several other things of the neighborhood for Mr. Boggs was a very prominent and highly respected citizen. In 1859 Mr. Harris purchased a farm near DeGraff and it was on that place that the birth of our subject occurred. In the year 1869 the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank was organized by Messrs. Mitchel, Harris, Reynolds and Stuts and with this institution the father of our subject was connected throughout his remaining days. As soon as one of the stockholders died he purchased the interest of the deceased until 1883, when the last one passed away and the bank was then closed. Mr. Harris, the subject of this review, is the youngest in his parents' family and his

only sister died in infancy. His brother, John B. Harris, was killed on the railroad at the age of sixteen years, so that Mr. Harris is the only one now living. The father died in 1876 and was buried under the auspices of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which organization he belonged. His wife survived him for a few years, passing away in 1890.

William E. Harris spent his boyhood days upon the home farm and obtained his education in the public schools of De Graff. When his school life was ended he then turned his energies to agricultural pursuits, working upon the old home place until he was twenty-eight years of age. He then became connected with the Citizens' Bank of DeGraff, with which he has since been associated. The new bank purchased the furniture of the old bank in which his father had been a leading stockholder and to-day our subject is classed among the leading representatives of banking interests in this section of the country.

In Delaware, Ohio, on the 22d of October, 1890, occurred the marriage of Mr. Harris and Miss Jessie Jones, of Radnor, Delaware county, of which place she was a native. She has a good education, being a graduate of the Delaware high school, while for a time she also pursued her studies at Ada, Ohio, and at Oberlin. For a few terms she engaged in teaching in Prospect, Ohio, and in other places. By her marriage she has become the mother of but one child, Guy Boggs, who was born in DeGraff, June 4, 1893.

Mr. Harris is an earnest Republican, as was his father, and his first presidential vote was cast for James G. Blaine in 1884. He has served as township treas-

urer and has been president of the school board and takes great pride in having good schools here and in this respect De Graff is unsurpassed by any city of the county. Recently a steam heating apparatus has been placed in the school at a cost of twenty-eight hundred dollars. There are more pupils from the farm in DeGraff than in any other school of the county and in 1900 there was a graduating class of twenty-five; in 1901, of twenty-one; and in 1902, of nineteen. Mr. Harris has indeed been a warm friend of the cause of education and has taken an active and helpful part in its work here. He is also progressive in other matters of citizenship and his worth in the community is widely acknowledged. Reared in the Presbyterian faith, he is one of its members, is a trustee, church treasurer and an active worker in the Sunday school. He now belongs to Boggs Lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M., in which he has filled all of the chairs and has been representative to the grand lodge. He also belongs to the chapter in Bellefontaine and the commandery in Sidney, and his social relations likewise connect him with the Knights of Pythias. He owns the old home farm of three hundred and seventy acres, upon which he was born, and his business career has been one of progress and prosperity.

DAVID MOURY.

More than a third of a century ago a well known educator said of Dr. Moury, "He will not undertake anything he cannot do and will do all that he undertakes." In that sentence is summed up the char-

acter and life work of him whose name introduces this review. Dr. Moury has been a benefactor of his race. As a teacher and physician he has labored for the welfare of his fellow men and, moreover, his earnest Christian character has had marked influence upon those with whom he has come in contact. His have been "massive deeds and great" in one sense and yet there has not been an esoteric phase in his whole career. He was surrounded by unfavorable circumstances in his youth, but his determination, energy and honorable purpose enabled him to overcome those, to obtain broad knowledge and become a skilled physician and to so labor in the world that many people throughout the country acknowledge their indebtedness and their gratitude to him.

The Doctor is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred near Dayton, on the 30th of June, 1837. His parents, Felix and Lydia (Charpie) Moury (or Maurer), emigrated to America from that portion of Switzerland known as French Suisse, French being the language spoken there. This province was a part of France until in 1815 Switzerland acquired it by "Napoleon's Waterloo." The father served as a soldier boy under Napoleon Bonaparte. He was a well educated man and spoke fluently a number of the modern languages. He married Lydia Charpie, who was born in June, 1797. The little Huguenot church in the magnificent Jura Bernois valley where she worshipped, though erected in 1633, is still standing. When fourteen years of age Dr. Moury had to start out in life on his own account. He had no money and was in poor health, but he attributes much of his success in life to the answered prayers of a sainted

mother. Between the ages of fourteen and twenty years he was largely employed at farm labor, spending the winter months as opportunity offered in attending the district schools, while later he pursued a course in the Collegiate Institute in Urbana, Ohio. He then became a teacher and in that profession, wherever he was employed, he won the commendation of all because of his earnest and effective efforts. Writing in 1882, Professor Ambrose Blunt, superintendent of the city schools of Goshen, Indiana, said, "Professor David Moury of Goshen is an educator of large, successful and varied experience. He is a man of integrity and worthy of the confidence of the public in the highest sense of the term. I have worked with him in teachers' institutes and normal schools and have always found him sound on educational topics. Professor Moury was superintendent of public instructions of Elkhart county, Indiana, for over seven years and during his administration succeeded in raising the schools to a high standard of excellence."

In the year 1857 Dr. Moury took up the study of medicine and for several years thereafter his time was divided between teaching and the study and practice of medicine. He was graduated in the Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tennessee, and since that time his energies have been largely devoted to the alleviation of human suffering. Probably no representative of the medical fraternity has done more in his line for the relief of the poor than has Dr. Moury. Every call made to him for his professional aid has found ready answer and to the best of his ability he has carried relief to the sick and suffering until thousands all over the country

bear grateful recognition of what he has done for them. He has ever been an earnest and discriminating student and has continually broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency in practice by reading, observation and investigation. His original research has led to the production of remedial agencies which have been of the greatest benefit to mankind. Among these is a cure for catarrh and the process of treatment recommended by him in this matter has been used successfully in many states. The Doctor has also gained distinction as a medical teacher. He was professor of anatomy for first course students in Meharry Medical department of the Central Tennessee College in the session of 1884, was professor of physiology and director of the nurses' training department and college physician in Clark University and college physician in the Gammon School of Theology. He was formerly proprietor of a sanitarium in New Brighton, Pennsylvania, which was endorsed by the faculty of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and he is a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, a member of the Medical Association of Bellefontaine and was clinician in the Hospital of Paris, France, and London, England, in the summer of 1900. In 1884 he became associated with Dr. Solomon Frease in the management and ownership of a sanitarium at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. In this connection he did much important work. He has testimonial letters from all parts of the country, showing how far-reaching and beneficial have been his labors. A specialty of the institution was the electric thermal baths. That institution was fitted up with the various appli-

ances for the successful care of the sick and everything was done for their comfort as well. In 1885 Dr. Moury became college physician to Clark University. Wherever he has gone he has won the respect of the people with whom he has been associated, not only because of his broad learning, but also owing to his Christian character and genuine worth. That his services were greatly appreciated in Clark University is shown in the following resolutions which were unanimously passed by the board of trustees of the university at its annual meeting May 15, 1894:

"Whereas, We learn that it is the intention of Dr. David Moury to retire from our service as a physician and medical instructor in the nurse training department, therefore,

"Resolved, 1. That we express our regret at the withdrawal of such an able officer, who has so faithfully, efficiently and successfully served us through the long term of nine years.

"Resolved, 2. That as a board of trustees we commend him to the regard of the public and of the citizens of Atlanta as a Christian gentleman well worthy of their confidence."

W. H. CROGMAN,

Secretary Clark University.

BISHOP I. W. JOYCE,

President of the Board.

The superintendent of the Thayer Home of Clark University said, "I know him to be a person of superior judgment, thorough and painstaking in his investigations. As a physician he has had a unique practice, touching human life in all conditions, and he is always a friend to his patients."

Dr. Moury was married in 1862 to Sarah Forry who has since been to him a faithful and helpful companion on life's journey. She has been his assistant in much of his benevolent and charitable work and shares with him in the high regard which is uniformly tendered him. They lost their only child, Winnona, who died on the 12th of October, 1892, at the age of sixteen years, one month and thirteen days. This was a great blow to the parents and there is no one left now to carry on the work begun by the Doctor and his good wife, but the world is certainly better because they have lived. For more than forty years the Doctor has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, doing everything in his power for its advancement and growth. He has served as superintendent of various Sunday schools, has acted as instructor in church and Sabbath school music, has been the leader of choral and song services and has also composed some of the Sunday school hymns. Early in life he developed considerable musical talent and this element in his career has been a most helpful one in churches with which he has been identified. The Doctor has also been a student of languages and speaks not less than three fluently. Prior to the Paris Exposition of 1900 he conducted a class in French in Bellefontaine, many of whom accompanied him abroad in order to visit Paris and other European points of interest. While in the old world the Doctor visited a number of prominent hospitals of Paris and London and was cordially received by the professors of the medical institutions of those cities. He found it a great pleasure to visit the land of his ancestors and his great appreciation of nat-

ure and its beauties found ample scope among the Alps. His general intelligence is self evident to all who meet him and broad reading, earnest thought and deep study have stored his mind with comprehensive knowledge on many subjects, making him a man of scholarly attainments whose conversation is always enriched by his broad learning as well as gift of language. He has a wide acquaintance in Bellefontaine and the regard in which he is uniformly held here is expressed in the letter of Judge T. Mittenberger, who was at one time probate judge of Logan county and who said: "I have been intimately acquainted with Professor D. Moury, M. D., for more than forty years and take pleasure in saying of him that his whole life during all those years has been devoted to the uplifting of poor humanity, and can and do most cheerfully recommend him as trustworthy and true; a fine physician, a profound scholar, an accomplished Christian gentleman, a true humanitarian and fully competent to carry out faithfully every enterprise in which he may engage. Indeed, no words of mine can fully convey to others his true worth as a noble, highminded citizen and Christian gentleman, which includes all that can be said of any man."

The Doctor spends the months of summer in Bellefontaine and in the winter seasons resides at Atlanta, Georgia. While in the south he has done much work in behalf of the poor, especially of the colored race, giving of his professional skill and of his medicines to aid the sick. He is a most benevolent man and the poor and needy never appeal to him in vain. Two distinguished physicians of Atlanta, in speaking of his work in that city, said,

"It has been our privilege to have known Dr. Moury intimately for some fifteen years as a physician rather than as an educator. In the beginning of his career in this city, his environments were peculiar, and adverse, professionally and socially, but by unswerving courtesy and devotion to the interest of his patrons, untiring and persistent industry, keeping on the fire line in his studies and showing the same anxiety for the relief of the poor as for the well-to-do of his patients, he in the few years built up a large and renumeration practice. Indeed, his work grew to such an extent owing to his skill and success amongst his patrons that he found it necessary to take in an assistant, who later he made his partner, and his popularity was so great that both were kept closely engaged until Dr. Moury withdrew from the partnership to devote his attention to office practice, which had at this time become quite important."

It would be difficult to determine in what line of life Dr. Moury's best work has been done, for he has certainly accomplished whatever he has undertaken and has won distinction as an educator, as a physician and in other lines of activity. Had he done nothing else save what he has accomplished for the poor he would be deserving of the gratitude of his fellow men, for though his practice has been of an important and varied character and brought to him a comfortable competence, perhaps his greatest work as a physician has been done in behalf of charity. Permeating all that he has accomplished has been a Christian spirit in close harmony with the teachings of Him, who came not to be ministered unto but to minister to his fellow men.

CLARENCE D. KAYLOR.

Clarence D. Kaylor, who is identified with farming interests in Washington township, was born September 6, 1879, a son of John D. and Mary (Culp) Kaylor. The paternal grandparents were Samuel and Katherine Kaylor, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Germany. Samuel Kaylor was a farmer by occupation and became the founder of the family in Ohio, removing to this state at an early day. He had seven children, of whom Henry and Daniel both died of typhoid fever while serving in the Union Army. Susan is the widow of Thomas Rathburn, who was a farmer, and she is now living in Clark county, Ohio; Barbara Ann became the wife of George Snyder and after his death married George Detrick, a farmer of Hardin county, Ohio; John is the father of our subject; Elizabeth is the wife of Mat Ridley, who is a resident of Sidney, Ohio.

John Kaylor was born in Harrison township, Logan county, September 7, 1832, and when he was about a year old was taken by his parents to Washington township, where he acquired a very limited education in the country school. He was, however, a good student and he acquired much valuable and practical knowledge by reading at home at nights and on rainy days when it was impossible to work in the fields. When he was seventeen years of age his father died and his sister Barbara took charge of the farm, John Kaylor working for her until he was twenty-one years of age, when he started out in life for himself. Later he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead and carried on general farm-

ing with good success until 1899, when he retired from active connection with agricultural interests. He then removed to McArthur township, where he erected a handsome residence, and in it he expects to spend his remaining days. He is now resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil—a respected and honored resident of the community.

John Kaylor was united in marriage to Miss Mary Culp, a daughter of David and Catherine (Mohr) Culp, natives of Logan county, and unto them have been born two children, the daughter being Ida, now the wife of Andrew Neer, a farmer of Logan county, by whom she has three children, Está, Gladý and Ezra. Mr. and Mrs. Kaylor are active members of the Progressive church, a branch of the Dunkard church, and they have a wide acquaintance, while the friendship of many who know them is cordially extended to them. In his political views Mr. Kaylor is an earnest Republican and has served on the school board, while for a number of terms he has been supervisor.

Clarence D. Kaylor is indebted to the common schools for the educational privileges he enjoyed. In his youth his time was given to the work of the farm, to the duties of the school room and pleasures of the playground, and he received practical training in the labors of the fields. On the 27th of September, 1900, he was united in marriage to Miss Ada Young, a daughter of H. D. and Catherine Young, of Logan county, and a granddaughter of Henry and Julia Young, who were born in this state. Mrs. Kaylor is an estimable lady, holding membership with the Christian church. Mr. Kaylor exercises his right of franchise in support of the men

and measures of the Republican party, but does not seek office, his attention being fully occupied by his business cares in the supervision of his farming interests. He is yet a young man, but he displays excellent business capacity and is meeting with prosperity as the reward of his labors.

WILLIAM W. McBETH.

There are few native sons of Logan county who have so long resided within its borders as William W. McBeth, who at the age of eighty-two years is now living in honorable retirement from labor in Bellefontaine. He was born May 23, 1820, a mile northwest of West Liberty and is a son of William McBeth, who was of Pennsylvania birth and of Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather, John McBeth, served as a soldier of the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding in the struggle for American independence, and his death occurred at the extreme old age of one hundred years and six months. The father of our subject served his country as a soldier of the war of 1812. He was a hatter by trade and in 1811 emigrated westward to Logan county, Ohio, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government. Here he carried on farming until his death, which occurred on the 17th of March, 1844. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Shields, was a native of Cynthiana, Kentucky, and died in the year 1833. They were married in Champaign county, Ohio, north of the present boundary line between Logan and Champaign counties, although

at that time the entire district was comprised within one county. They became the parents of nine children, William W. McBeth being the fourth in order of birth and the only one now living.

The memory of our subject forms a connecting link between the pioneer past and the progressive present with all of its progress, improvements and advancement. He was reared amid the scenes of wild frontier life and shared with the family in many of the hardships and trials which came to the pioneer. His education was obtained in a log school house and he worked in field and meadow when much of the labor that is now performed with machinery was done by hand. When he had arrived at years of maturity he was married on the 17th of March, 1846, to Miss Sarah Pollok, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, near Cadiz on the 6th of June, 1826. Her father, John Pollok, was a native of Ireland and of Scotch parentage. When he was but six years of age his parents crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling in Pennsylvania, where he was reared and married, the lady of his choice being Elizabeth Wilkin, who was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in 1791. They resided upon a farm in Harrison county until 1832, when they came to Logan county, Mr. Pollok purchasing a farm which adjoined the McBeth homestead. Subsequently, however, he sold that property and removed to Northwood, Logan county, where he died in 1864, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He served with General William Henry Harrison in the war of 1812. His wife died at the home of Mr. McBeth in Bellefontaine in 1865. In their family were ten children but only two are now living, namely: Mrs.

McBeth; and Garnett A., who is a Presbyterian minister of Elgin, Illinois. One brother, Dr. Pollok, served in the Civil war as a commissioned army surgeon and afterward became a resident of Belle Center, where his death occurred. The father of Mrs. McBeth was a second cousin of James K. Polk, once president of the United States.

About the time of his marriage William W. McBeth purchased the old homestead, his parents having died in the meantime. He lived upon that farm and continued its cultivation until 1855, when he sold the property and took up his abode in Bellefontaine, where he established a warehouse and began buying and selling grain, flour and other such commodities. He carried on that business for about eighteen months, at the end of which time he began buying and shipping stock and did an extensive business, making large shipments to New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Buffalo and Cincinnati. He purchased largely in St. Louis and Chicago, then shipped his stock to Bellefontaine, where he fattened them, after which they were sent on to the eastern markets. For many years he continued in active business, but about 1899 retired and has since enjoyed a rest which he has richly earned, because of his diligence and perseverance in former years.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. McBeth has been blessed with four children. Effie is the wife of Charles Dexter of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and they have three children: Edward, Lucia and May. Mollie is the wife of Frank Creelman of Cairo, Illinois, and has three children, Frank, Helen and Charles. Tirzah is the wife of Samuel Brash of Indianapolis and they

have one daughter, Lena. Sarah is now the wife of Frank Zook, of St. Louis, Missouri, and their child is Mary Frances. By a former marriage she has two children, William and Lois Garwood.

At the time of the Civil war William W. McBeth went out as a sutler and remained for eighteen months with the regiment under the command of Colonel Runkel. In politics he has ever been a stalwart Republican from the organization of the party, but has never sought or desired office. He owns ninety-two acres of good farming land in Jefferson township, which he rents and he also has a very pleasant home in Bellefontaine at No. 400 East Chillicothe avenue. He is numbered among the pioneers of Logan county, his memory going back to the time when this portion of the state was sparsely settled, when much of the land had not been reclaimed for purposes of civilization, but remained in the primitive condition in which it came from the hand of nature. He has not only witnessed the progress that has been made, but has borne his part in the work of development and improvement and as one of the revered patriarchs of his community he certainly deserves prominent and honorable mention in this volume.

W. O. WICKERSHAM.

W. O. Wickersham, who is engaged in the hardware and harness business in Rushsylvania and is classed among the leading merchants there, is a native of Logan county, born in Jefferson township on the 26th of July, 1862. His parents were Thomas and Belinda (Elliott) Wick-

ersham. The Wickersham family was established in Ohio at an early day in the development of this state. The father was born in Columbiana county on the 11th of May, 1822, and pursued a common school education until eighteen years of age, after which he devoted his time to farm work, placing his land under a high state of cultivation, the well tilled fields returning to him golden harvests. In political faith he has been a Republican from the organization of the party and his religious belief is that of the Society of Friends. He married Belinda Elliott and their children are Enoch E., Samantha, Ellis O., W. O., Everett, Burt A. and Alvin T.

Having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, W. O. Wickersham became a student in the Ohio Normal University and was thus well prepared for life's practical and responsible duties when he entered upon his business career. At the age of twenty-eight years he became proprietor of a restaurant and hotel in Rushsylvania, conducting the business four years, at the expiration of which period he sold out. On the 1st of February, 1895, he purchased a hardware store of S. W. Harner and has since been proprietor of this establishment, carrying a large and well selected stock of light and heavy hardware and also harness. The business policy which he inaugurated here and which he has ever maintained has won for him the confidence of the people and therefore a large degree of the public patronage. His trade has now assumed profitable proportions and Mr. Wickersham is classed among the merchants of worth and prominence in the place of his residence.

In 1895 was celebrated the marriage

of Mr. Wickersham and Miss Edna Folsom, who was born April 27, 1871, in Jefferson township near the town of Zanesfield. A sketch of her father, Charles J. Folsom, is given elsewhere in this work. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham has been blessed with two interesting sons: Charles Folsom, born September 14, 1896; and Thomas Elliott, born July 16, 1900. The parents are well known in Rushsylvania and throughout the surrounding country and they have a large circle of friends who esteem them for their genuine worth, unfailing courtesy and kindly dispositions. In his business career Mr. Wickersham has been self-reliant, purposeful and energetic and these qualities have gained for him a comfortable competence.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

Robert Roberts is a native of Belle fontaine, born April 23, 1858, his parents being Hugh and Mary Catherine (Sisk) Roberts. His father was born in Wales in the year 1818 and when fourteen years of age was brought across the briny deep to the new world and became a resident of Knox county, Ohio, where he lived for sometime and was married. He afterward engaged in contracting and a number of years prior to the birth of our subject he took up his abode in Bellefontaine. In this county he engaged both in farming and contracting and for some years he had charge of the Bellefontaine cemetery as sexton. His death occurred in this city when he was forty-nine years of age and his loss was deeply felt throughout the community for he had gained many

friends by reason of an upright character. In politics he was a Democrat and at one time served as road supervisor, while in the Baptist church, in which he held membership, he was a very active worker and for many years served as one of its deacons. His widow, who is a member of the Methodist church, is now living in Bellefontaine at the advanced age of eighty years.

In the family of this worthy couple were eight children, of whom seven are still living, five sons and two daughters. John, who is now living a retired life in Bellefontaine at No. 613 West Williams avenue, was a soldier of the Civil war and lost his health while in the army. Joseph resides near the Bellefontaine cemetery, of which he is serving as the sexton. Lewis, who was employed in the gas works, died at the age of thirty-nine years. James, who for twelve years was engaged in drilling wells for our subject and now works in the cemetery, resides with his mother. David is a resident farmer of Harrison township, Logan county. Robert is the sixth of the family. Mary E. is the wife of Henry Buckwalter, a retired farmer of Bellefontaine. Anna B. is the wife of Joseph C. Fryling, a blacksmith employed at the Big Four Railroad shops in Bellefontaine.

To the public school system of his native city Robert Roberts is indebted for his mental training which prepared him for life's practical duties. When but fourteen years of age he began earning his own living, working at anything he could get to do. He afterward began driving and drilling wells and has followed that pursuit continuously since, but in the meantime has enlarged the scope of his

business interests, having in 1882 purchased the establishment of which he is now the proprietor. He deals in sewer pipes, pumps, rubber hose, wagon jacks and other materials of that character. He also does repair work in machinery, pipe fittings, ladders and plows. He has secured a good patronage and his growing trade promises well for a successful future.

On the 31st of August, 1882, occurred the marriage of Mr. Roberts and Miss Lillian Custenborder, a daughter of M. G. and Anna Rebecca (Bailey) Custenborder. Her father was a farmer and for many years resided in Logan county but is now living in Sidney, where he is serving as street commissioner. He was a veteran of the Civil war.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have been born three children: Hugh, who is now nineteen years of age and works with his father, and George C. and Nina, aged respectively seventeen and fifteen years. All of the children were born in Bellefontaine at the family home at No. 613 West Williams avenue, where their father was born and where he lived during his younger days. The family residence is now at No. 607 West Williams avenue, the home having been erected by Mr. Roberts about twelve years ago.

His character is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church; his political views are in harmony with the principles of the Democracy and he is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and of the Pathfinders. He has served as a member of the board of equalization of Bellefontaine for three years and he has done much work for the city in building sewers but not alone in the line of his business have his energies been

devoted to the improvement of Bellefontaine for in other ways he has assisted in its material development. In political thought and action he has always been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor. In business he has achieved success through honorable effort, untiring industry and capable management, and in private life he has gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character, deference for the opinion of others, kindness and geniality.

HENRY M. CLINE.

Henry M. Cline was a man whom to know was to respect and honor and in Logan county, where he long made his home, he enjoyed the warm friendship of many with whom he came in contact. He was born March 12, 1834, in Cleveland, Ohio. His father, Joseph Cline, was a native of Winchester, Virginia, born January 14, 1790, and the mother of our subject was born in the same place exactly ten years later. Her maiden name was Leah Secrist. The father of our subject was a wheelwright by trade and was living in Guernsey county, Ohio, at the time of his marriage. For six years he was a resident of Cleveland, this state, and in 1834 he removed to Auglaize county, where he entered a tract of land from the government, upon which the village of New Hampshire now stands. Both he and his wife died in that locality in 1856.

Henry M. Cline was reared under the parental roof, largely spending his boyhood days in Auglaize county, Ohio. For four years, however, prior to the Civil

war he was upon the prairies of Iowa. On the 23d of October, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Mahan, a daughter of James and Nancy Mahan. She was born November 4, 1834, in Wayne township, Auglaize county, and her father was the first justice of the peace of that township. A year after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cline removed to Iowa, where he followed farming for over four years and then returned to Ohio.

At that time he purchased a part of the old homestead, which he continued to cultivate until after the inauguration of the Civil war when his patriotic spirit was aroused and he enlisted in Company B of the Forty-fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. In the second regular engagement in which he participated he was captured. This occurred October 20, 1863, at the battle of Philadelphia, Tennessee. Mr. Cline endured all the horrors of that slow starvation and abuse which made rebel prisons infamous in the eyes of the civilized world. He was incarcerated successively in Libby prison at Richmond, Virginia, at Belle Isle and at Andersonville, which was then under the control of the inhumane Captain Wirz. That imprisonment left traces on the body and mind of Mr. Cline never to be effaced, but he was still under thirty years of age and the vigor of a strong constitution measurably restored him and fitted him for more than a generation of activity and useful life.

After his return from the war Mr. Cline established a grocery store in New Hampshire, Ohio, where he resided continuously until 1875, when he came to Belle Center. Here he dealt in grain for one year and then turned his attention to

merchandising. In business affairs he was notably prompt, energetic and reliable, and all who knew him entertained for him high regard for his sterling worth and fidelity to principle.

One of the marked characteristics of Henry M. Cline was his devotion to the welfare and happiness of his wife and children. By his first marriage he had five children who survive the wife and mother, who died April 30, 1867. Sarah D., the eldest, is the wife of Joseph Macbeth of New Hampshire, Ohio, and they have three children, Carrie, Edwin and Nellie. Ella is the widow of Robert McClure, of Texas, and they have seven children: Hart, Ada, Frank, Harry, Louise, Frederick and Clem. Volney H. is a farmer of Richland township, Logan county, and married Elizabeth Colvin, by whom he had four children: Robert, Eugene, George and Daniel. Ettie B. is the wife of William Colvin of Belle Center, by whom she has a daughter, Martha. Elizabeth F. is the wife of Charles Sibley and their four children are Howard, Ralph, Laura and Wade. On the 13th of February, 1868, Henry M. Cline was married a second time, Margaret A. Conley becoming his wife. She was born May 25, 1844, in Auglaize county, a daughter of John and Eliza (Marshall) Conley. Her father died during her early girlhood. He was of Irish descent and resided during the greater part of his life in Shelby and Auglaize counties of Ohio. He passed away at the age of about fifty years and was survived by his wife for about seventeen or eighteen years. She was born in Sidney, Shelby county, and was a member of the United Presbyterian church. Her death occurred when she was about fifty-

nine years of age. In the Conley family were six children, all of whom are still living, namely: William, who is a real estate dealer in Charles City, Iowa; Mrs. Margaret Cline; Charles, who is a carpenter of Bellefontaine; Martha, the widow of David Angel and a resident of Columbus, Ohio; Henry L., who resides in Oklahoma; and Alfonso, who is a farmer of Van Wert, Ohio. The children born of the second marriage of Mr. Cline are as follows: Charles H., who is a clerk in a dry goods store in Rushsylvania, married Minnie Fisher and has three children, Laura, Mary and Harry. George H., who like his older brother, was born in Auglaize county, now resides in Kenton, Ohio. He wedded Mary Lease and their children are Gerald, Leah and Helen. Blanche, born in Auglaize county, Ohio, is now clerking in a general store in Belle Center. Clara, born in Logan county, is a teacher in the Union school of Belle Center. Joseph H., born in Logan county, is an attorney at law in Oklahoma. Hugh Marshall, born in this county, is now attending school.

Henry M. Cline, whose worth and ability was widely recognized by his fellow citizens, was called to a number of public offices. For four years he was sheriff of Logan county and during that period resided in Bellefontaine from 1881 until 1885, discharging his duties in a very acceptable, prompt and faithful manner. For many years he was justice of the peace and for several terms was mayor of Belle Center. Just previous to his death he was again chosen to that position, in which he was serving at the time of his demise. His administration of the affairs of the town was prompt, business-like,

progressive and beneficial and over the record of his public career, as of his private life, there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He was a man of strong native intelligence, possessed literary tastes and was always an omnivorous reader. During the months of his last illness he read many volumes of standard history and literature in addition to the leading periodicals of the day. He was a patron of popular education and gave his children the best school advantages possible. Whatever tended to benefit the community along educational lines received his endorsement and he put forth every effort in his power to secure advancement in such directions. He was always found loyal and faithful in all relations of life, as a soldier, as a citizen and a friend, and as husband and father. He was one of the members of the Grand Army Post. At a meeting of the city council held to take action upon the death of Mr. Cline the following resolutions of respect were passed:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his all wise providential dealings to remove an esteemed and influential citizen of our village; therefore,

"Resolved. That we, the members of the village council, express our sorrow at his removal from our midst, and at the same time bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well and recognize that in his death Belle Center has lost an eminent citizen and good officer.

Resolved. That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and family, in the loss of husband and father.

"Resolved. That these resolutions be recorded in our minutes and presented to the Belle Center Herald, Logan County

Index, Bellefontaine Examiner and the Bellefontaine Republican with a request for their publication and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased mayor."

SMITH R. THOMPSON.

Smith R. Thompson is well known in business circles of Bellefontaine, where he is now engaged in real estate operations. He was born in Zanesfield, Logan county, Ohio, December 15, 1850, a son of Amos and Ruth (Rea) Thompson. The father, a native of Virginia, was brought to Logan county about 1827 when four years of age and learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Zanesfield, afterward following that pursuit and still later engaging in the hotel business. At the time of the Civil war, however, his patriotic spirit was deeply aroused and he joined the army becoming a member of the Tenth Ohio Artillery, with which he went to the front. He died during the war at the age of forty-two years, thus laying down his life as a ransom for the Union cause upon the altar of his country. In the family were eight children, of whom three are living, namely: Samuel M., who is engaged in the real estate business in Bellefontaine and was born in Zanesfield in 1846; Smith R., of this review; and Levi R., who is now in New Mexico.

Having acquired a common school education, Smith R. Thompson, at the age of sixteen years, began to learn the tailor's trade in Bellefontaine. He mastered the business and followed it as a means of livelihood for thirteen years, after which he became proprietor of a hotel and for

twenty-two years was known to the traveling public as a genial and popular host. He made it his work to provide well for the comfort of his guests and to furnish a place of public entertainment that would be equal to any in the state. His labors certainly accomplished this if patronage was any criterion of success. Since his retirement from the hotel business Mr. Thompson has engaged in operating in real estate, opening his office in Bellefontaine in 1893. He has since handled much property and has negotiated many important realty transfers.

In 1901 he erected the Thompson block, a fine brick structure for business and office purposes at the corner of Court and Opera streets. He is also interested in farming, having a farm adjoining the city, and is prominently connected with various business and manufacturing concerns of Bellefontaine.

In 1872 was celebrated the marriage of Smith R. Thompson and Asenath M. Rockwell, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Marquis) Rockwell, of Zanesfield, this county, being among the older residents of that place. To them was born one daughter, Bertha E.

Mrs. Thompson is a member of the First Presbyterian church, of Bellefontaine. There are few men in the county who have a wider acquaintance than Mr. Thompson because of the line of business with which he has been identified, but while he has had the opportunity of meeting many he has also been the possessor of qualities which have gained him the warm friendship of those with whom he has come in contact and won for him the respect and good will of those with whom he has been associated.

JOSEPH E. CARR.

No state can claim a more heroic band of pioneers than Ohio. Into the wild unimproved region included within the territory of this state in the early part of the century came men of learning, of enterprise, of industry and ability who left their older homes of the east to carry civilization into the newer districts of the west. Among this number was the Carr family, including Joseph E. Carr. They arrived in October, 1829, coming from Rockbridge county, Virginia, where the subject of this review was born on the 7th of December, 1826. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Minnick) Carr. The father, also a native of the Old Dominion, was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit in both Virginia and Ohio. He died in middle life at Bellefontaine and his widow, having survived him for several years, passed away when her son Joseph was nineteen years of age, also departing this life in Bellefontaine.

Joseph E. Carr was the sixth in order of birth in a family of seven and is the only one now living. By a former marriage of the father there was one child. When but six years of age our subject began his education in a log schoolhouse, supplied with a puncheon floor, slab seats and greased paper windows, but though his school privileges were somewhat limited his training at farm labor was not meager. After leaving school he began to clear land for the neighbors and he followed farming by the month until he was twenty-one years of age. When twenty-four years of age he was married and about that time he purchased eighty acres of land on the Sidney pike near Bellefontaine, whereon he

erected a comfortable home for himself and his family. For three years he resided upon that farm and then, selling the property, he purchased a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres near where the county house now stands. He cleared this land and made all of the improvements upon the place, including the erection of the first house which was a log cabin. This, however, was eventually replaced by a larger and more modern residence and upon the farm Mr. Carr continued to make his home until about nine years ago, when he removed to the city of Bellefontaine, where he is now living a retired life. He was engaged in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of fine horses and hogs, and his well conducted business affairs brought to him excellent success.

On the 27th of October, 1852, Mr. Carr was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Douglass, who was born in Pennsylvania but came to Ohio with her parents during her infancy. She is a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Douglass and her father was one of the early settlers of Bellefontaine, locating here about 1831. He became a prominent farmer of Logan county and followed agricultural pursuits throughout his active life. By his fellow men he was held in high esteem, which he justly deserved, because of his good qualities of heart and mind. Both he and his wife died at an advanced age. In 1895 Mr. Carr was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who died on the 15th of February of that year at their home in Bellefontaine. She was a zealous member of the Methodist church, a devoted wife and a kind and loving mother. Unto her marriage were born ten children, all born in

Harrison township, Logan county. Rebecca Josephine, the eldest, is now the wife of Henry Ensign, a farmer of Harrison township, and they lost their only child, Rosina. Samuel, the second of the family, is a farmer of Hardin county, Ohio, who wedded Maggie Cordry and their children are: Issie, Frazer, Clara and Ray. Ellen Carr became the wife of Lewis Curl, who is a clerk in a clothing store in Bellefontaine, and they have two children, Florence and Huber. Fleetwood, who resides in Harrison township, where he follows farming, married Jennie Moots and they have three children, Edith, Raymond and Frederick. Earl, who is a coal dealer of Bellefontaine, married Anna Thurston and they have one son, Russell. Lucy is the wife of Abraham Moore of Union township, Logan county, and their children are Raphael, deceased; Helen; Frances; Mary; Paul; Howard, deceased; and an infant son. Herman H., who is a farmer of Champaign county, Ohio, wedded Lizzie Askin and has two children, Hurbert and Truman. George A. is a grocer of Bellefontaine and married Grace Askin, by whom he has two children, Byron and Esther. Edith died on the thirteenth anniversary of her birth, and Laura died at the age of one year. Mr. Carr has given to each of his children a farm valued at two thousand dollars or its equivalent, and much of the land of which he has disposed in this manner is now very valuable.

In his political views Mr. Carr is an earnest Democrat but has never desired to seek public office, yet he has always been interested in the general good and has been an advocate of everything pertaining to public progress and improvement. He has been a constant attendant

of the Methodist church, but in his religious views is liberal. He can remember Logan county when it was almost an unbroken wilderness and he has seen it developed from a wild state into highly cultivated farms, in fact, has been one of those who have helped to make the county what it is to-day. He has always been a hard-working and progressive man and by his perseverance and industry he has obtained a competence which he well merits. For more than the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten he has witnessed the transformation of Logan county and no history of this section of the state would be complete without the record of his career.

SUMNER J. MARSH.

In a record of the men who are regarded as representative citizens of Logan county Sumner J. Marsh well deserves mention, for through a number of years he was a successful business man of West Mansfield and one who in all life's relations was found true to manly principles. He passed away September 25, 1900, and his death was deeply deplored for he had won the regard and friendship of many with whom he had been associated.

Mr. Marsh was a native of the town of Koshkonong, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, born on the 1st of September, 1847. His father, Sumner J. Marsh, Sr., was born in the year 1820 and wedded Mary R. Wilgus, whose birth occurred in Delaware about 1826. Their children were as follows: Charles, Sumner, Frances, William, John R., Mary R., deceased, and Edson Herbert.

Mr. Marsh, whose name introduces this record, spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and obtained a common school education, continuing his studies until he reached the age of nineteen. He then entered upon his business career, securing employment in the Jefferson Chair Factory in Jefferson, Wisconsin. For fifteen years he made his home in that city and continued his connection with the chair factory, which shows that he was most faithful and capable in his work and that he enjoyed the confidence and trust of those who employed him. On the expiration of that period he brought to West Mansfield, Ohio, the capital he had acquired through his industry and economy and invested it in a general store, his chief line of goods, however, being dry goods. For sixteen years he conducted this establishment with growing success. He carried a large and well selected line of general merchandise, made a close study of the wants and needs of his patrons and through unflinching courtesy and honorable business methods he secured a large patronage which brought to him creditable success. He remained an active factor in the business life of the city until called to his final rest.

Mr. Marsh was united in marriage to Miss Narcissa Ashley, who was born in Lorain county, Ohio, March 22, 1847. Her father, Elisha Ashley, was born in Phillips-town, Ontario county, New York, December 31, 1844. He obtained his education in the public schools, where he remained as a student until twenty years of age. He then entered upon his business career in the capacity of a farmer and for a long period was connected with agricultural pursuits. His political support was given to the men

and measures of the Republican party and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in and attendance upon the services of the Congregational church. He wedded Eliza Gerrard, who was born August 6, 1817, in Richland county, Ohio. They became the parents of eleven children. Oliver Perry, who wedded Mary S. Vail, by whom he has four children, is now living in Lenox, South Dakota, where he is filling the position of postmaster. Ophelia Benson is the wife of George Carver, a mason by trade, who resides in the state of Washington. Alonzo, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits, makes his home in Salt Lake City, Utah. Byron Rush, who wedded Ruth Baldwin, by whom he has four children, is now engaged in merchandising in Lexington, Nebraska. Narcissa A., the widow of Mr. Marsh, is still living in this county. Myra is now deceased. Franklin is engaged in gold mining in Oregon. Edward, who wedded Mary Hazelton, by whom he has seven children, is engaged in the real estate business in Clark county, South Dakota. Hiram is a stock dealer living in Lexington, Nebraska. Mary R., who is the widow of Zachariah Barnard, who died when their two children were small, is following school teaching in order to provide for her family. Jonas, who completes the family, is living in Vinton, Iowa. He is a stone contractor and employs a large number of men.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Marsh was blessed with two children: Sumner J., born July 11, 1874, and Florence A., born August 9, 1880. Mr. Marsh was a man who had the deepest interest in his home and family and put forth every effort in his power to enhance the happiness of his

wife and children. In matters pertaining to the general welfare he was progressive and gave his active co-operation to many improvements for the upbuilding and progress of West Mansfield. He voted with the Republican party and he was a member of the Disciple church. His influence was felt in the side of the right, the true and the beautiful and there was in his career many sterling characteristics worthy of commendation and of emulation. He died September 25, 1900, and his death was deeply mourned by many friends as well as his immediate family. His wife and their children still reside in West Mansfield, where they are widely known and held in high esteem.

AMOS HARTZLER HEADINGS.

Amos Hartzler Headings, deceased, was one of the foremost citizens of Union township from early manhood until his death and his loss was deeply mourned not only by his immediate family, but by many friends. He was born on the 28th of February, 1862, on the farm where his widow and children still reside and there he spent his entire life, dying August 29, 1899. His parents were Samuel and Anna (Hartzler) Headings, of whom extended mention is made in the sketch of John W. Headings on another page of this volume.

Our subject grew to manhood on the home farm and early acquired an excellent knowledge of agricultural pursuits. He also obtained a good literary education, attending first the district schools and later the Northwestern Normal University

at Ada, Ohio, where he was graduated. After leaving college he taught school for some time in Logan county.

In 1883 Mr. Headings went to Pennsylvania on a visit and while there became acquainted with Miss Susie Petersheim, of Lancaster county, and the friendship then formed soon ripened into love. In 1885 he returned to that state to claim the young lady as his bride and on the 29th of December they were united in marriage. She was born in Lancaster county, March 3, 1864, a daughter of Christian and Susie (King) Petersheim. By this union were born eight children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Paul R., born February 2, 1887; Ruth Ellen, born September 16, 1888; Anna Mary, born January 16, 1890; Aquila John, born January 27, 1892; Esther Petersheim, August 17, 1894; Katie Belle, May 12, 1896; Ada May, November 1, 1897; and Samuel Amos, May 30, 1899.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Headings brought his wife to Ohio and for eight years they made their home on a farm belonging to his father, Samuel Headings, and then removed to the old Headings homestead where the family now reside. To the cultivation of this farm our subject devoted his energies until his death, which was caused by heart disease, and he was laid to rest in the Alexander cemetery. He was reared in the Amish Mennonite church and was a supporter of the Republican party. In business dealings he was ever prompt, reliable and entirely trustworthy, and was held in the highest respect and esteem by all who knew him. Mrs. Headings was left with the responsibility of rearing and caring for eight children, the oldest only thirteen years of

age and the youngest three months at the time of her husband's death, but she bravely took up her work and has succeeded beyond her expectations. On the death of her father-in-law in 1902, she was left ninety-five acres of the old homestead by will, and in the management of this property she has displayed good business ability and sound judgment. She is a most estimable lady and has made a host of warm friends since coming to Logan county.

SAMUEL E. YODER.

Samuel E. Yoder, who is a representative of the milling interests of Monroe township, was born December 18, 1843, in the county which is still his home, his parents being Jonas P. and Lyda (Sharp) Yoder. At the usual age he entered the public schools, wherein he continued his studies until twenty years of age. He had been reared to farm work and when he entered upon his business career he devoted his attention to the same pursuit, carrying on farming until 1890, when he took up his abode near Pickreltown and began milling, conducting a gristmill. His labors in this direction have since been continued and his energy and capable management have brought to him a creditable degree of success.

In 1866 Mr. Yoder was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Kauffman, a daughter of Christian and Mary (Hooley) Kauffman. She was born in 1844 and died in 1882 at the age of forty-two years. There were several children by that marriage: Jonas, born in 1868; Mary Ann, in 1870; Lyda, in 1871; Abigail, in 1873;

Katie, in 1875; and E. Eucba, in 1877. After the death of his first wife Mr. Yoder was again married, his second union being with Miss Ellen Piper, who was born in 1862 and is a daughter of Thomas and Katie (Moots) Piper. This union has been blessed with two children: Edward, born in 1885; and Bessie, born in 1889.

The family attend the services of the Christian church, to which Mr. Yoder belongs. His earnest faith in Republican principles has led him to give unwavering support to that party, but he has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking. He has worked long and earnestly as a farmer and afterward as a miller and his success has come to him as a direct result of his labors.

REV. JOSEPH M. DENNING.

Rev. Joseph M. Denning is the pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church of Bellefontaine. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 19, 1866, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Walsh) Denning, who were born in county Louth in the province of Leinster, Ireland. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of our subject brought their respective families to this country and became residents of Cincinnati, where Joseph Denning and Catherine Walsh met and married. The father, whose life occupation has been that of carpentering, is still a resident of Cincinnati and yet follows his trade.

In the public schools of that city Rev. Joseph M. Denning began his education and in 1881 he entered St. Xavier's College of Cincinnati, there becoming a mem-

ber of the freshman class. When he had completed his collegiate and philosophical courses he was graduated from the college with the class of 1887, and in September of the same year he decided to prepare himself for the ministry and entered the Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West at Cincinnati. There after a thorough theological course he was graduated June 14, 1891, and the same day was ordained by the Most Rev. William Henry Elder, archbishop of Cincinnati, to the holy priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, which he has always served. He has been assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic church at London, Ohio, and St. Peter's Cathedral of Cincinnati, and in August, 1894, Father Denning went to Oxford, Ohio, which was his first pastorate, there remaining in charge of the work until June 15, 1901, when he became pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic church of Bellefontaine. His congregation comprises about eighty families.

The church, which is a modern structure, was built in 1898, to take the place of the old church that had been destroyed by fire. The new structure has a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. During his short pastorate here Father Denning has not only reduced the debt incurred in building the church from seventy-eight hundred to forty-five hundred dollars, but has also had the whole interior furnished and fitted up at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The church property includes a good bridge school building, adjoining the house of worship, containing six rooms, and here five teachers are employed. There is also a convent in charge of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, and the work of the church is now

in a very flourishing condition, owing to the earnest and indefatigable labor of Father Denning.

ASA C. WILLIAMS.

Asa C. Williams for many years followed farming in Logan county and when called to his final rest many friends mourned his loss, because they had respected him for the possession of many qualities that in every land and clime awaken regard and admiration. Mr. Williams was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1831, his parents being Asa and Elizabeth (Bronson) Williams. He secured a common school education and was then well fitted for the practical duties of life. When he had arrived at years of maturity he chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Angeline Sullivan, a daughter of Louis and Lucy (Lane) Sullivan, the wedding taking place in 1858. Unto them were born five children: Emma, who is now the wife of Samuel Smith and has three children, Alta, Minnie and Bessie; Olive, who is deceased; Louis, who married Zora Stanley and has three children, Chester, Thurlow and Nellie; Leonard, who wedded Maggie Myers and has a son Paul; and Anna, who is the wife of Jesse Yoder, by whom she has one child, Ernest.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Williams took up their abode in Champaign county, where they lived for six years, his attention being given to farm work. On the expiration of that period he came to Logan county, settling near Pickrelltown, and the money which he had

saved he invested in a tract of land of sixty-seven acres, upon which he spent his remaining days. His life was one of industry and his earnest work in the fields resulted in bringing to him a comfortable competence for the care of his family. His belief in political principles of the Republican party was manifested in the ballot which he always cast for its candidates. He was a member of the Society of Friends and his religious faith permeated his life, influencing his dealing with his fellow men and his conduct in every relation. He passed away April 8, 1896, at the age of sixty-six years and those with whom he had been associated felt that a worthy citizen and highly respected man had been called from this life.

HIRAM J. KING.

Extensive and important business interests claim the attention of Hiram J. King, who at the present time is dealing in coal, buggies and grain, is also interested in the sheep industry and in general agricultural pursuits. Notably prompt, energetic and reliable in his business affairs he has won a foremost position in trade circles in Logan county and has gained splendid success which is the legitimate outcome of his labors.

He was born upon a farm near Salem, Ohio, January 29, 1842, a son of Sampson B. King, who was one of the pioneer settlers of the Buckeye state, coming to Ohio from Loudoun county, Virginia, where his birth occurred. His great-grandfather was a native of Germany and came to this country in colonial days, serving with

Washington in the Revolutionary war as an orderly. Later he became a minister and organized the church at Georgetown, Maryland, where he engaged in preaching for several years. The mother of Sampson B. King, Elizabeth B. (Wares) King, lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years, four months and seventeen days and then died of smallpox near Salem, Ohio. She belonged to the hard-shelled or close communion Baptist church and was one of the brave and sturdy pioneer women of this state. She rode on horseback to New Lisbon, Ohio, carrying a babe in her arms in order to attend a meeting held by Alexander Campbell, the organizer of the Christian church. As the result of that meeting twenty-four espoused the doctrine promulgated by Rev. Campbell and nineteen of the number were baptized by him and entered the new church. It was during the early boyhood of Sampson B. King that his parents came to this state, following an Indian trail. Here the father entered land from the government and the old home farm is still in possession of his daughters, while the old house, built in 1822, is yet standing. After arriving at years of maturity he married Catherine Morthland, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and with her parents came to Ohio in 1821. She had three brothers, one in Mahoning county, one a merchant of Richmond county, and a third resided in Michigan. Abraham was a Baptist minister and organized thirteen churches and baptized thirteen hundred and fifty-six people. He also followed farming and never made any charge for preaching on the Sabbath, but took donations for his ministerial work performed on week days as it necessitated his leav-

ing his farm work. He was three times married and his own and his step-children numbered seventeen. He left an estate valued at seventeen thousand dollars at the time of his death, which occurred in Shelby, Ohio. Solomon, another brother, was also a Baptist preacher; and Michael, who devoted his life to the ministry of the Baptist church, died in Missouri. Eight children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Sampson King, namely: Jane; Jason C., who died at the age of sixty-nine years; Abram; William; Hannah; H. J., of this review; Sarah, deceased; and Judson, who died in infancy. The father of this family was called to his final rest on the 26th of July, 1899, at the very advanced age of ninety-two years, six months and twenty-four days, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1864.

After acquiring a good education in the public schools H. J. King of this review engaged in teaching in the district schools for nine years, receiving fifty dollars per month after the first year. In 1873 he became connected with the saw-mill business in Columbiana county, Ohio, but after two years the mill was destroyed by fire and later rebuilt. In 1874 he formed a business connection with the firm of Warder, Mitchell & Company to sell the Champion machines manufactured by that company in the territory of Ash-tabula county. He remained with that firm for three seasons and was afterward agent for the firm of Smith & Mason, doing insurance work for the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company in that county. He carried on the dual business of insurance and selling mowing machines until 1876, when he received a telegram from Secretary Hawley to come into the home

office at his expense at Le Roy, Ohio. There he made a settlement for the business, aggregating seven thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars for the insurance firm of Smith & Mason. After that settlement he was sent to Logan county on the 28th of August, 1876, and for four years he had supervision of the business in Logan and Shelby counties. At the end of that time he gave up Shelby county but retained Logan county as his territory until 1891, when he sold out to C. B. Corry. Mr. King next became interested in a furniture store, owning one-third interest in the business under the firm name of King, McMillen & Company. He was connected with that enterprise until 1893, when he sold out to his partners and devoted his attention to the sale of carriages and to the supervision of his sheep-raising industry and agricultural pursuits. After abandoning insurance operations he purchased a farm, which he sold in 1901, and in February, 1902, he went to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres under a high state of cultivation and supplied with good buildings, with water and a fine orchard. He also owns a small farm in Pleasant township, Logan county, and he has property interests in Bellefontaine, where he has a good residence, store rooms and also some houses which he rents. Since 1880 he has been extensively engaged in sheep raising and since 1879 he has been engaged in the sale of buggies. After leaving the furniture store he also dealt in eggs for one year. Various business interests have claimed his attention and occupied his time, and now in connection with the raising of sheep and general agricultural pur-

suits he is engaged in the purchase and sale of coal, feed and grain, having dealt in the last named commodity since March, 1901.

On the 26th of February, 1880, in Columbiana county, Ohio, Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Mary Humphreys, a daughter of William Humphreys and a granddaughter of Joseph Humphreys, who resided near the King home in Loudoun, county, Virginia. In 1816 he came to Ohio, settling in Columbiana county, and upon the farm which he entered from the government he spent his remaining days. William Humphreys married Catherine Saynor, who is still living and makes her home with Mrs. Consor. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys were born the following children: Joseph, of Toledo; Mary, now Mrs. King; Samuel, of Columbiana county; John, of Alliance, Ohio; William, of New Garden, this state; Clifford and James, of Columbiana county; Brinten, of New Garden, Ohio; and Amanda, the wife of Philip Consor.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. King have been born five children: Harvey W., Hiram J., Jr., Abram W., Mary Alma and Mabel L. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mrs. King is a member and Mr. King has been a liberal contributor to the support of churches and has aided materially in building a number of them. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and he takes an active interest in political affairs as an advocate of the Republican party. He has served as a member of the city council of Bellefontaine and was appointed deputy state supervisor of elections. His home is at No. 402 West Sandusky avenue, where he is now comfortably located with his family.

In political thought and action he has always been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success, but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. Early in life becoming imbued with a laudable ambition to attain success, he has steadily advanced in those walks of life demanding respect and esteem not only of his community but wherever he is known through the state. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of Ohio and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country or advance its wonderful development.

WILLIAM M. COOPER.

William M. Cooper is one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Logan county, his home being pleasantly located in Liberty township. He was born May 9, 1857, of the marriage of William and Mary A. (Stiles) Cooper. His father, a native of Ireland, was born on the 4th of October, 1822, and, thinking to better his financial condition in the new world, he came to the United States. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Stiles, whose birth occurred in 1830 and they became the parents of three children, of whom Sarah Elizabeth is now the wife of James E. Funk and has one child, Gertrude. William M. is the second of the family and Thomas the youngest. The father died when William M. Cooper was but three years old. The mother kept the home farm and reared and educated the

children, dying here September 25, 1895. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

At the usual age William M. Cooper entered the public schools and therein mastered the branches of learning usually taught in such institutions. He continued his studies until twenty years of age and in the periods of vacation he worked upon the home farm, where he now lives, assisting his widowed mother, and thereby obtaining practical knowledge of the labors of field and meadow. When he put aside his text books he resolved to make farming his life work, and has always carried on this pursuit. He has become a good, practical farmer and stock-raiser, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle. He is to-day the owner of a valuable and highly improved farm property, comprising one hundred and forty acres in Liberty township. His farm here is supplied with all modern equipments and conveniences, having good buildings which stand in the midst of fertile fields that return to the owner good harvests.

On the 22d of February, 1890, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Esther Dille, who was born in Liberty township, Logan county, on the 11th of May, 1869, a daughter of Zenas and Harriet J. (Pope) Dille. Her father was born in this locality in 1836 and the mother's birth occurred on the 22d of November, 1846. After their marriage they took up their abode in the town of Liberty, and they became the parents of four children: Ada F., who is now the wife of P. H. Riddle, a farmer, by whom she has two children; Esther, who is the second in order of birth and the honored wife of our subject; William, who married Mary Burket, school teacher, and makes his home in the town of Liberty; and Ira, who

resides in Bellefontaine, and is at present with the Big Four Railroad.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper has been blessed with four children: Chester W. Z., Robert F., Leona E. and Beulah F., and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. Mrs. Cooper is a member of McKees Creek Christian church. Mr. Cooper usually votes with the Democracy, for he is an advocate of free trade. While he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do, he is not an active politician in the sense of office-seeking, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs which are capably conducted with the result that in his farm work he has prospered. He is systematic in all that he does, thoroughly understands progressive methods of farming and his labors are meeting with very creditable success.

JUDGE JOHN A. PRICE.

Judge John A. Price, one of the most able practitioners of the Logan county bar, whose legal learning and correct application of the principles of jurisprudence to the points in litigation have made him one of the successful representatives of the profession here, was born in Calloway county, Missouri, in 1840, but was only about three years of age when brought to Logan county, Ohio, where he has since remained. His father, Charles F. M. Price, died in Missouri and the mother then brought her family to this county, her death occurring in Bellefontaine in 1896, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The Judge acquired only a common school education, but reading and research have continually broadened his mind. He engaged in teaching for several terms in the district schools in early life and in 1860, when nineteen years of age, he entered the law office of the firm of Stanton & Allison, well known attorneys at that time. Two years later, in 1862, he was admitted to the bar before the district court as was the custom in that time. In 1861, however, he had offered his services to the government as a member of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the first regiment raised in Logan county. He was taken sick, however, and discharged at Columbus before the regiment was ordered to the field. In the latter part of 1863, still desirous of aiding in the struggle to preserve the Union, he again enlisted becoming a member of Company K, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Colored Regiment, in which he was made first lieutenant. The command did service in Virginia and he was at the front until the latter part of 1864. In that year, while he was still in the army, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Logan county and served so capably that in 1866 and again in 1868 he was re-elected, the term being for two years. In 1869 he resigned the office in order to become a member of the Ohio legislature, to which he had been chosen by popular suffrage. He filled the position so acceptably that many expressed the desire that he should again become a candidate but he refused to accept the nomination and resumed the private practice of law. In 1881 he was elected common pleas judge of the district, comprising Logan and Union counties and in 1886 he was re-elected and for a third term in 1891, serving in that capacity continu-

cusly for fifteen years. Mr. Price's term on that bench was distinguished by the highest legal ability. To wear the ermine worthily it is not enough that one possess legal acumen, is learned in the principles of jurisprudence, familiar with precedents and thoroughly honest. Many men, even when acting uprightly, are wholly unable to divest themselves of prejudice and are unconsciously warped in their judgments by their own mental characteristic or educational peculiarities. This unconscious and variable disturbing force enters more or less into the judgments of all men, but in the ideal jurist this factor becomes so small as not to be discernible in results and loses its potency as a disturbing force. Judge Price was exceptionally free from all judicial bias. His varied legal learning and wide experience in the courts, the patient care with which he ascertained all the facts bearing upon every case which came before him, gave his decisions a solidity and an exhaustiveness from which no members of the bar could take exception.

In 1865, in Bellefontaine, the Judge was united in marriage to Miss Caroline McClure and unto them were born five children, of whom three are living, namely: Mrs. Effie Gladding, whose husband is a chemist of New York city; Annie Allison, who is principal of a high school of Bellefontaine; and Carlotta K., the wife of T. M. Shea, an attorney of Bellefontaine. The family home is located at No. 405 North Main street. Socially the Judge is a Mason and has attained the Knight Templar degree. In politics he is a Republican and he has served as a member of the board of education and as an alderman of Bellefontaine. In matters

of citizenship he is progressive, desiring the best interests of his locality and his efforts have been effectively directed in channels bringing the greatest good to the greatest number. He is now engaged in the private practice of law and has argued many cases and lost but few. No one better knows the necessity for thorough preparation and in the argument of cases he is a logical, forceful and convincing speaker.

ORVILLE R. PEGG.

Orville Risley Pegg has led an active life, progressing through the improvement of opportunities and through earnest, persistent labor until now he is comfortably situated with only the memory of his early struggles and trials, the hard experiences of those days having all given place to the more comfortable conditions of the present. He is now a resident of Rushsylvania and is a native son of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Columbus on the 30th of December, 1831.

On the paternal side our subject traces his ancestry back to Daniel Pegg, who was the founder of the family in America. From the records it appears that he settled in Philadelphia in the year 1676. Ten years later he purchased three hundred and fifty acres of land from Jurian Katzedder in the northern limits of Philadelphia. William Penn transferred a portion of this tract to Daniel Pegg in 1684. Soon after purchasing Mr. Pegg deeded one hundred acres to Thomas Coates, his brother-in-law, and began improving the remaining two hundred and fifty acres of his

farm. He built a dyke in the marshy land so as to form low meadows and also built a brick kiln. He erected upon his place a two-story brick mansion, which was for many years a prominent landmark and was generally spoken of as the "big brick house of the north end." It was situated upon Front street, a little below Green street, although at the time it was erected it was surrounded by his well developed farm and no one had any idea the land would afterward constitute a part of one of the leading cities of the country. In 1709 William Penn proposed to rent the home for his residence. The cherry trees planted by Daniel Pegg were cut down and used for fuel by the British during their occupancy of the farm during the Revolutionary war. A small creek wended its way across the farm and was known for many years as Pegg's Run. On its banks a body of Indians were fired upon by white men which brought an order from William Penn to make an earnest inquiry to apprehend the guilty men, saying that the Indians must be appeased or evil would ensue. That occurred in 1711. The value of Daniel Pegg's farm in those early days is disclosed by a letter written by Jonathan Dickenson in 1715, in which he wrote that he could buy Daniel Pegg's farm fronting the Delaware river for fifty shillings per acre. In 1729 Mr. Pegg advertised his farm for sale, describing it thus: "To be sold or let, by Daniel Pegg, at the great brick house at the north end of Philadelphia, thirty acres of upland meadow ground and marsh." During the period of the Revolutionary war his brick house was known as the "Dutch house," both because of its peculiar form and also because it had long

been noted for holding Dutch dances called "Harpesaw," a whirling dance in the waltz style. The first powder house ever erected in Philadelphia was built on the north bank of Pegg's marsh, a little west of what is now known as Front street. The family of Daniel Pegg consisted of Elizabeth, Jane, Nathan, Elias and Daniel, Jr. The father made his will on the 11th of February, 1702. He died soon after in the home of his eldest son, Daniel, to whom, according to the English custom, the larger part of the estate was willed. In his will Daniel Pegg made mention of his slaves, which is an interesting fact owing to his being a Quaker.

Daniel Pegg, Jr., who inherited the major part of his father's property, married, and died in January, 1732, leaving a widow and one child, Sarah. In his will he bequeathed the greater part of his property to his nephew, Daniel Pegg, a son of his brother. A brief history of Daniel Pegg, the second, shows the vicissitudes of human affairs. Possessor of the fee simple of a valuable property he left no rich heirs and in the settlement of his estate much litigation followed and the property became absorbed finally. Daniel Pegg, the third, it appears never realized from the estate, as in the records of the family the name does not occur after the second generation.

The family of Daniel Pegg, the third, so far as known, consisted of two sons, Elias and Benjamin. The latter never married and died in Norwich, Franklin county, Ohio, in 1830, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He was a brave and efficient soldier during the war of the Revolution. Elias Pegg, the other son of Daniel Pegg, the third, probably spent his

boyhood days in and near Philadelphia. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he was too young to enlist in the service, but his brother Benjamin being a little older, was of the first to raise his voice and hand against the oppression of Great Britain and was found fighting in the ranks at the battle of Lexington and faithfully served until the end of hostilities. Elias Pegg later entered the service and valiantly aided his struggling country for five years. The two brothers were members of the same company in a Pennsylvania regiment, fighting side by side. Both were afterward remembered and rewarded by their government with pensions. The Pegg family was originally of good old standard Quaker stock, holding to the religion of its fathers for three generations, but Elias Pegg, of the fourth generation, broke away from the religious moorings of the Quaker church and became a strong Methodist, much against the wishes of his father. He married Miss Elizabeth Nonsettler in 1786. Her people were of Dutch descent and always claimed to be of the blood of William, Prince of Orange. Mrs. Pegg was a woman of bright intellect and much force of character, steadiness of purpose, goodness of heart and excellent business capacity—in fact was an ideal wife and mother. Elias Pegg and his wife first settled on a farm in West Virginia, then a part of Virginia, where six of their children were born. There about 1795 Elias Pegg's father, Daniel, came from Philadelphia to live with his son and continued to reside with him until about 1800, when he was called to the home on high. In the year 1801 Elias Pegg and his family removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, lo-

cating on a farm of nine hundred acres. They left a number of relatives near Wheeling, West Virginia, among whom was Beal Pumphrey, a large planter who owned from forty to fifty slaves. Mrs. Pumphrey and Mrs. Pegg were sisters. There was also a brother of the Nonsettler family who died at the very advanced age of one hundred and fourteen years.

Near the close of the war of 1812 Elias Pegg received a good offer for his farm in Jefferson county and having heard much of the fertility of the soil in the Scioto valley he proposed to Henry Innis and Ephraim Fisher, two of his sons-in-law, that they remove to Franklin county and determine for themselves the truth of those reports. Accordingly they made the trip on horseback and after a week of travel arrived in Franklinton. Although these men were Methodists, one an exhorter and very earnest in church work, while another was a class-leader, they made a contract with each other that whoever finished his meal last at the hotel where they stopped, should pay for the "stirrup dram" for the entire party. They supposed in those early days that they could not ride horseback without first taking a drink of whiskey. On Mr. Pegg's return to Jefferson county he sold his farm and with his family removed to Franklin county early in the year 1817. There they met with a fair degree of success and enjoyed a happy home until 1732, when an epidemic of typhus fever broke out, prostrating more than half the people. During this siege of illness the good mother died and the loss was an irreparable one to the family, consisting of father and ten children, namely: Catherine, Rachel, Elizabeth, Isabel, Mary,

Ezekiel, Margaret, Barbara, Elias and Joseph. The eldest, Catherine, was born March 3, 1787, and Joseph, the youngest, was born May 25, 1809, being therefore fourteen years of age at the time of his mother's death. Eight of the children went to Franklin county. In 1825 Elias Pegg married Mrs. Holmes, a widow, who died in Clinton township in 1830. After her death Mr. Pegg made his home with different members of the family until he, too, passed away in 1838, at the age of eighty-four years.

At an early period in the development of Franklin county Joseph Pegg became one of its residents and through many consecutive years he not only witnessed the progress and upbuilding of that portion of the state, but ever bore his part in the work of development. He arrived in Clinton township in 1833 and located upon a tract of wild land which he purchased. Thereon he had previously built a round log cabin containing one room. In it was a puncheon floor and on the outside a mud and stick chimney. Into this primitive home he removed with his wife and three children. In early youth he acquired a good education, partly in school and partly through reading and study in leisure hours. He followed teaching during the greater part of his life, beginning at the time when there was no public money to pay for teachers' services, and accepting in return for his educational labors the products of the farm—meat, flour and even fruit trees—and these he would have to sell to those who wished such commodities in order to get money to defray his expenses. He was a very studious man, who loved books, and was always carrying forward his work of investigation

along some line of research. He was a very close observer and in that way added not a little to his knowledge. He read law in connection with Reuben Beers, S. H. Webster and James Galbraith. They rented a room in Columbus and there they carried on their studies without the aid of a teacher, in this manner qualifying for admission to the bar. Mr. Pegg later opened an office in Columbus and subsequently he went to Bloomington, Illinois, with the intention of practicing law there, but instead he took up teaching as a means of obtaining a livelihood, remaining, however, in the Prairie state but a short time. Returning to Columbus, Mr. Pegg resumed teaching and the practice of law. In the former profession he was exceptionally successful. He had a clear, strong mind, which enabled him to give forcible and pleasing expression to his thoughts and to impress them strongly upon the minds of his pupils. He served his townsmen in the capacity of justice of the peace and was ever fair and impartial in the discharge of his duties. He also served as clerk of the township for several years and was active in politics, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the Democracy, with which political organization he was allied. He was also a man of strong religious convictions and his early aspirations were for an education that would fit him for ministerial work, but later he became attracted by the law and changed his plan of life.

Joseph Pegg was married in Franklin township, Franklin county, to Miss Matilda Crawford. Her father was a pioneer farmer and honored representative of the community at an early day. Eleven chil-

dren were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Pegg, of whom ten are yet living, the eldest, Margaret, having been killed by a falling tree when a child. The others are Orville R., whose name introduces this sketch; Elias W. and George T., who are residents of Clinton township, Franklin county; Emma M., wife of Alexander B. McGrew, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; Mary, the wife of William Heverlo, who makes his home in Morrow county, Ohio; Jane, the deceased wife of John Kissinger, a resident of Pass Christian, Mississippi; Louis L., a resident of Clinton township, Franklin county; Melissa, the widow of Erwin Maize, of Clinton township; Monroe J., who is living in the same township; and Thomas B., who resides in South America.

The father of this family died in 1853, at the age of forty-five years, and the mother passed away in 1873, at the age of sixty-five years. The example which he left to his children was one well worthy of emulation. Although his educational privileges were limited he acquainted himself with the higher branches of learning, mastering botany, natural philosophy, physics, metaphysics and higher mathematics. He thus became a man of high scholarly attainments, of broad general information, and his studious nature dominated his entire life. During the days of his early residence in Franklin county he was the only strong educational factor in the settlement. He interested his neighbors in the erection of a school house and he had no difficulty in gaining the interest of the children or in maintaining discipline, nor was he forced to resort to harsh measures such as were employed by other teachers of the time. He had exceptional conversational powers,

was a fluent speaker, had a ready command of the English language, and always managed to hold the attention of his auditors and both entertain and instruct them when he occupied a position upon the public platform. His services were in great demand as a Fourth of July orator, and upon other occasions when the public was addressed upon patriotic measures. He was extremely public spirited and championed every measure for the public good. He was recognized as a leader in local politics, and his influence along that line was strongly manifest. He was a man of fine personal appearance and winsome personality, and he left the world better for his having lived. His wife was a lady of sterling domestic qualities, devoted to her husband, to her children and to her home. She always possessed business qualifications of a high order, and contributed her full share to the support of their large family. Of a deeply religious nature, she held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a consistent Christian woman in all that she said and did. She was left a widow when six of her children were small, but she bravely took up the burden thus devolving upon her, kept her children together, provided for their necessities, gave them good educational privileges and prepared them for life's practical and responsible duties by the advantages which she afforded them and by her own teaching and example. No one well acquainted with both Mr. and Mrs. Pegg had anything but the highest regard for them on account of their many splendid characteristics and the children certainly have every reason to honor their name and memory.

Elias W. Pegg, their son's son, and third child, was born in Franklinton, June 17,

1833. His early educational privileges were such as the schools of that day afforded, the school year comprising from two to three months during the winter season. During that brief period he continued his studies, and at the age of sixteen he left home, assuming the responsibility of providing for his own support. He won his father's consent to this move, and his first undertaking was to drive stock eastward across the Alleghenies, making the journey on foot, a distance of about five hundred miles. He received forty cents per day for the time consumed in making the round trip. On the return trip he walked forty miles per day, the remuneration being on an average of about a cent per mile. He afterward began working on a farm at ten dollars per month, which he followed for three years. He then entered Westerville College, being about twenty years of age at that time. There he prosecuted his studies until he had prepared himself for teaching. His first and last school was taught in a little log schoolhouse in the woods in Norwich township, Franklin county. He received twenty-four dollars per month for his services and boarded around among the parents whose children were students under his instruction. When his first term was ended he rented a farm in Clinton township and operated it for five years. On the 8th of August, 1858, Elias W. Pegg was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Kissenger, a daughter of John and Catherine (DeNune) Kissinger, of Millin township. He then purchased a farm of ninety acres which he afterward exchanged for the land upon which he now resides, taking up his abode there March 22, 1862. Farming has been his principal occupation, and it has been the means of bringing to him a desirable

prosperity. By purchase he has added to his possessions from time to time, until he now has two hundred and seventy acres of very valuable land, for some of which he paid as high as three hundred dollars per acre. Beginning in 1862, for many years he supplied the government with army horses, and he has also been engaged quite extensively in buying and shipping stock. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pegg has been born one child, Elmer Ellsworth, who resides upon his father's farm. He is a graduate of Ada (Ohio) College, where he pursued an engineering course, and is also a graduate of Bryant's Commercial College, of Columbus. He possesses superior mathematical attainments and engineering skill. He was married to Miss Ruth Wilcox and has two children, Florence W. and Mary. Elias W. Pegg gives earnest support to the Republican party, and has served his township as justice of the peace and as trustee, filling both offices for many years. For thirty-five years he has been a member of Capital lodge, No. 334, I. O. O. F., also of Capital encampment. His long business career has resulted in large financial gains which have been acquired along legitimate business lines, and he is now regarded as one of the sound and substantial men of Franklin county. He is well preserved, both physically and mentally, having the vigor of a man many years his junior.

Lewis L. Pegg, the eighth member of the family of Joseph Pegg, was born in Clinton township, August 15, 1843. When he had attained the usual age he entered the schools of his neighborhood and on mastering the branches that formed the curriculum there, he further continued his mental training by two years' study at Otterbein College, at Westerville, Ohio. At the age

of nineteen he laid aside his text books there and entered upon the task of providing for his own support. He had previously engaged in teaching in the schools of Franklin county and from the age of twenty years he spent each winter season through the succeeding decade in the schoolroom, usually teaching for about four months in the year. Through the summer he engaged in farming. He won a very enviable reputation as an educator, his expressions being clear and concise, always impressing the student with a knowledge of what he wished to impart. In 1873 Mr. Pegg was united in marriage to Miss Virginia D. Shattuck, a daughter of Alexander and Flora (Andrews) Shattuck, who were pioneers of Franklin county. After their marriage Mr. Pegg and his bride located on a tract of land in the eastern part of Clinton township, becoming owners of one hundred and ten acres, which he purchased of Walter Field, a pioneer settler of Franklin county. Mr. Pegg continued the development of that farm upon which he now resides—the old Shattuck homestead. It has since been his place of abode and the scene of well directed and prosperous labor. His energy, strong determination and perseverance have made him a prosperous farmer, his labors being crowned with a merited financial reward. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pegg have been born two children: Florence, now the wife of Ralph B. Taylor, M. D., of Columbus, by whom she has one son, Lewis L.; and Flora Lillian. Mr. Pegg has been called to fill a number of positions of public trust. He served as deputy sheriff from 1879 until 1885, and at the same time continued the operation of his farm. He filled that office under Josiah Kinnear, Louis Heinmiller and William H. Barber. Mr. Pegg has been a member of the county board

of school examiners, and, with the exception of a period of one year, held the office for twenty-seven consecutive years, being the present incumbent. He has frequently served as chairman of the board and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend. The office is appointive and is independent of the city schools of Columbus. He has been a member of the township board of education for more than fifteen years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to New England Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M., of Worthington, Ohio, and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. In politics he has always taken a deep interest, yet he has never been an aspirant for the honors and emoluments of public office. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat and is active in the local work of the party, believing it the duty of every American citizen to see that good men are in office. His wife is a member of the Baptist church, with which she has long been identified. Mr. Pegg contributes to its support and gives his earnest co-operation in all measures for the public good. In the line of business his attention is given undividedly to the operation of his fine farm of one hundred and thirty-two acres. He raises grain and stock and takes a just pride in his work, which is carried on systematically and energetically. He has been very successful and is a self-made man in the truest and best sense of the term. He is a gentleman of upright habits and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, both politically and otherwise. The cause of improvement and progress finds in him a friend and he is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family whose name is inseparably connected with the development of Franklin county.

Monroe J. Pegg, the tenth child of Joseph Pegg, was born in Clinton township, Franklin county, on the old family homestead, January 7, 1848. He received a good common school education and was thus fitted for the teacher's profession. He experienced all the trials and hardships of pioneer life on a farm in a new locality, having assisted in clearing and improving the land which was transformed into the home farm. Not content with the early educational privileges which he had received, he entered Otterbein College, of Westerville, where he remained for a year and a half. Subsequently he engaged in teaching in the schools of Franklin county through the winter months, and in the summer he worked upon the home farm. After his father's death he remained at home with his widowed mother until she, too, was called away, relieving her of the care of her farm and adding to her happiness in her last days by his filial care and devotion. Mr. Pegg was united in marriage to Miss Emma, daughter of J. O. Amos, and unto them were born five children, three of whom are living, namely: Kate, Marguerite and Mary V., the deceased are Violet, and one who died unnamed. Mr. Pegg's landed possessions constitute a tract of sixty acres. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs, in which he is meeting with creditable success, being an energetic farmer.

Orville R. Pegg, the oldest son of Joseph Pegg, pursued his education in the country schools, and for one year was a student in a college, but his mental training was largely gained through the school of experience. In his youth he drove oxen in the work of the farm, and had plain victuals and few

clothes. He was trained to habits of industry and economy and through these means he made a strenuous effort to put aside the conditions of poverty and advance upon the road to a competence. At the age of nineteen he began farming, but did not find it a very profitable source of labor and after about three years he began teaching school, which proved a more congenial occupation to him. He has at different times carried on merchandising and acted as a salesman. In early life he also chopped cord wood and, in fact, did any labor that came to him, which would yield him an honest living. For thirty-six years he made his home in Franklin county, Ohio, and then spent three years in Pickway county. He spent one year in the city of Columbus, and in 1871 came to Logan county. For twenty years he was a member of a banking firm and served as cashier of the institution, which was an important factor in the business life of Rushsylvania. About ten years ago, however, he retired from the bank and is now giving his time to the supervision of his farm, which is operated through the assistance of those he employs.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Pegg joined the army in 1864 and was in the south four months, but much of that time was ill in the hospital, so that he was never in a battle and therefore never killed any one. Public honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him as he preferred to give his attention to his business affairs. He is now a member of the Building & Loan Association and for fifty years has been engaged to a greater or less extent in loaning money. He has made some investments of his own finances in land and his property interests and accumulations are now sufficient to supply him with

all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

On the 1st of June, 1870, in Rushsylvania, Mr. Pegg was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Jane Rosebrook, a daughter of Henry and Margaret Rosebrook. On the paternal side she comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry and the family was represented in the American army during the war of 1812. Her parents had several children, of whom George, Mary, Robert, David and Joseph are all deceased, while those living are John, William, Elizabeth, Philander R. and Nancy Jane. Mr. Rosebrook was a pioneer of this portion of Ohio and took an active interest in the work of development and improvement here. A man of great integrity, industrious habits and unbounded hospitality, his life and qualities commended him to the confidence and regard of all. He likewise possessed a remarkable memory and could relate many interesting incidents concerning the early days in Ohio. His first wife died a number of years ago, and he died at the age of eighty-one years, leaving a widow for he had married again and she is still living at the age of eighty-four years.

Mr. Pegg has been a member of but one secret society. In his political views he is a stanch Prohibitionist and votes the temperance ticket. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are living earnest Christian lives. Their children, John W. and Mary M., also belong to that church. In his youth Mr. Pegg was surrounded by hardships, trials and difficulties, but his perseverance and unflinching energy enabled him to overcome the obstacles which lay in his path and to work his way steadily upward. During all these years he has never failed to be thankful to

the Giver of good and perfect gifts for what he has enjoyed, and he is now living happily in his home in Rushsylvania amid kind friends and neighbors who entertain for him great respect because of a deserving life.

REV. HAMILTON J. BIGLEY.

The honored subject of this review, in the exercise of the high functions of a holy office, has accomplished much for the upbuilding of his fellow men and is a man of ripe scholarship and high attainments and one to whom specific recognition should assuredly be made in this connection. He is now living retired but through many years he has devoted his life to the work of the ministry with excellent results.

Mr. Bigley was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 2, 1832, a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Richards) Bigley. The Bigley family is of Scotch origin and in the latter part of the seventeenth century Joseph Bigley, the grandfather of our subject, came from Scotland to America. Nathan Bigley was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the eldest of his father's children, and spent the greater part of his early manhood in Belmont county, Ohio, whence he removed to Licking county, where he lived ten years, owning and operating a farm in that county. Later he sold that place and located near Richwood, Union county, where he died in 1878 at the advanced age of eighty years. In early manhood he wedded Elizabeth Richards, who was a native of Virginia and of English descent. With her parents, Michael and Rachel

Richards, she came to Ohio in her early girlhood and her death occurred in Union county, this state, in 1883, at the age of eighty-four years. In the family of Nathan and Elizabeth Bigley were ten children, eight of whom grew to man and womanhood, namely: Joseph N., Nancy, John, Nathan D., Hamilton J., Elizabeth, Mary and Margaret, the last two being twins.

Rev. Bigley, having obtained his early education in the common schools of Licking county, Ohio, pursued a course in Hartford Seminary, an institution under the control of the Presbyterian church. He was a student there during his twentieth and twenty-first years and later he engaged in teaching in the common schools for ten years. He then determined to devote his life to the instruction of his fellowmen concerning spiritual needs and joined the Central Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in September, 1863, and has since been connected with that conference.

Rev. Bigley's first appointment was as supply on the Richwood circuit for one year, prior to joining the conference in 1863. He was then appointed to the Patterson circuit in conjunction with the Rev. William Peck, holding marked revivals at all of their appointments. He was next sent to Mt. Victory, where he served as pastor of the Methodist church for three years, during which time he had over one hundred conversions and nearly one hundred accessions to the church. At the annual conference of 1867, held at Fostoria, he was ordained elder by Rev. Bishop Scott. His next appointment was to Zanesfield, Logan county, where he remained two years, and there built and

dedicated the present house of worship. He was next sent to Bryan, the county seat of Williams county, where he served as pastor three years, which was then the limit, and had a very successful pastorate, receiving more than one hundred into the church and leaving with the regret of all that he must then sever his more than usually pleasant pastoral relations. However, he had the pleasure of returning to the same congregation after five years and again remained three years, during which period the work was equally prosperous. During the interval of five years, he had served as pastor at Napoleon, the county seat of Henry county for three years and two years at the old South charge of Toledo. Following his second pastorate at Bryan, he was appointed to the church at DeGraff, this county, and remained three years, and after a pleasant pastorate of three years at Marysville, he returned to DeGraff, where he met with excellent success in his ministerial work, having good accessions every year and two marked revivals. He left that charge in a united and prosperous condition. His next appointment was to North Lewisburg, where he remained five years, then the limit, and this, as his last charge, seemed to be a fitting climax to his active work in the ministry. During the first year there were over two hundred conversions, one hundred and ten joining his church and many additions to other churches of the place as a result of the revival. Later there was also a marked revival, there being over sixty-five additions to the church. In fact there was hardly an interval between the revivals, the interest in religious and spiritual welfare continuing almost unabated. At the

close of this pastorate in 1894, Mr. Bigley took supernumerary relations and removed to Bellefontaine, where he has since resided. He is still as active in Sunday school work as ever, having a very remarkable class of thirty more than ordinarily intelligent men aged from forty-five to eighty-four years. He has also taken a great interest in Chautauqua work, pursuing a thorough normal course at Lakeside, and during the past eight years has been a teacher in the normal department. He received a diploma without passing the usual examinations, an honor rarely conferred and granted on account of his more than ordinary fidelity to the work. He is still deeply interested in the same.

While devoting his best years and energy to the upbuilding of the church, Rev. Bigley has been blessed financially and if no misfortune befalls him will have sufficient means to care for his devoted wife and himself during their remaining years without pecuniary assistance from the church. For some years he has been interested in the Savings, Building & Loan Association and since 1899 has been its vice president. He is also director of the Bellefontaine Carriage Body Company.

On the 27th of October, 1854, Rev. Bigley was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Sarah Jane Carter, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Carter, who were among the first settlers of Union county, Ohio. They have one son, Rush O. Bigley, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University of the class of '83 and now a wholesale grocer of Lima, Ohio. They also had an adopted daughter, Hattie M., a graduate of the Napoleon high school, who became the wife of H. H.

French, of that place, and died leaving an infant daughter, Mabel H., who was reared by and continues to make her home with Mr. and Mrs. Bigley. She is a graduate of the high schools of both North Lewisburg and Bellefontaine.

Rev. Bigley was made a Mason at Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M., on the day General Grant was elected president, and although he has dimitted to various lodges he is now a member of the lodge that "raised" him, and much of his life has served as chaplain. He is also a member of Lafayette Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M., of Bellefontaine, in which he has served as high priest; and belongs to Sidney Commandery, K. T.; the Valley of Dayton Rose Croix and the Ohio Consistory at Cincinnati, having attained to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing the Rev. Bigley to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but there are as dominating elements in his character a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with his sterling worth and honor, have naturally gained him the respect and confidence of men.

HARRY M. EVANS.

There are in the life record of Harry M. Evans qualities which have commanded for him the highest admiration and respect. He was born January 31, 1860, in Hamil-

ton, Ohio, a son of Nias L. and Irene (Smith) Evans, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of New Jersey. About 1862 the father removed to Quincy, Logan county, Ohio, from Hamilton, and in 1864 took up his residence in West Liberty, where he remained until his death. He was a dealer in horses and fine stock and through that business channel provided for his family. He passed away February 21, 1899, when fifty-six years of age and his wife's death occurred July 4, 1895, when she had attained the age of sixty-four years. They had but two children: Harry M. and Dora.

Harry M. Evans pursued his education in the schools of West Liberty and was graduated as a member of the class of 1882. In 1879 he went west for a short time, because of failing health, and in 1881 he made his way to Iowa. He was later advised to go to the pine region of northern Michigan and, acting upon this advice, he came near losing his life from fever in that region. After his recovery while on a visit to the east he accepted a position with Bradstreets Agency, traveling in the interest of the firm through New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but on the 18th of June, 1884, in a runaway his spine was so injured that it permanently crippled him. He was sent to a hospital in New York city, where he remained until September. The Bradstreet Company held his position open for six months hoping that he might be able to return to their employ. He was at a sanitarium at Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he went to Buffalo and afterward to Union Springs, New York, where he was under the immediate care of Dr. Frank Pierce in his sanitarium at that place. The treatment which he there received proved very beneficial, so

that he again entered business life and has since been successfully connected with various pursuits. This accident occurred in 1885.

Following his recovery he made a number of tours and accounts of his trips have appeared in several of the leading magazines and newspapers of the day. He has reported for such journals as the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Commercial and other papers, and has done special work for the railway companies in the way of descriptive writing. At the present time he is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway, furnishing descriptive matter and his productions are always of interest because of his own personal appreciation of beauty in nature and the ease and fluency with which he describes what he sees. In 1893 he first visited the Everglades of Florida and on reaching the state he fitted out a boat and cruised along the coast, penetrating the Everglades to a considerable distance. He also visited the Seminole tribes of Indians living in that state and made a collection of shells along the coast. He mastered the art of a taxidermist for his own gratification and collected many specimens of natural history. Many traits of the Seminole Indians now known to the general public were presented through his pen to the leading magazines, and appearing for the first time were widely read, eliciting much interest and attention. In his local collection of curiosities Mr. Evans has the only stalactite and stalagmite collection to be found in Logan county, taken from the cave near Mount Taber on the county line. He has a very fine collection of relics and mementos of his trips, which at his death will be given to the public, and a room in the new high school building of West Liberty has already been selected for

the purpose. In the summer of 1898 Mr. Evans assisted Professor Mills, state archaeologist, in the collection of pre-historic relics in this county and in locating of Indian mounds. Recently he has been engaged in the interest of the Moling Special, which he accompanied on two recent trips in 1902 to the rice fields of Texas and furnished descriptive writings of these trips.

Since the death of his father Mr. Evans has shown unusual business ability, being thrown upon his own resources and handicapped by his physical condition, he has not only gained a living, but has won a comfortable home and is also the owner of a business block in West Liberty, which he has acquired through his own business foresight and enterprise. He started out auditing accounts and opening books for various firms. In West Liberty he has been active in public affairs, serving as city clerk. The duties of that office, together with his auditing work, occupied his attention from 1893 until 1899. In December, 1899, he became secretary of the Building & Loan Association and has since held the office and conducts the business of the association at the present time. This enterprise has prospered and its assets are now seventy-three thousand dollars. In 1890 Mr. Evans was also appointed census enumerator for Liberty township.

In March, 1896, occurred the marriage of Mr. Evans and Miss Emma S. Walker, of Bowling Green, Ohio, and they have an adopted daughter Eva. Mr. Evans has many warm friends in West Liberty and is held in high regard by all with whom he has come in contact. Character and ability will come to the front anywhere. Many a man has been buffeted by fortune and has had almost unsurmountable obstacles

thrust in his path, but perseverance and ability have cleared these away and he has progressed toward success and at the same time has commanded the admiration and good will of those who have been witnesses of his career. Such has been the life work of Harry M. Evans.

HUGH H. NEWELL.

Hugh H. Newell is a member of the Logan county bar, practicing in Bellefontaine, where the firm of Chamberlain & Newell is widely and favorably known. He is yet a young man, his birth having occurred in Union township, Logan county, June 4, 1866. His father, John Newell, was born in 1826 in this county and represented one of the old pioneer families. The paternal grandfather came to the county about 1810 and from the government secured a tract of land which has never since been surveyed, it having remained continuously in possession of the family. John Newell carried on agricultural pursuits through his entire life and died in Logan county in 1893. In early manhood he had wedded Maria Harner, who is still living on the old family homestead. They became the parents of nine children, six of whom are living and are residents of this county. These are John H.; William C.; Harry E.; Mary L., the wife of Laurence F. Freer; Hugh H., of this review; and Anna B., the wife of E. P. Chamberlain. The father was quite prominent in public affairs as well as in business circles and became one of the prosperous and progressive agriculturists of this section of the

state. At the time of his death he owned about six hundred acres of valuable land in Logan county and he was an extensive stock-raiser and buyer. For twenty-six consecutive years he filled the office of township treasurer, being chosen to the position on the Republican ticket. An exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and he was also a member of the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Having acquired his preliminary education in the district schools, Hugh H. Newell entered the Ohio Normal School at Ada, in which he was graduated in 1888. Wishing to make the practice of law his life work, he afterward entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1896, and in that year he was admitted to the bar in Columbus. He then began practice in Bellefontaine and is now a member of the law firm of Chamberlain & Newell, which has a large and important clientage. His course in the court room is characterized by a calmness and dignity that indicates reserve strength. He is always courteous and deferential toward the court, kind and forbearing toward his adversaries. His handling of his cases is always thorough, comprehensive and accurate; his analysis of the facts is clear and exhaustive; he sees without effort the relation and dependence of the facts and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined forces upon the point they tend to prove. Mr. Newell not only derives a good income from his practice, but is also the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and ten acres in Union township, which is cultivated under his supervision.

In his political views a stalwart Republican, he has labored earnestly for the success of his party and has served as ward committeeman from the Fourth ward, and for several years he served in the position of treasurer of Union township. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, of the chapter, council and commandery, and he belongs to the lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows' Society and his membership relations also include the Knights of Pythias and the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Korassan.

His home life is very pleasant. On the 17th of October, 1900, he wedded Miss Sarah A. Haupt, a native of Pennsylvania, and they now have an interesting little daughter, Lydia Frances. Both Mr. and Mrs. Newell are widely known in Logan county and their circle of friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintance.

SAMUEL DETRICK.

At an early epoch in the development of Logan county the Detrick family was established within its borders, its members bearing all the hardships and trials of pioneer life and aiding in laying broad and deep the foundation for the present progress and improvement of the county. In the work of development Samuel Detrick has borne an important part and for many years he has carried on farming and stock-raising in Union township.

A native of Virginia, he was born in Rockingham county, July 11, 1827, and is a son of Peter and Susan (Kauffman) Detrick, probably natives of the same coun-

ty, where they were married and continued to reside until October, 1829, when they came to Ohio. After spending four weeks in Clark county, during which time the father was looking around for a good location, they settled in Harrison township, Logan county, on the farm now owned by Andrew Detrick, formerly known as the John Royer farm, on the Bellefontaine and Silver lake pike about one mile west of the fairgrounds. There he made his home for one winter and the following spring purchased one hundred and three acres of land now owned by the heirs of Levi Koons. After residing there for two years he bought the farm in the northeast corner of Union township, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, and upon that place he spent the remainder of his days. When it came into his possession there was a double log house upon the place and about two years later he built a two-story hewed log house, which was his home until called to his final rest. When the property came into the hands of our subject's brother, he tore down that building and erected a more modern frame residence. As the years passed the father added to his land until he became the owner of three hundred and twenty acres and was numbered among the substantial citizens of his community. He took no active part in politics but voted the Democrat ticket until after the Civil war when he joined the ranks of the Republican party. Religiously he was a member of the German Baptist church, and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He died in 1867, at the age of sixty-eight years, and his wife passed away about ten years later, at the age of seventy-three.

In the family of this worthy couple were

nine children who reached manhood and womanhood, namely: Sallie married Jacob Shawver and died leaving two children but only one grew up, Samuel, who was killed by falling from a building in DeGraff. David, who was in the one-hundred-day service during the Civil war, married Deborah Harmon and both were murdered at their home in August 1898, though no clew of their murderers was ever found. Samuel is the next of the family. John married Jane Commons and now lives at the Soldiers' Home in Sandusky. He was also in the the one hundred day service. Susan first married Moses King and after his death wedded Jacob L. Frantz. She died in October, 1902. Barbara is the wife of Fred Mohr and lives in Union township. Elizabeth is now the widow of Rudolph Yoder and resides in Union township. Lydia first married Jonathan D. Yoder and second Henry Lipp, and makes her home in De Graff. Peter married Salina Shawver and lives in the Carter addition to Bellefontaine. He owns the old homestead farm.

Amid pioneer scenes Samuel Detrick grew to manhood upon his father's farm and received a fair education in the schools of the neighborhood. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-one years of age and then began working for others at wood-cutting and rail-making. In this way he secured a start in life and was at length able to purchase eighty acres of land adjoining his father's farm. The log house which had previously stood there had been burned down and Mr. Detrick erected a story and a half frame residence, which was his home for ten years. At the end of that time he built a new house, twenty-eight by forty feet, with an "L," and one story and a half in height, where he lived

until seven years ago, removing to his present home in 1895. It is a good house on seven acres of ground. Throughout life he has successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising and at different times has owned several farms but has since disposed of all his property with exception of one hundred and forty-three acres.

On the 10th of August, 1851, in Harrison township, Mr. Detrick was married by Rev. Buckley, of the Lutheran church, to Miss Anna Maria Shawver, who was born and reared near Galion, Crawford county, Ohio, though our subject became acquainted with her in Harrison township, this county. Her parents were John and Rebecca (Rinehart) Shawver. She died April 23, 1880, and was laid to rest in the Philadelphia church-yard in Union township.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Detrick were born fourteen children, of whom twelve reached years of maturity. Joseph E. wedded Mary Snyder and resides in Logan county. John S. married Nellie McMillen and lives two miles west of Maplewood in Shelby county, Ohio. Susan M. is the wife of John Ziegler, whose home is near West Liberty in Champaign county. Mary A. is the widow of Andrew Rausenberger of Union township, Logan county, who died March 31, 1900. Rebecca is the wife of Uriah Hartzler and also lives in Union township. Emma married John Strough and resides in the same township. Ida is keeping house for her father. Samuel E. married Mollie Dackebach and lives in Union township. Calvin B. married Nettie Longfellow and makes his home in Pleasant township. Laura A. is the wife of Samuel Fultz, a resident of Bellefontaine. May G. married Rolandas Fultz,

and lives in Union township. Anna M. is the wife of Charles Dackebach, of Champaign county.

Mr. Detrick cast his first presidential ballot in 1856 for James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, but in 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln and has since affiliated with the Republican party. He has served as trustee of Union township and filled the office of justice of the peace. Of the many cases which he tried only one was appealed to the higher courts and there his judgement was sustained. Religiously he is identified with the Brethren church and his life has ever been in harmony with his professions. He stands high in the community where he has so long made his home and those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends, no citizen in his community being more honored or esteemed.

GEORGE FRANKLIN McLAUGHLIN.

The early settlers of Logan county will remember George F. McLaughlin, and his name deserves to be inscribed on the pages of the county's history, for he built the first school house of Bellefontaine and conducted a school therein for eight years. He was born in Maryland, a son of William McLaughlin, a native of Scotland, and the founder of the family in this country. By occupation he was a farmer and he died in Oldtown, Maryland, at the age of eighty years.

George F. McLaughlin acquired a good education and when a young man came to Ohio, where he engaged in teaching school. He was married in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, to Miss Ro-

sanna F. Monroe, a native of Virginia. She, too, was of Scotch descent, a daughter of James Monroe, who was a nephew of James Monroe, the president of the United States. Prior to his marriage Mr. McLaughlin engaged in teaching school at various places, including the school on King creek, Champaign county, and also one on the Miami. In 1836 he came to Bellefontaine to visit a friend, Boston Sharver, whose son had been a student in his school. Mr. Sharver urged him to take charge of a school in Bellefontaine, but the prospects were not very promising, as in a letter written to his mother July 25, 1836, he says:

"This man, Mr. Sharver, has been trying to get me to come to this town ever since we became acquainted, but I thought I would never like the place and, moreover, there is no school house. It is quite a large place and on that account I would not teach, because they had no house for the purpose. However, he would not let me rest until finally I bought a lot and built a house for that purpose. Not that I thought it would be a great benefit to get there to teach school, but I thought it would be a property I would not lose by and perhaps make something by it. Accordingly I have erected a first-rate two-story brick house, twenty by thirty feet, with nine windows and a door in each story."

This letter is now in possession of Dr. McLaughlin, of Springfield, a son of George F. McLaughlin. The foundation of the building was of stone and was so laid that it extended into the room on all sides, and this was used as seats for the pupils.

Thus Mr. McLaughlin built the first

school house erected in Bellefontaine, and the building, which is located near the old cemetery, is still standing.

He continued to conduct this school for about eight years, and it was while here that he was married. His wife took an active part in the school work during the remainder of the time that they had charge, but Mr. McLaughlin's work was suddenly terminated by three days' illness of pneumonia soon after his marriage, for he died in 1845 at the comparatively early age of forty-four years. By his marriage he had but one child, Dr. J. T. McLaughlin of Springfield. All through his life he was an earnest believer in the teachings of the Bible, and his was a career in consistent harmony with his religious belief. He was a man greatly respected and honored by all and though long years have passed since he was called to the home beyond, he is yet remembered by those of the early pioneers who still remain in Bellefontaine. After the death of Mr. McLaughlin his widow married Dr. Alexander Holmes Baldridge and they have three children.

JOHN M. COST.

John M. Cost, a farmer and dealer in cattle, living a mile and a half southwest of Quincy, was born in Miami township, Logan county, September 7, 1841, a son of John E. and Hannah (Confer) Cost. The father, a pioneer of this county, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and was nine years old when taken to Greene county, Ohio, by his parents, John and Rachel (Souder) Cost. The grandfather

was a distiller and established a distillery in Greene county, where he also became the owner of a large tract of land in Bath township. He also owned a large tract in Shelby county, Ohio. He was the second in a family of thirteen children, and although they were reared to the manufacture of whisky, none ever became intemperate, and Mr. Cost says he has yet to hear of the first member of the family who ever became a drunkard.

The father of our subject received a common school education and was married in Greene county to Miss Confer, who was reared near Yellow Springs, a daughter of Michael Confer, who moved with his family from near Hagarstown, Maryland. Soon after his marriage John Cost came with his wife to Logan county and entered land from the government, settling in the midst of the forest. The original entry covered one hundred and twenty-three acres, and there in the midst of the green woods the father developed his farm and reared his family. There were four children, two sons and two daughters, but the latter died in infancy. George A., the younger of the sons, now resides on the old home place in Miami township. He married Susan Shipley and has three children, John P., who wedded May Haines and has a son, George; Etta, the wife of Charles Kreglow, of Miami township; and Stella. John Cost was a Whig in political views until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks and continued to support it until called to his final rest in 1891. He held various township offices, including that of treasurer, in which capacity he served for many years. He was also an officer in the Reformed church, in which he held membership.

In his boyhood John M. Cost attended the public schools, but says that he never studied astronomy save at night when he lay upon his back in bed and watched the stars through the holes in the roof of the log house. Until twenty-one years of age he gave his services to his father, who, had become the owner of four hundred acres of land, and he then began to operate the home farm on shares.

As an assistant and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Louisa Chambers, and they were married in Miami township March 6, 1862. They began their domestic life in a log cabin on the farm where he now lives, the land then belonging to his father. A daughter was born to them, Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Lilley, of Vandalia, Illinois. After two years of happy married life the young wife and mother died, and on the 26th of March, 1867, Mr. Cost married Mrs. Rhoda A. Wilkinson, nee McCalla, who was born in Athens county, Ohio, July 1, 1844, a daughter of Shadrack and Frances (Buell) McCalla. Her mother was a daughter of William H. and Lavina A. (Rogers) Buell and a granddaughter of Judge Joseph Buell, of Marietta, Ohio. He was a descendant of William Buell, who settled at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1636. Her mother, Lavina A. Rogers, was a daughter of Joel and Melcha Rogers, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and a niece of Rev. Jacob Young, a pioneer Methodist Episcopal preacher. Mr. and Mrs. McCalla were married in Columbiana county, Ohio, and the former was of Irish extraction, while the latter belonged to an old New England family. David McCalla, the grandfather of Mrs. Cost, was born on the Emerald Isle and on coming to America settled in Colum-

biana county. In 1856 Shadrack McCulla brought his family to Logan county and purchased land in Miami township, near Quincy, where Mrs. Cost was reared. She was first married September 24, 1863, to William K. Wilkinson, who was a soldier and became a member of Fremont's body guard. He died of typhoid fever while in the one hundred day service at Hampton, Virginia.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cost have been born four children. William H., born June 14, 1868, wedded Mary Luken, by whom he had two children, Helen and Grace, and after the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Georgia Finegan, nee Mawhorr. Joseph B., born September 13, 1870, was married March 10, 1895, to Luella Bruce, by whom he has three children, Kenneth Stanley, Joanna and Catharine. He is farming upon the old homestead. The next child died in infancy. Frances, born November 10, 1881, received her education in the Quincy high school.

Mr. Cost is a Republican, as are his sons, but none of the family have ever been office-seekers. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church at Quincy, as do his wife and daughter, and from his earliest connection with the church he has been one of its trustees. Their home, a two-story brick residence, was erected by Mr. Cost in 1875 and is one of the substantial homes of this portion of the county. The farm, too, is well improved in all particulars and its excellent equipments indicate the enterprise of the owner, who studies closely modern farming methods and readily adapts the best of he has one hundred and sixty-six acres, these to his own use. In the home farm

and he also owns another farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, while his wife has thirty-five acres.

JOSEPH B. MOHR.

Joseph B. Mohr, who is the senior member of the firm of Mohr and Carter, job printers of Bellefontaine, doing business under the name of the Commercial Printery, was born in this city March 21, 1867, and is a son of Joseph Jay and Esther Elizabeth (Brown) Mohr. The father was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, and came to Logan county prior to 1840. He first resided in Union township and afterward removed to Bellefontaine, where he is still living. His wife is also a native of the Buckeye state and unto them were born seven children. The following are yet living: Charlotte, wife of Edward McLaughlin; Elizabeth Rozelle, wife of Joseph Pfeiffer; Autie, wife of A. J. Scott, and Joseph B.

In the schools of Bellefontaine Joseph B. Mohr obtained his education and in 1873 started out upon his business career, wherein by the exercise of perseverance and diligence he has attained to a creditable position. He was first employed in the bakery of J. C. Venable and in 1874 he entered the Index printing office, owned by the firm of Bowman & Roebuck, with whom he remained for about five years. He was afterward employed at wood carving for the firm of Chester & Haviland, with whom he also continued for five years, after which he returned to the printing business, and was with the firm of Roebuck & Brand until the 6th of September, 1899. He then entered into

partnership with P. W. Carter under the firm style of Mohr & Carter, and established the Commercial Printery, in which they have since conducted a large, growing and now profitable job printing business. They are prepared to do excellent work in their line, having a well equipped office, together with a thorough understanding of the trade, and in the three years' existence of the firm they have secured a good patronage, which is constantly growing in volume and importance.

For ten years Mr. Mohr was engaged in military service as a member of the Ohio National Guard and was then honorably discharged in May, 1898. Socially he is connected with Wilfred Lodge No. 167, K. P., and with the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is a progressive business man, who believes in advancing with the times, and through his persistency of purpose and capability he has gained a creditable standing in business circles.

IRVIN WESLEY HURST.

Irvin Wesley Hurst, who was widely and favorably known in Logan county as a representative farmer of Richland township, was born in this county July 4, 1868, and died November 22, 1897. He was not yet thirty years of age, and his loss in the community was deeply felt. He had always lived in this locality. His father, John E. Hurst, was also a native of Logan county, his natal day having been May 2, 1848. He had obtained a common school education and afterward became a farmer, actively connected with agricultural inter-

ests in the county of his nativity. On the 28th of November, 1867, he wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Ruby, who was born in this part of Ohio, November 31, 1838. Their children were Irvin W. and Laura Belle, who was born April 26, 1870, and is now the wife of Frank Long, a farmer residing in Indiana. The father, John E. Hurst, votes with the Republican party and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He has always lived in this section of Ohio and throughout his entire life has carried on agricultural pursuits.

Irvin W. Hurst was reared upon the home farm in Richland township and at an early age began to assist his father in the work of the fields. When a youth of six years he entered the public schools of the neighborhood, pursuing his studies until fourteen years of age. He began farming on his own account near Belle Center and had already attained a creditable position as a representative of agricultural interests when his life's labors were ended.

He was united in marriage January 14, 1891, to Miss Myrtle N. Hammond, who was born September 8, 1868, in Logan county, Ohio. Her father, W. W. Hammond, was born October 28, 1845, in this county and obtained a common school education. When sixteen years of age he put aside his text books and after arriving at years of maturity he was united in marriage to Miss Fidelia Wilson, who was born July 27, 1842. They had but one child, Myrtle N., who is now the widow of Irvin W. Hurst. The mother of Mrs. Hurst died in 1877. Mr. Hammond is an earnest Democrat in his political views and he belongs to the Disciples church.

His father, Luke H. Hammond, was born October 15, 1803, and was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Jones, a native of Clark county, Ohio. Their family numbered six children, Martin J., Louisa, deceased; Lucy H., Mattie, Louis H. and W. W.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hurst was blessed with three children, Mabel E., born October 25, 1892; Homer W., born December 1, 1895, and Ethel T., born August 3, 1897. All are with their mother. After his marriage, in order to provide for his family, Mr. Hurst carried on farming and his earnest labor resulted in securing good crops, and thus he each year secured a desirable financial return from his labors. He gave his political support to the Republican party and was a young man whose worth was widely acknowledged. He died November 22, 1897, upon his farm and his loss was deeply regretted by many friends as well as by his immediate family. He left his family in comfortable circumstances, Mrs. Hurst having a good farm which she inherited from her mother, but she sold the property after the death of her husband and removed to Liberty township, where she has since resided. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hurst were members of the Disciple church at Belle Center, but Mrs. Hurst is now a consistent member of that denomination at Bellefontaine.

P. W. CARTER.

P. W. Carter, one of the owners of the Commercial Printery, of Bellefontaine, was born on June 1, 1863, near this city and on both the paternal and maternal side comes

of old families of Logan county. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Carter, a sturdy pioneer who it is said attended school but twenty-three days in his life and that after his marriage. He and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal church under John Strange, one of the first preachers in Logan county and ever afterward lived earnest christian lives. Another fact worthy of mention is that during the nineteenth century there occurred among the descendants of Samuel Carter but two deaths between the ages of five and seventy years. Samuel Carter died at the age of eighty-three years and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Powell, passed away at the age of seventy-four years.

John Carter, the father of our subject, was born June 27, 1826, in the old family home which stood near the water works on South Main street in Bellefontaine. He was reared to farm life and on the 3d of June, 1849, he married Miss Janet Royer, who came to Ohio from Rockingham county, Virginia, when five years of age. The wedding took place at the Carter home near Twin Lakes and for forty-three years they resided on the farm where their marriage was solemnized. Seven children were born to them, of whom five are yet living and are residents of Bellefontaine. These are: Andy, Anson and P. W. Carter, Mrs. B. F. Detrick and Mrs. William Funk.

For thirty years the father, John Carter, engaged in teaching school, his last term as an educator being in 1876. He also engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the construction of pikes under contract, and in all his business affairs he was just, honorable and successful, and industry was one of his marked characteristics. When twelve years of age he united with the Methodist

Episcopal church and was always a consistent and devoted member. He considered it one of his greatest privileges and pleasures to attend church services and for many years he acted as leaders of the hymns in the old Lake Branch church. For a number of years he was also an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. He was blessed with a strong constitution and until about sixty years of age enjoyed excellent health. He then suffered from a peculiar affliction, the circulation ceasing in one foot. Finally this member had to be amputated in 1888, after which his health improved. Seven years later, however, he was attacked with a similar disease in the remaining foot and this also had to be amputated. He bore the affliction, however, without complaint and never was heard to utter an impatient remark concerning it. In 1900, however, other complications set in and on the 25th of April of that year he passed away. "Why need I complain," he asked. "For sixty-two years I was blessed with health and I have much to be thankful for. I am in the hands of my best friend." An obituary published at the time of his death contained this estimate of his character: "Of John Carter it is true that he knew the right and dared maintain it, and strong were his convictions and ever on the side of right could he be found, and ever was he its vigorous champion. But more, he was a Christian, the highest style of man. Of friends he had many. His manner was genial. He was without guile or deceit. He was true. He was talented, and many are articles from his pen published in the Daily Examiner of Bellefontaine. Mainly they had to do with the early days of Bellefontaine, but whatever the subject there was always interest in what he wrote,

originalty, and a peculiar something which made his contributions always welcome to the publishers and relished by the readers. He was young in heart to the last and the home he founded extended particular cheer to the young because he was interested in the young people and fortunate to a degree in guiding aright all the young people coming in contact with him. His influence was strong and he exerted it wisely."

P. W. Carter, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the country schools. He began learning the printer's trade in the office of the Republican of Bellefontaine on the 10th of March, 1881, and completed his apprenticeship in 1885. He worked on the Mansfield Ohio News from June, 1885, to May 1886, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed by the American Press Association. He worked for the firm nine years, seven years of which were in the capacity of telegraph editor being in Columbus, Ohio, the largest part of the time. In 1895 he returned to Bellefontaine and in 1899 joined J. Burt Mohr in the establishment of the job printing office known as the Commercial Printery at the corner of Main street and Chillicothe avenue. The partners are both men of excellent business ability, sound judgement and thorough understanding of the trade, and the excellent work which is the output of their establishment has secured them a growing and profitable patronage.

On the 6th of June, 1900, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Henning of West Liberty, Ohio, a daughter of Robert and Nancy Isabelle (Alcott) Henning. This union has been blessed with two children, Robert E. and Lurlyn.

Mr. Carter is a member of Bellefontaine

Lodge No. 209, F. & A. M., also member of Willis Chapter, No. 131, R. A. M., of Cincinnati, and Logan Council, No. 85, R. & S. M.

WILLIAM W. RIDDLE.

William W. Riddle, a practitioner at the bar of Logan county, was born in Bellefontaine September 27, 1868, and is a son of John M. Riddle, whose birth also occurred in Logan county. He now has two living sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Deemy, of Bellefontaine, and Mrs. Margaret Gorton Scarff, also of this city.

In the schools of Bellefontaine William W. Riddle obtained his literary education and was graduated in the high school with the class of 1886. He afterward pursued a classical course in the Wooster University at Wooster, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of A. B., and the same year he pursued a course in the Cleveland Commercial College. Then entering the Cincinnati Law School, he mastered the branches which form its curriculum and was graduated there in 1892 with the degree of LL. B. In January of the following year he established his office in Bellefontaine, where he has since practiced. He was elected city attorney in 1895, re-elected in 1896 and in 1902 he was again chosen for the same position, serving four years in that capacity. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a good business and made him very

successful in its conduct. He makes his specialty office consultation and probate work. He is now solicitor for and a director of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association of Bellefontaine and is also a director and vice president of the People's National Bank of Bellefontaine.

Mr. Riddle was married on the 10th of August, 1897, to Miss Elizabeth Shaw, of Unionbridge, Maryland, and they have two children, Mary Elizabeth and an infant daughter. Mr. Riddle is a stalwart Republican and belongs to several civic societies, being a Mason, an Elk and a Knight of Pythias. In the lodge of the last named organization he is a past chancellor and is also connected with the Sons of Veterans.

ABRAHAM P. WYLIE.

Abraham P. Wylie is numbered among the native sons of Logan county, his birth having occurred in Richland township July 29, 1845. He has lived continuously in this county with the exception of one year and his early education was obtained in the old log school house of that time. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth Jane (Patterson) Wylie. The father was born in Pennsylvania and when a young man came to Ohio, locating in Richland township, Logan county, where he purchased the farm on which he spent his remaining days with the exception of a brief interval of two years. He devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits and stock raising. For two years he resided at Northwood in order to give his youngest son better educational facilities.



In politics he was a Republican, but he never sought or desired political preferment, yet he was a man of public spirit, interested in everything pertaining to general progress and improvement. He held membership in the Reformed Presbyterian church, in which he was an active worker, and he died when about sixty-seven years of age. His widow still survives at the age of eighty-four years and makes her home in Belle Center. She was born in Ohio only a few months after her parents came from Ireland to this country. They settled in Logan county and her father, Abraham Patterson, lived and died here. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wylie were born twelve children, seven of whom still survive, our subject being the fourth in order of birth.

Abraham P. Wylie remained upon the old family homestead until 1864, when at the age of nineteen years he offered his services to the government and was assigned to duty with Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Ohio. He served for one hundred days and was discharged at Columbus. After his return from the war he again took up his abode on the home farm, but later turned his attention to the operation of a sawmill in McArthur township, continuing there for about two years. He afterward spent two years in the Patterson neighborhood and then removed the mill to the home farm in Richland township, where he operated it for two years. On the expiration of that period he went to Hardin county, Ohio, where he built a sawmill, which he conducted for two years, and in 1871 he came to Belle Center, moving the mill to this place.

Later he erected his present mill

which he has since operated, conducting a good business. He also built a large and substantial residence in the village on Buckeye street and he likewise owns a stove mill in Wyandot county, which is managed by his son.

In 1867 Mr. Wylie was married in Richland township to Miss Sarah E. McCormell, who was born in Greene county, Ohio, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church. To them have been born two children, Robert J. K., who was born in Richland township, on the old home farm, in 1868, was educated in Belle Center and also in the Nelson Business College at Springfield. He is now managing his father's mill in Wyandot and resides at Marseilles. He wedded Miss Mary Stough, a daughter of William Stough, a groceryman of Bellefontaine, and they have two children, William A. and David G. Maggie Belle, born in Belle Center, is the wife of John C. Todd, who is now employed by her father. They have two children, Eleanor and Franklin Abraham. Mr. Todd was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, July 28, 1859, and lived at the place of his birth until he had attained his majority, and in 1892 he came to Belle Center and joined Mr. Wylie in business. He is a son of John and Jane (Coulter) Todd. His parents were born in Ohio county, West Virginia, and removed thence to Guernsey county, Ohio, where the father purchased a farm and carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-six years and nine months. The mother passed away about seven years ago when eighty-three years old. John C. Todd and Maggie B. Wylie were married December 20, 1893.

Like her parents, they are members of the United Presbyterian church.

Our subject has long been a Republican in politics and is deeply interested in the success and growth of his party, but has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking. His attention is given to his business affairs, which have been capably and honorably conducted, and he has found the manufacture of lumber to be a business which yields a good profit when superintended by a man of enterprise and diligence.

SAMUEL JAMES PUSEY.

The subject of this review is now engaged in farming in Jefferson township, his home being at the edge of Zanesfield. A native of Logan county, he was born on the 28th of January, 1848, on the Ludlow road, three miles south of Bellefontaine, and is a son of John and Sally (Fair) Pusey, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His parents were married in Bellefontaine, having come to Ohio in the '30s, and for many years the father operated a sawmill on the Ludlow road. After the death of his wife, which occurred in 1887, he made his home with his children and passed away at the residence of Mrs. Lucinda Gates in DeGraff in March, 1897. He was a supporter of the Democratic party and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having fought for the preservation of the union during the Civil War. In the winter of 1861-2 he enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, which was mostly engaged in capturing deserters. Injuring his arm in a fall, Mr. Pusey was

unfitted for further service and was consequently honorably discharged in 1862 and returned home.

Samuel J. Pusey is the second in order of birth in a family of five children, the others being as follows: Maria, the wife of John Austin, of Harper, Ohio; George, a resident of Marion, Indiana; Lucinda and Eliza, twins, the former the wife of Alexander Gates, of Bellefontaine, and the latter the wife of Ferman Wadkins, who lives near Greenfield, Ohio.

Our subject began his education in an old brick school house on the Ludlow road, and later was a student in the school on Liberty pike, the fairgrounds school and the Union school in Bellefontaine. Laying aside his text books at the age of thirteen years, he then worked by the month as a farm hand for some time, and since his marriage has continued to engage in farming and stock raising on his own account.

On the 12th of March, 1872, at the home of his father, Mr. Pusey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Townsend, who was born in Pickrelltown, Logan county, on Christmas day, 1849. Her parents were Seneca and Eliza (Downing) Townsend, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively, their marriage was celebrated near Cadiz, Ohio, and for some years they made their home in Pickrelltown, where Mr. Townsend worked at the shoemaker's trade until called to his final rest in February, 1877. He voted with the Republican party and was a member of the Methodist church, as was also the mother of Mrs. Pusey, who died in March, 1865. Two years later the father married Mrs. Comfort (Hill) Green. All of his children, eight in number, were by the first union,

but only two are now living, these being Mrs. Pusey and Wesley Townsend, a resident of Zanesfield. Unto our subject and his wife were born five children, two of whom died in infancy. Charles born October 18, 1874, married Nancy Palmer, who died October 22, 1901, and he now lives with his father; Ottawa Leroy, born September 14, 1878, and Bessie Florence, born August 6, 1882, are also at home.

Mr. Pusey is independent in politics, supporting the men whom he believes best qualified for office, regardless of party lines. He takes quite an active interest in public affairs, however, and is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

LOUIS FOOS.

Louis Foos, now deceased, was an enterprising business man, self-made and progressive, and his life record contains many lessons well worthy of emulation. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 8, 1818. His father, Joseph Foos, was a native of North Carolina and wedded Margaret Phifer, who was born in Virginia, their marriage taking place in Madison county, Ohio, near Columbus. In that locality they located and the father there engaged in farming. His death occurred there in 1826 and his wife passed away in the same locality in 1830. He was a Whig in politics and represented his district in the state legislature several years. This worthy couple had five sons and a daughter, all of whom reached years of maturity and were married: William died in Springfield, Ohio; Augustus, a twin brother of Louis, also died in Springfield; Clara was the wife of

Thomas Norton and died in Springfield; and John is a retired capitalist of Springfield and the twin brother of Joseph Foos, who passed away in Winfield, Kansas.

Louis Foos pursued his education in the country schools of Madison county, Ohio, and by his own fireside. He was only twelve years of age at the time of his mother's death and previous to this time he had lost his father. The family then became scattered and Louis Foos secured a position on a farm in Madison county where he worked until sixteen years of age, when he went with his aunt, Clara Vance, to Illinois, making the trip on horseback. Soon after their arrival his uncle, Mr. Vance, died. Mr. Foos took up a claim, but he returned to Ohio and thereby lost the property as he had only partly completed a house on it. Later, however, he again went to Illinois and secured a claim near the present site of Rock Island, continuing as its owner until the year 1847, when he sold that property. At that time he became a resident of Logan county and purchased of his brother Augustus a general mercantile store in West Middleburg, which had been established a number of years before by their brother William. For eighteen years Mr. Foos conducted this business with good success. In 1863 he came to Bellefontaine and here engaged in buying and selling cattle and also conducting a wholesale dry goods and notions store in company with his son John. At one time he owned three farms near Middleburg and with his brother William was the owner of two thousand acres of land in Illinois. He and his brother held stock in a private bank in Springfield, Ohio, which was later made a national bank. Thus into various lines of business activity did Louis Foos direct his

energies and whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion. In 1879 he retired from active life, having in the meantime acquired a handsome competence. He and his brothers were forced upon their own resources when quite young owing to the death of their parents, but they early displayed the elemental strength of their character and all became wealthy and influential citizens of Ohio.

Louis Foos had to endure many hardships and privations during his early days, but perseverance enabled him to overcome all the obstacles in his path. While in Illinois he built a cabin on the banks of a river and one day when he was away from home the river rose much higher than usual and the water got into his flour barrel. Thus he was forced to live upon potatoes and fish for six months for he had no money with which to purchase another barrel of flour. On another occasion he received his pay for a summer's work in wild-cat money and when he reached St. Louis he found his money worthless and had to return for another start. After coming to Ohio he made many trips to Buffalo, driving horses, cattle and hogs across the country to the city market. While in business he never missed a single day in taking a load of produce to West Liberty and returning with merchandise, and with such regularity were his trips made that throughout Logan county his team and outfit became known as Foos' Express. During his residence in Middleburg there was little money in circulation and merchandise was exchanged for produce, which accounted for his sales of the latter. He also served for two terms as postmaster of Middleburg. In whatever relation of life he was found, he was ever

loyal to his duty and to the welfare of the community and his labors were of marked benefit to his locality.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Foos were born two children. Vida who became the wife of Charles Hangor, a hardware merchant of Iowa, by whom she had a son, Louis Frederick, who was born July 5, 1874, and married Dora Bean of Springfield, Ohio. He is now a lawyer of Cincinnati. John married Emma Allen of Bellefontaine in which city they are now residing and they have a daughter, Clara.

In his political views Mr. Foos was a Republican, but never held office, although he kept well informed on the issues and questions of the day. In the '50s he was made a Mason in East Liberty and his life was in harmony with the teachings and principles of the craft. He also belonged to the Christian church. In 1879 he retired from active business life and through his remaining days enjoyed a well merited rest. He passed away December 5, 1887, and his remains were interred in the cemetery of Bellefontaine. Mr. Foos was a man of sterling honor in business and of recognized reliability in all life's relations, and wherever he was known he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

J. M. SHAWBER.

Devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits, J. M. Shawber is operating a small farm in Rush Creek township. He was born in Ohio, August 30, 1850. His father, Daniel Shawber, was born February 3, 1821, in Crawford county, New Jersey, and was a carpenter and joiner, being con-

nected with building pursuits throughout his business career. He married Margaret Brokaw who was born March 14, 1817, in Crawford county, Ohio. This union was blessed with four children: Solomon, born November 20, 1814; Selena, born February 18, 1840; John, born August 31, 1850; and Viola Jane, born February 8, 1853.

The boyhood days of J. M. Shawber were quietly and uneventfully passed, the duties of the schoolroom and the pleasures of the playground occupying his attention until later years brought their demands in the way of business responsibilities and cares. When twenty-one years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade, thus following in the footsteps of his father and for four years he followed that vocation. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lavina Orabood, who was born in Union county, Ohio, January 22, 1856. Her father, Noah Orabood, was born in 1827, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Drake, was born in 1828. They became the parents of three children: Levi, born December 9, 1855; Mary Lavina, born January 22, 1856; and Abraham, born September 8, 1860.

Mr. and Mrs. Shawber began their domestic life in Union county, Ohio, near the village of Raymond, and there remained for two years. They then spent a year elsewhere, after which they returned to Union county, where they resided for twelve years. Their next place of residence was Findlay, Ohio, to which city they removed during the boom, continuing at that place for two years. Again they returned to the place where they had first lived and thence removed to Bellefontaine, where they resided for six years, then removing to Rushsylvania, where they are now living. Their

marriage has been blessed with four children: Earl, born October 8, 1875; Elmer, born July 22, 1882; Samuel, born September 10, 1895; and Alanson, born September 10, 1895.

His study of the political issues and questions of the day has led Mr. Shawber to give his support to the Republican party, for he believes that its platform contains the best elements of good government. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the church of Christ.

WILLIAM BLACK.

William Black, who is now living retired in Bellefontaine, Ohio, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1836, a son of William and Jane (Bell) Black. The father was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and when twenty-eight years of age crossed the Atlantic to America, settling first in Pennsylvania, whence he came to Logan county, Ohio, in June, 1837. He purchased a farm in Harrison township, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies until 1850, when he sold that place and bought property in Logansville and a small farm adjoining the village. While residing there he served as postmaster of Logansville. He remained there only a few years, however, and after a short residence at Pleasant Grove went to DeGraff, where he spent his last days with his daughter, Mrs. Mary Graffort, at whose home he died in 1874. In Mercer county, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Jane Bell, also a native of Ireland, her birth having oc-

curred in the county adjoining Tyrone. With her parents she came to the United States and located in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. She died in 1844. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Black were born the following children: Joseph, deceased; Ann Jane, deceased wife of Evan Baine; Mary Belle, now Mrs. Graffort; James, deceased; Isabel, who died in infancy; Rebecca Isabel, deceased wife of William Perrin, of Logansville; and William. The parents were both active and consistent members of the Methodist Protestant church and most estimable people.

The educational advantages of William Black were limited for at the age of fourteen he put aside his text books and began learning the harness-maker's trade under the direction of William Perrin, of Logansville, in order that he might provide for his own support. After two years he removed to Rochester, Indiana, where he worked at his trade, but subsequently took up his abode in Lewistown, Logan county, Ohio, where he was employed as salesman in a general store of Dearduff & Brother. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, where he was employed at harness-making until again coming to Logan county. Soon afterward he settled at Roundhead, Hardin county, where he opened a harness shop, which he conducted for a year and then sold out. Once more he took up his abode in Lewistown, where for two years he conducted a shop, and then located upon a farm in Logan county, carrying on agricultural pursuits for two years. He lived for a short time in Quincy, Ohio, and then again settled upon a farm in McArthur township, arriving there in 1860.

On the 13th of August, 1862, Mr. Black volunteered for service in the Civil war as

a member of Company I, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which command he started from Delaware, Ohio, for the front. He was appointed fourth sergeant on the 21st of August, and he participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Coteau, Sabine Crossroads, Spanish Fort and Mobile. He was always found at his post of duty, loyally defending the old flag, and after being mustered out at Mobile, Alabama, on the 7th of July, 1865, he received an honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio.

In the spring of 1870 Mr. Black came to Bellefontaine and for the twelve succeeding years he was employed in various planing mills in this city, after which he was successfully engaged in the grocery business for two years. In 1888 he retired from active business life and has since enjoyed a rest from further labor, for he is the possessor of a comfortable competence which supplies him with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. His pleasant residence at No. 605 West Sandusky street was erected by him in 1872 and has since been his home.

On the 23d of November, 1856, was celebrated the marriage of William Black and Nancy Jane Richardson, a daughter of Reuben and Rachel (Short) Richardson, who were well-to-do farming people of McArthur township. Her father died in 1861, at the age of sixty-one years, and her mother, who was a native of Fayette, Ohio, died at the age of eighty-two years. She came of an old Virginian family. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were born eight children but only two are living, Reuben and Mrs. Black. Those deceased are Cynthia Ann, Lydia Ellen, Henry, Christopher, Den-

nis and Zemeriah. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Black were born five children, but only one survives, Florence Roselle, the wife of William G. Short. Those who have been called to the home beyond are James Henry, Oliver Burton, Mary Alabell and Willie Willard. The parents are both members of the Christian church, and Mr. Black also holds membership with the Odd Fellows, and belongs to Reynolds Post, No. 441, G. A. R. While actively connected with business affairs he was always reliable, prompt and energetic, and in matters of citizenship he is as true and loyal to his country as when he wore the nation's blue uniform upon southern battlefields.

FRANKLIN N. DRAPER.

Franklin N. Draper is a worthy representative of the mercantile interests of West Liberty where he is dealing in boots, shoes, hats and caps. He was born in New York city, November 25, 1832, and is of English lineage, the ancestor of the family in America having come to the new world from Stamford, England, about 1640. In the course of years intermarriages brought English, German and French blood into the family. There seems to have been three Drapers who originally crossed the Atlantic to the United States and one brother located in New York, the second in Massachusetts and the third in Maryland. Two of these married and reared families. Gideon Draper, the grandfather of our subject, spent his entire life in New York and when about forty years of age he removed from New York city to Erie county, where in the midst of

the forest he hewed down the trees and developed a farm. He was a man of great physical vigor and strength and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-three years. Dr. Hiram Draper, the father of our subject, was born in the Empire state and, determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he was graduated in the Columbia Medical College. He then opened an office for practice in New York city where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1841, when he was but thirty-six years of age. He had married Miss Sophia Stevens, a representative of the old historic Stevens family of Connecticut. She was born in that state and after her husband's death came from the Empire state to Ohio. Her death occurred in West Liberty when she was eighty years of age. Of the family of six children, three are now living: Hiram; Amelia, the wife of W. B. Reid, of Connecticut; and Franklin N. The others died in childhood.

Franklin N. Draper was reared in Connecticut, but after the death of his father his mother removed with her family to her native state, our subject being then ten years of age. He attended the public schools and when a youth of fifteen years entered upon an independent career, since which time he has trusted entirely to his own business ability and enterprise for all that he has enjoyed and acquired. He was first employed as a dry goods clerk in Norwalk, Connecticut, for five years and on attaining his majority he came to Ohio in 1853 and accepted a position as salesman in the dry goods store of J. C. Brand of Urbana, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Connecticut and was engaged in the manufacture of

shoes in Darien, that state, where he remained for three years. He was then married and once more he came to Ohio, arriving in 1859. For a brief period he resided in Dayton and then came to West Liberty, where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, hats and caps and other furnishing goods and he is still conducting this enterprise. With one exception he is the oldest merchant of West Liberty in years of continuous connection with the trade interests here and he is accorded a liberal patronage which yields to him a good annual income. Of the first Building & Loan Association organization in West Liberty he became the president and continuously served in that capacity with the exception of one year during the period of its existence.

In 1859 Mr. Draper was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Holmes of Stamford, Connecticut, and unto them have been born the following named: Alice, now the wife of G. W. Stonebraker; Frank H.; Charles, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Bowling Green, Ohio; Catherine, the widow of W. R. Foust; A. Milne, of El Paso, Texas; Elizabeth; Mary F., the wife of Ira Packer of East Liberty; and Anna, who died at the age of five years. There are also twelve grandchildren all living. Mrs. Draper, the mother of these children, is a descendant of the old Holmes family that was established in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1640. Representatives of the name also located in Darien, buying a tract of land of the Indians. The ancestral home is still standing and is yet occupied for residence purposes.

In public affairs since coming to West Liberty Mr. Draper has taken an active

and helpful interest and his fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office. For several years he served as a member of the village council and for twelve years he was also township trustee and in the discharge of his official duties he has ever been prompt and reliable. Although he has reached the psalmist's span of three score years and ten he is yet an active factor in the business life of his adopted town and in a list of the prominent citizens of West Liberty Mr. Draper is always mentioned among the first.

JOHN P. HAMM.

Although a resident of Bellefontaine for but a brief period, in that time John P. Hamm gained many friends who deeply regretted his death. He passed away July 15, 1897, in Chicago, where he had gone for medical treatment. He was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1850, and was but five years old when he came to the United States with his parents, the family locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he received his literary education and also his musical training. At an early age he became connected with an orchestra and was only fifteen when he took charge of one. He was also a member of the Great Western Band of Pittsburg, a noted organization at that time and after attaining his majority had charge of several orchestras in large cities and was quite prominent in musical circles.

In 1884, at Ravenna, Ohio, Mr. Hamm was united in marriage to Miss Laura B. Huber, who was born near Uniontown,

Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Wright) Huber, the former a native of Tyrol, Austria, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hamm was born one daughter, Edna L., who is with her mother.

For a time Mr. Hamm conducted a cigar factory in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and from there removed to Bellefontaine in 1895 to take charge of the orchestra at the Grand Opera House. Later he embarked in the cigar business at this place and met with good success, manufacturing a brand known as the Cuban, which made his factory famous far and near. For a time he was in partnership with R. D. Lamb under the firm name of the R. D. Lamb Cigar Company, and since his death Mrs. Hamm, at the request of her husband, has carried on the business under the name of the Cuban Cigar Company, having charge of both the factory and the retail business. She has manifested exceptional ability in business affairs and is meeting with well merited success.

Mr. Hamm died of quick consumption brought on by severe injuries to his chest caused by lifting a box of tobacco in the cigar factory, of which he was not only a partner but also acting as foreman. The injuries brought on hemorrhages of the lungs and for several days his life hung by a single thread. Afterward, however, came slight improvement and for some time he lingered in poor health, but a week prior to his demise he left his home in Bellefontaine to go to Chicago, there to receive medical treatment. It was thought that he would not live to see the end of the journey but he survived the trip and was taken to the hospital but, though the best medical aid of the city was sum-

moned, no help could be rendered him and he died on the 15th of July, 1897.

Mr. Hamm was a member of the Lutheran church. During his residence in Bellefontaine he won high esteem and was recognized as a man of personal honor and of high standing as a musician. The Grand Opera House orchestra under his leadership became one of the best musical organizations Bellefontaine has ever known and he was a valued factor in musical circles and wherever he went he won friends by reason of his genial manner and kindly spirit as well as his ability as a musical artist. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in these organizations he also gained many friends.

WILLIAM CROCKETT HANCE, M. D.

William Crockett Hance, M. D., a homeopathic physician and surgeon who is successfully practicing in DeGraff, was born in Kenton, the county seat of Hardin county, Ohio, December 16, 1857, his parents being Dr. Joseph F. and Sarah (Turner) Hance. The father was born near Casstown in Miami county, Ohio, and pursued his education in Troy, after which he took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Abbott of Troy, further continuing his preparation for his chosen calling in the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, in which he was graduated in the class of 1849. He located at Quincy, Ohio, where he remained for three years and then went to Kenton, where he spent ten years. In the fall of 1862 he came to DeGraff, where his remaining days were

passed. His wife was born and reared in Kingston, Ohio, and it was probably in that locality that they were married. They became the parents of three children, the eldest being Turner B., who died in infancy, while the youngest was Luella Capitola, who is residing with the Doctor. The father had a very good practice and was a physician of broad reading and thorough information. In politics he was a Republican, but was never an office-seeker, and he belonged to the Baptist church. His death occurred April 20, 1887, and his wife passed away July 31, 1869, the remains of both being interred in the cemetery of DeGraff.

Dr. William C. Hance, whose name introduces this review, was but five years of age when his parents removed to DeGraff. Here he acquired his education and in 1877 he began reading for the profession to which he has since devoted his time and energies. In 1879 he entered the Pulte Medical College, where he pursued a three years' course and was graduated in 1882. He then began practice in DeGraff and it was not long before he had secured a liberal patronage, while through the passing years he has enjoyed a good business that is indicative of his skill in alleviating human sufferings. His reading has been broad and comprehensive and with readiness he adapts his knowledge to the needs of those who come under his professional care.

The Doctor is an earnest Republican who keeps well informed on the issues of the day and takes an active part in promoting the growth and success of his party. He has been a delegate to various conventions and his opinions therein carry weight. He belongs to Boggs Lodge, No.

292 F. & A. M., and to the chapter at Bellefontaine. He is also a member of Helmet Lodge, K. P., at DeGraff. In addition to his practice the Doctor owns a one-fifth interest in the Pheonix block, a three-story brick structure, ninety-two by sixty feet and containing forty-five rooms. It is used for hotel and other business purposes and was erected in 1894. Since that year Dr. Hance has also been a stockholder in the Bellefontaine Bridge Company. Having spent almost his entire life in DeGraff, he has a very wide acquaintance, his professional duties bringing him into contact with many, and the regard in which he is held is not the less the result of an upright character and genuine personal worth than of professional skill and ability.

JAMES E. McCracken.

James E. McCracken has taken no inconsiderable part in the upbuilding of Bellefontaine, having laid out three additions to the city and built and sold eleven houses here. He is now engaged in market gardening and is controlling a successful business, the constant growth of which is bringing to him very desirable financial returns. Mr. McCracken was born in Greene county, Ohio, April 22, 1849. His father, James B. McCracken, was at one time a real estate dealer of Greene county, whence, in 1858, he removed to Champaign county, residing there for eight years. He owned about eight hundred acres of land there which he afterward sold and in 1866 he came to Logan county, settling here in the fall of that year. He then purchased between five and six hun-

dred acres of land, including the present home of our subject. He had sixty-eight acres within the city limits of Bellefontaine. He died at the home of his son, J. E. McCracken, in June, 1878, while his wife passed away in February of the same year. There were eleven children in that family who reached mature years and eight are still living.

Mr. McCracken of this review was but nine years of age when his parents went to Champaign county and was a youth of seventeen when they came to Logan county. He lived upon the homestead until May, 1882, and has since engaged in market gardening, carrying on a business which was established by his brother. He has fifteen acres planted to garden products, having a greenhouse in which he produces early vegetables and also carries on farming elsewhere. He has a thorough understanding of the business and so carefully conducts his interests that they are bringing to him very creditable success. Mr. McCracken has laid out three additions to Bellefontaine, all supplied with modern improvements, with streets fifty feet wide and in the additions there are one hundred and fifty-one lots. He built eleven houses which he afterward sold and he has done much for the development of the city in this way.

On September 27, 1870, in this county, Mr. McCracken was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Cook, a daughter of Thomas Cook, who died in Bellefontaine in 1899. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Jane Dow and was a cousin of Duncan Dow, is still living. Mr. Cook has spent his entire life in Logan county and is a well known citizen of sterling worth. In his family were three sons

and two daughters, namely: Thomas J. and O. L., both residents of Bellefontaine; Charles C., who is residing near Huntsville, Ohio; Nannie, the wife of Dr. L. S. Phillips, of Belle Center, Ohio; and Mrs. McCracken. Unto our subject and his wife have been born five children: Arthur J., who is now a practicing physician located in East Haven, Indiana; Thomas C., who is a professor in Monmouth College of Monmouth, Illinois; Myrtle L., who has been teaching school for several years in Bellefontaine; Charles C., who is a teacher in Champaign county; and Mary Florence, who is in school and resides at home. All of the children except the youngest are graduates of the high school of this city. Arthur is also a graduate of Monmouth College and of the Medical College of Indianapolis and is now assistant physician to the medical staff of the Insane Asylum at East Haven, Indiana, the appointment coming to him unsolicited. Thomas was for seven years a successful teacher in the high school of Bellefontaine before moving to Monmouth.

In his political views Mr. McCracken is a stalwart Republican, and he and his family hold membership in the United Presbyterian church, in which he has served as an elder. They take an active interest in its work contribute liberally to its support and labor earnestly for the extension of its influence. Mr. McCracken is a friend of progress, believing in advancement along material, social educational and moral lines. Having but limited school privileges himself, he has provided his children with excellent opportunities in this direction, but no matter what advantages from family, friends or schools one may receive, marked success depends upon the man, and

in his business career Mr. McCracken has displayed marked ability which has resulted to his own prosperity and to the benefit of his city as well.

JONATHAN E. GREEN.

Jonathan E. Green is one of the young farmers of Logan county and his entire life has been spent here. He was born May 23, 1877, his parents being Elias and Deborah (Watkins) Green. His father, too, was a native of the Buckeye state, his birth occurring in Clinton county, Ohio, whence he removed to Logan county when he was forty years of age. In early life he had learned the blacksmith's trade and he worked at the forge and also at farming, making his home in Pickrelltown until his death, which occurred in 1882. He had wedded Miss Deborah Watkins and their children were: Albert; Samuel, who married Lottie McCardle; Mary, the wife of Fred Lutz; and Jonathan, who completes the family.

It is not difficult to imagine Jonathan E. Green as a farmer boy, making his way to the district schools there to acquire the education which has fitted him for life's practical duties. He continued to attend school until twenty years of age, when he put aside his text books and began farming on his own account, entering into partnership with his uncle, with whom he was connected until twenty-two years of age. He has since purchased what is known as the Freer place, upon which he has since lived and he now has here sixty-two acres of land pleasantly located in Monroe township. In connection with the

cultivation of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate he raises some very fine cattle, making a specialty of these. He has always believed in keeping good stock and he also believes in having ample provisions for the care of his stock and grain. He has therefore placed good improvements upon his farm and everything about his place is neat and attractive in appearance.

When twenty-two years of age Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle Short, a daughter of Lanson and Christine (Piper) Short. They are both well known in this community and need no special introduction to the readers of this volume, because they have a large circle of acquaintances in Logan county. Mr. Green has given careful consideration to political questions and as the result of his earnest thought he has come to the conclusion that the Republican party contains the best elements of good government. Its men and measures therefore receive his support on election days and his religious faith is indicated by his connection with the Society of Friends.

GEORGE W. EMERSON.

Death often removes from our midst those whom we can ill afford to lose, and it was a feeling of deep regret that o'er spread the community when it was learned that George W. Emerson had passed away for he was a man whose intrinsic worth of character was widely recognized. He had been an active and honorable member of the legal fraternity, was progressive and public spirited in citizenship and in pri-

vate life he manifested social qualities and a kindly spirit that endeared him to many friends. A native of Logan county, Ohio, he was born near East Liberty on the 19th of December, 1849. He had a half-brother and half-sister, J. D. Emerson, of Bellefontaine, and Mrs. Abbie Embrey, of North Lewisburg.

Having obtained his early education in the public schools, Mr. Emerson afterward pursued a classical course in the Hillsdale College of Hillsdale, Michigan, in which he was graduated in 1870. He was then in the engineering corps at the time of the first survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and afterward returned to Bellefontaine to study law with the firm of West, Walker & Kennedy. After acquiring a good knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence he was admitted to the bar in 1875. The following year he began practice in partnership with E. J. Howenstine, in which connection he continued until 1877, after which he practiced alone. In that year he was elected prosecuting attorney and was re-elected in 1879, a fact which indicated his fidelity to duty and his capability in office. He prepared his cases with great decision and fairness and was seldom, if ever, at fault in his application of legal principles to the point at issue. He made his clients' interests his own and his devotion thereto was proverbial. In addition to the practice of law he was a stockholder in the Bellefontaine Savings & Loan Association, and aided in its organization. He was also a stockholder in the Bellefontaine National Bank and he owned tenement houses which are still the property of Mrs. Emerson.

In 1885 occurred the marriage of Mr. Emerson and Miss Laura Nichols, who

was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and was brought to Logan county when a maiden of thirteen years. Her father, Isaac Nichols, died in Cedar county, Iowa, to which place he had removed in the early '60s. Her mother is still living. Mrs. Emerson has one brother living, Morgan J. Nichols, of Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Emerson was educated in the Bellefontaine schools and is a lady of culture and refinement, who, since her husband's death, has also displayed excellent business ability in the care of her property interests. She has three children, two sons and a daughter, Harold, Stanley and Mozelle, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and ten years.

In his political views Mr. Emerson was a stalwart Republican and for six years he served as a member of the city council, exercising his official prerogatives in support of every measure or improvement which he believed would contribute to the general good. He had firm faith in the principles of his party and delivered many campaign addresses in its behalf. He belonged to the Royal Arcanum and to the Masonic fraternity and his life was in consistent harmony with his professions as a member of the Presbyterian church. He passed away on the 26th of July, 1897, and was laid to rest in the Bellefontaine cemetery. At the time of his death he was his party's candidate for the office of state legislator, but died before the election. No man of the community was ever more respected or ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the esteem in which he was held. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action and true to every trust confided to his

care, his life was the highest type of Christian manhood. He was for many years in active practice at the Bellefontaine bar and comparatively few men endeared themselves to so great an extent to their professional associates and to those with whom they came in contact in the discharge of public duties.

MARTIN MILLER.

With the agricultural interests of Union township this gentleman has been long and prominently identified and now owns and operates a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which his entire life has been passed. Here he was born on the 31st of October, 1830, a son of Rev. Jacob and Diana (Huber) Miller, both natives of the Shenandoah valley, being born in Rockingham county, Virginia. His paternal grandparents were Martin and Magdalene Miller, and his maternal grandparents were John and Margaret Huber.

In 1831, when a young man, Rev. Jacob Miller came to Logan county, Ohio, and purchased the farm in Union township where our subject now resides. He then returned to Virginia, where he spent one year, and at the end of that time again came to the Buckeye state. Here he married Miss Diana Huber, who had come to Ohio with her mother in September, 1832, her father having previously died in the Old Dominion, and they spent one winter on the farm where our subject now lives. She had become acquainted with her husband in Virginia. After their marriage they made their home on the farm in

Union township purchased by Mr. Miller in 1830 or 1831, first occupying an old cabin which stood there when it came into his possession. Later he built a frame house, which stood until 1858, when it was torn away to make room for a two-story brick residence, twenty-eight by thirty-eight feet, containing eleven rooms, and subsequently a frame addition of one room was built in 1870 for the accommodation of the mother of our subject. She died December 12, 1880, and the father passed away October 14, 1866. In his political views he was a Democrat but seldom voted. He was a minister of the German Baptist church and labored untiringly to promote the cause of Christianity. Widely and favorably known throughout this section of the state, he left many friends to mourn his loss besides his immediate family.

Seven children were born to Rev. Miller and his wife, namely: Margaret, the wife of Amos Miller, of Bellefontaine; Elizabeth, who married Peter Harner and lives in West Liberty; Polly, wife of Hugh Newell, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume; Martin, of this review; Barbara, who wedded James B. Douglas and died in March, 1866; Abednego, a farmer of Union township; and Susan, who married Martin Mohr and resides in Lealman, Florida.

In the common schools near his home Martin Milles pursued his education, becoming familiar with the branches of learning which fit one for life's practical duties. He also received ample training in farm labor, early becoming familiar with the duties of field and meadow. He never left the parental roof and has never been absent from the old homestead a month

at a time. Soon after he attained his majority he and his only brother took charge of the farm and after the mother's death they purchased the interests of the other heirs. They also bought another farm and subsequently divided the property, our subject taking one hundred and sixty acres of the home farm as his share. This he has placed under a high state of cultivation, devoting his energies to the raising of crops best adapted to this climate. His business is well conducted and his careful supervision and capable management have brought to him success in his undertakings.

On the 17th of December, 1868, in Harrison township, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Beal, who was born in that township, April 13, 1850, a daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Colley) Beal, natives of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where they were reared and married. After the birth of two of their children her parents came to Ohio in 1835 and for a time lived north of Bellefontaine, where Mr. Beal bought land. Later he removed to Bellefontaine, where he was engaged in the tanning business for a number of years, and then located on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Harrison township which he had purchased. It was there that Mrs. Miller was born, the youngest in a family of ten children, seven of whom grew up and married: Benjamin, who lives in Bellefontaine; Sarah, who married Milton Mahan and lives in Nickerson, Kansas; David, a resident of Dayton, Kentucky; Malinda, who married David Nevin and died in South Bend, Indiana; Calvin B., who served for three years in the Civil war and is now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Sandusky;

Nancy, wife of Renrick Patterson, of Bellefontaine; and Mrs. Miller. To our subject and his wife were born three children but Jacob Eber and Olive May both died of scarlet fever about the same time, the former at the age of eight and the latter six years. Carrie Beal, the only one now living, is a graduate of the DeGraff high school and was also a student at Wittenberg College, Springfield, for about a year. She has successfully engaged in teaching school for one term in Harrison township and two terms in No. 1, Union township.

Mrs. Miller and her daughter are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and the former takes an active part in the Missionary Society. Mr. Miller has been a life-long Democrat and cast his first presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, but he has never sought or desired political office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests. He represents a worthy family that from pioneer days has been actively and honorably identified with the history of Logan county, and is held in high regard by all who know him.

DR. JOSEPH CANBY.

Dr. Joseph Canby was one of the pioneer physicians of Logan county, whose name is connected with the early history of this section of the state. He came here in 1826 and throughout his remaining days was a practitioner of medicine in this locality. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, April 14, 1781. His father, Samuel Canby, was a native of the Old Dominion and the mother of our subject was born in Kent county,

that state. Their marriage, however, was celebrated in Warren county, Ohio. The representatives of the Canby family in America are all descendants of Thomas Canby, who came to this country with William Penn. He was married three times and reared nineteen children. The Canbys are also lineal descendants of the Dutchess of York, Mary Canby having become the wife of the Earl of Clarendon. In religious faith the Canbys were Quakers, and Joseph Canby, the subject of this review, was the first to leave that church, identifying himself with the Swedenborgian denomination. One of the distinguished representatives of the family was General E. R. S. Canby, who was killed by the Modoc Indians, and to his memory a monument has been erected in Indianapolis, Indiana. He was a cousin of Dr. Canby of this review. Dr. Canby had three brothers and two sisters, namely: Samuel and John, who follow farming near Indianapolis; Israel, now deceased, who was a resident of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and served as secretary of that state; Sarah, who died in Missouri at the age of eighty-six years; and Beulah, who died in Ohio.

The Doctor pursued his literary education in the schools of Loudoun county, Virginia, and was afterward graduated in the oldest medical institution of Philadelphia. In early life he assisted his father who was engaged in the milling business in Kentucky. Subsequently he removed to Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, where he remained for a short time and then went to Piqua, Ohio, coming thence to Logan county in 1826. Here he resumed the practice of medicine amid pioneer conditions that made the following of his profession a difficult task. There were many Indians in Logan county

at that time, but the Doctor found that they were better in paying their bills than the white settlers. One Indian brought him a deer with the remark "Medicine man no pay no come."

The Doctor built up a very large practice which was continued up to the time of his death. When he was unable to leave his own bed patients were brought to him on cots that he might diagnose their case and prescribe for them. He was a deep and earnest student of his profession and kept abreast with the progress that was made by the medical fraternity during his day.

The Doctor was also a very progressive citizen interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and improvement of his community. The cause of education found in him a warm friend and he sent his children away to school that they might enjoy better educational facilities than were afforded in the community. This caused considerable talk and jealousy among his neighbors. His political support was given to the Whig party and fraternally he was connected with the Masonic order, having been made a Mason at Lebanon, Ohio. He was also a member of the Swedenborgian church.

Dr. Canby was twice married. On the 10th of January, 1808, he wedded Lida Pedrick and they became the parents of three children. Richard Sprague, the eldest, served as a member of congress from the eight Ohio district and was also a judge at Springfield, Illinois, for one term but would not accept a second term on account of having consumption. He died in Olney, Illinois, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Anna C. became the wife of Edward Kitchen, and died in Bellefontaine. Hannah married Dr. John Evans, who was the founder of Evanston, Illinois. On account of his

health he removed to Colorado, and was there elected governor of the state. He died about 1900. Having lost his first wife Dr. Canby was again married on the 4th of September, 1817, his second union being with Margaret Haines, of Warren county, Ohio. They had eight children, of whom one died in infancy. The others are as follows: Robert H. died in Bellefontaine, February 22, 1897. He was the father of Edward Canby, the multi-millionaire of Dayton, Ohio, who with his family is now making a trip around the world. John, who died in 1893, was superintendent of the Big Four Railroad Company for fourteen years. Mary became the wife of Henry Drake. Sarah B. died in 1860. Israel was a member of the legislature in Michigan for one term, but would not consent to again become a candidate. Noah H. is now proprietor of a fruit farm near Toledo, Ohio. Lydia C. resides at the home of her brother John's widow in Bellefontaine. Edward Canby, before mentioned as a multi-millionaire of Dayton, is a most generous and benevolent man, and at the present time is providing college educations for ten young men. Lydia C. Canby is one of the principal stockholders in the Bellefontaine National Bank, and also of the Union Telephone Company, of Logan county. Mrs. Canby, the wife of Dr. Canby, resided upon the line of the Big Four Railroad at an early day and was the only one between Bellefontaine and Sidney who would give the railroad men anything to eat. In consideration of her kindness in this regard, the company bought her a farm of nine hundred acres and gave her a life pass over their lines.

Dr. Canby passed away February 19, 1843, and was laid to rest in the Bellefontaine cemetery. His wife survived him un-

til August 7, 1862, when she, too, was called to her final rest. The Doctor's name is inseparably connected with the early history of Logan county. He came to this portion of the state in pioneer days when all was wild and was soon recognized as the loved family physician in many a pioneer household. The practice of his profession necessitated the endurance of many hardships and trials at that period when there were few roads and when homes were widely scattered, but he never failed to respond to the call of suffering humanity and did a beneficent work in Logan county during this early epoch.

REV. CHARLTON H. WELSH.

Rev. Charlton H. Welsh, who is now largely living retired in Belle Center, was through the years of his active business career connected with agricultural pursuits and the ministry. He is a native of Logan county, his birth having occurred in Pleasant township, January 26, 1843. The Welsh family is of Irish descent. The first American ancestor was John Welsh, who came to American when about nineteen years of age with the first Irish colonists. This was long prior to the Revolutionary war. He settled in Maryland and secured from the English government a tract of land a mile square, for which he paid a shilling per acre. Thereon he lived and died. His oldest son was John Welsh, who was born in Maryland and became the father of Nicholas H. Welsh, the grandfather of our subject.

Rev. Welsh is a son of Howard G. and Rachel A. (Fleming) Welsh. The father

was a native of Maryland and came to Ohio in 1837, when a young man. He settled in Champaign county, Ohio, where he resided for a year, following the occupation of farming. In 1838 in Pleasant township, Logan county, he purchased eighty acres of land, upon which he located, and then cleared it and there made a home for himself and family. He gradually added to this farm until he had eight hundred and eighty acres of land, all in Logan county, besides property in other counties. His life was most industrious, his business interests capably controlled and thus he won prosperity and an honorable reputation. He died upon the homestead in Logan county, at the age of seventy-eight years. At the time of his death he was a member of the Quaker church, but prior to that time had been a Baptist. He voted with the Republican party, took an active part in political work and interests and filled some of the offices in his township. His wife, who was also born in Maryland, came to Ohio with her parents prior to her marriage, the family settling in Cincinnati in 1829. She was a Presbyterian in her early religious faith but joined the Quaker church with her husband. Her death occurred when she was about seventy-six years of age, and both parents were buried in the cemetery in Pleasant township. In the family were eight children, of whom four are living. The family record is as follows: Caleb, who died at the age of thirty years; Nicholas Dorsey, who died at the age of twenty-seven; Ruth P., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Charlton H.; Matilda, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Stewart, of Lewisburg, Ohio; Rachel Ellen, the wife of William M. Mitchell, of Maplewood, Ohio; Milton, who died at the age of thirty-two years; and John, a farmer of Paris, Illinois.

Rev. Charlton H. Welsh pursued his education in the district school near his boyhood home and during his school days assisted his father upon the home farm, where he remained until nineteen years of age. When the country became involved in warfare because of the difficulties arising from the slavery question, Mr. Welsh enlisted, August 11, 1862, as a member of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers and served until the close of hostilities, being discharged by order of the war department, June 12, 1865. He took part in battles in Kentucky during the first year. Then the regiment was mounted and was in the Morgan raid, capturing that noted Confederate leader in Ohio. With his command Mr. Welsh then went to eastern Tennessee and took part in a number of engagements there while later he was assigned to Sherman's army and actively engaged in the battle of Nashville and remained in Tennessee until mustered out.

After his discharge Mr. Welsh returned to this county and remained upon the home farm for a number of years, following that business until 1880, when he put aside agricultural pursuits and entered the ministry. He was an itinerant minister of the United Brethren church for seven years, laboring largely in six counties in Ohio, and he still holds a local relation to the United Brethren church of Belle Center.

On the 31st of December, 1865, Mr. Welsh was united in marriage to Miss Malissa J. Stewart, a daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Haftsock) Stewart. Her father was a native of Kentucky and came to Ohio in 1835, first settling in Logan county, where he followed farming throughout the residue of his days. He died at the age of seventy-one years, and his wife at the age of sixty-four. They were long members of

the United Brethren church. Throughout much of his life Mr. Welsh has devoted his energies to the betterment of his fellow men, laboring in the interests of humanity upon southern battlefields and in the church. His influence has ever been on the side of right and justice and his labors have been far-reaching in their effect.

WILLIAM E. STEWART.

William E. Stewart deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in life for he is entirely a self-made man and the success he has achieved is the merited reward of his own labors. He was born in Shelby county, Ohio, December 10, 1857, and is a son of Robert and Elvira Stewart, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. The father was held as a slave in Petersburg, Virginia, until nineteen years of age, at which time he was brought with several other colored people to Auglaize county, Ohio, by Theodric Grigg, their owner, who then set them free. Mr. Stewart is now deceased, but his widow is yet living, her home being in Troy, Ohio.

William E. Stewart, the second of their family of eight children, pursued a public school education in Lima and in Troy, Ohio, and then entered the Wilberforce University, where he pursued the scientific course. While in college he was selected by President B. F. Lee of the university, now bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church, as advance agent for a concert company, traveling in the interest of the institution, which position he held until, at his own request, he gave it

up to resume his studies at Wilberforce. He engaged in teaching school in Indiana, Tennessee and Ohio and was principal of the school for colored people in Bellefontaine for twelve years. He took up his work as an educator when eighteen years of age and taught for a period of twenty years.

In 1896 when colored schools were merged into the general public schools in compliance with the Arnett, Mr. Stewart was appointed a director on the infirmiry board to fill the unexpired term of John Day, deceased, and in November, 1896, he was elected for a full term and so capably did he discharge the duties of the position that he was re-elected in November, 1899, and for seven years he was clerk of the infirmiry board, his term expiring in January, 1903. He is now engaged in the grocery business and has a good patronage.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of Mr. Stewart and Miss Florence E. Street, who died in 1879, leaving one child, Florence, now the wife of Elmer G. Brannon. Mr. Stewart has since married Cornelia B. Peterson and they have one child, named Roberta B.

In 1890 Mr. Stewart was appointed census enumerator and in 1900 was made special agent for the collection of manufacturing statistics. He has been placed on the programs of the state annual conventions of infirmiry officials of Ohio and the annual meetings of the state board of charities, and the papers read before them have received special notice from the press and been published in the minutes of the conventions. In 1897 Mr. Stewart was one of a committee of five appointed by the annual convention of infirmiry officials to recommend to the Ohio legislature and

endeavor to secure their passage, such revision of old laws and passage of new ones as was felt necessary for the guidance of infirmity officials and township trustees in the discharge of their duties; these are the laws now in force in the state. In 1900 Mr. Stewart was sent as a delegate to represent Logan county in the national convention of charities and corrections in session at Cincinnati. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias Lodge and is a man whose upright character has gained him the confidence and good will of the entire public. In educational and charitable circles he has done effective work and as a business man is most reliable and trustworthy.

ROBERT M. FULWIDER, M. D.

Dr. Robert M. Fulwider has an extensive practice which is an indication of his high standing in the profession. He was born in Champaign county, Ohio, four miles from West Liberty, December 9, 1854, upon the homestead farm of his parents, David and Elizabeth (Mayse) Fulwider. The origin of the Fulwider family can be traced back to Bavaria, Germany, while the Mayse family comes of Puritan ancestry. John Burgess, one of the great-grandfathers of our subject on the maternal side, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, while Abram Armstrong, a great uncle, also fought with the continental troops for American independence. William Mayse, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and two brothers of the Doctor rendered valiant aid to their country in the dark days of the Civil war.

David Fulwider, the Doctor's father, was a native of Greenbrier county, Virginia, and was a tanner by trade. Coming to Ohio in 1828, he located a homestead farm in Champaign county, where he remained until his death. That farm is now owned by his heirs and occupied by his son, George Fulwider. He married Miss Elizabeth Mayse, who was known as the pioneer woman of her locality, having been brought by her parents on horseback from Virginia to Ohio when a babe of only a few weeks old in the year 1812. The family lived in a block house in the midst of a frontier region, the country all around being wild and entirely unimproved. Frequently the settlers would stand in their cabin doors and fight wolves. It was amid such pioneer surroundings that Mrs. Fulwider was reared. She was a woman of marked personality, broad sympathy and genuine worth and was greatly loved by all who knew her. She possessed the dauntless, resolute and brave spirit of the pioneer woman, was charitable and kindly, and her influence for good was widely felt. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fulwider were born ten children; nine of whom are yet living, the only one that has passed away being Henry, who died at the age of seventy-one years. The father's death occurred March 3, 1886, and the mother, surviving until August 20, 1900, died at the very advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Dr. Fulwider spent his youth upon the homestead farm, and, desiring to exchange agricultural life for a professional career, he took the initial step in this direction by becoming a student in the Urbana University, in which he was graduated in the class of 1877 with the degree of

Bachelor of Science. In 1879 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution and then he prepared for the medical profession as a student in the Columbus Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1881. The same year Dr. Fulwider opened his office in West Liberty, where he has continued uninterruptedly with an extensive practice almost from the beginning of his connection with the profession. Ere entering college he had studied to some extent under the direction of Dr. B. B. Leonard of West Liberty. He has ever been an earnest, thorough and discriminating student and has kept abreast with the times through reading and investigation. He has broad and comprehensive knowledge which he accurately applies to the needs of suffering humanity and no man has higher regard for the ethics of the profession than has Dr. Fulwider. His patronage is an extensive one and of an important character and through his capability and skill he has gained a successful practice.

In 1880 occurred the marriage of the Doctor and Miss Minnie E. Miller, a daughter of O. S. and Laura Miller of West Liberty. They now have two sons: Robert M. and Harry T. The Doctor belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been prominent in public affairs of his city. He served as a member of the school board, is now its treasurer and for one term was mayor of West Liberty following its incorporation. His attention, however, is largely claimed by the demands of an extensive practice and his rank in the medical fraternity of Logan county is among the foremost.

WALLACE W. ROACH.

In a history of the men whose enterprise and public spirit have contributed to the business development, the material advancement and the political upbuilding of Logan county, Wallace W. Roach deserves prominent mention, and he is also deserving of recognition as a representative of ancestry prominent in the founding of the state. He is descended from those who first made their way into the dense forest regions of Ohio and planted the seeds of civilization upon hitherto virgin soil. At the present time Mr. Roach is serving as postmaster of Bellefontaine, to which position he was appointed by President Roosevelt, entering upon the duties of the office on the 11th of January, 1903.

Mr. Roach was born in Washington county, Ohio, March 11, 1850, a son of Daniel M. and Susan (Hanson) Roach. The father was born May 12, 1825, on the same farm where our subject's birth occurred, his father, Daniel Roach, Sr., having been one of the pioneers of Washington county. He was born near Alexandria, Virginia, a son of William Roach, who came from the Old Dominion to Ohio and spent his remaining days in Washington county. Daniel Roach, the grandfather, was reared to maturity in the state of his nativity and as a young man came to Ohio, but this was in 1798 and the state had not then been organized but formed a part of the Northwest Territory. He located in what was later Washington county and there spent his life as a farmer. He was also largely interested in boating on the Muskingum and Ohio rivers and was one of the most important freight handlers of his time. He married Amy Sprague, who

was born in a blockhouse at Fort Frye on the Muskingum river, her father, Wilber Sprague, having been one of the leading frontiersmen of Ohio. He made his way to the site of Marietta in 1788, being a member of the Ohio company that made the first settlement there. He had previously resided in Massachusetts and, proceeding into the interior of the country, he aided in reclaiming it from the dominion of the savages. On one occasion he was wounded by the Indians at Fort Frye. Both Daniel Roach and his wife died in Washington county.

Daniel M. Roach, the father of our subject, spent his boyhood days amid pioneer surroundings and the wild conditions of the frontier were familiar to him. He obtained his education in the primitive schools of Washington county and later learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed throughout his business career. He was one of the successful and respected men of his community and bore his part in carrying forward the work of development and progress which had been begun in Ohio by his grandfather and continued by his father. He married Miss Hanson, who was born in Washington county, in October, 1824, a daughter of Ephraim Hanson, who went there when a young man from the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts, and while living in Ohio he enlisted for service in the war of 1812. In times of peace he devoted his energies to farming. He married Ellen Waller, a daughter of Jesse Waller, who was one of the heroes of the American Revolution and removed to Ohio, settling among the earliest pioneers, about 1789 or 1790, and it was in this state that his daughter Ellen was born.

Daniel M. Roach and his wife became

the parents of six children, of whom Wallace W. was the third. In religious faith and membership they were Baptists, and in politics Mr. Roach was first a Whig and afterward a Republican, but while he took an active interest in local politics and school affairs he was never an aspirant for office or political honors. He spent the greater part of his life in Washington county, Ohio, put for a time was a resident of Hardin county this state, and later removed to Indiana, dying near Hartford City, in September, 1902. His widow still survives and is a resident of Bellefontaine.

W. W. Roach received the educational advantages afforded by the schools of the county, and on the 18th of February, 1865, before he was yet fifteen years of age, he enlisted for service in Company C, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers. Leaving home at eight o'clock one evening he walked all night in order to reach the recruiting office in Marietta, where he enlisted early in the morning. He was then sent to his regiment, which at that time was stationed at Chattanooga and formed a part of the Army of the Cumberland under command of General Stedman, of Toledo. He remained with his regiment during the reconstruction period, or until October 11, 1865, when he was mustered out near Augusta, Georgia, and honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio.

Returning to his home, Mr. Roach was variously employed. His first independent work was steamboating on the Muskingum and Ohio rivers and this he followed for two years. He was also engaged in farming for a time, and while in Washington county Mr. Roach was married, on the 5th of December, 1867, to Miss Louise M. Sprague, a daughter of Elijah and Lydia (Sayles) Sprague. Her father was a son of Jonathan

Sprague, a brother of Wilber Sprague before mentioned. These brothers came to Ohio together in 1788 and they were sons of a Revolutionary soldier. Jonathan Sprague built on Wolf creek the first grist mill in the state, from which the Indians frequently drove them away.

About 1876 Mr. Roach removed to Athens county, Ohio, where he was engaged in the coal business until the big strike so interfered with the business that he sold out and removed to Hardin county. There he remained for three years, engaged in general farming, and later he became foreman of a saw and scroll mill, with which he was connected until 1880. In that year he removed to Bellefontaine and accepted the position of foreman in the scroll and chair factory, and in 1887 he was elected city marshal of Bellefontaine, in which position he served most acceptably. His ability and fidelity having been tested and proven in that position, in 1888 he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket to the office of sheriff of Logan county and was re-elected in 1890, serving for two terms or until January, 1893. He filled the office very acceptably and when re-elected received a largely increased majority. Upon his retirement to private life he became a traveling salesman for the Bellefontaine Bridge & Iron Company and did an extensive business for them throughout Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia until 1901, when he had to resign on account of his health. During that time, by appointment of Governor Bushnell, he had also served as a member of the board of trustees of the Dayton State Hospital, and while acting in that capacity the water system had been instituted and the ice plant added to the hospital, but ill health also forced him to resign that position.

Other interests have, at various times, claimed the attention and profited by the co-operation and wise judgment of Mr. Roach. He was one of the organizers of a copper mining company of which he is the vice president and he is also a member of the Coal & Ice Company of Bellefontaine. Mr. Roach purchased and improved a fine suburban residence, his land, adjoining the city, comprising sixty-five acres, and there he makes his home amid pleasant surroundings indicating culture and refinement. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Roach has been blessed with three children: Otto W., Marlen B. and Gertrude S., the last named the wife of R. M. Wissler, of Bellefontaine.

Throughout the years of manhood Mr. Roach has been active in politics and even before he attained his majority. He has served as a delegate to different party conventions, including the county, congressional and state. He was chairman of the county executive committee in 1890, for several years was chairman of the county central committee, and his opinion has long been received with attention in party counsels for his ideas are practical and his labors have been effective in securing Republican successes. Mr. Roach is a member of Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M.; Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M.; and was made a Knight Templar in the commandery at Urbana, but demitted to Sidney Commandery, No. 46. He also attained the eighteenth degree of the Scottish Rite in the Red Croix Lodge in Dayton and the thirty-second degree in Ohio Consistory of Cincinnati. His membership likewise extends to Antioch Temple of the Mystic Shrine. For many years he was very active in the Odd Fellows society and in the lodge and uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias. He was also a member of Eu-

gene Reynolds Post, G. A. R., and for two years served as its quartermaster. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and the extensive circle of their acquaintance is almost equalled by the circle of their friends. A genial manner and cordial disposition, combined with the traits of sterling manhood, have made him a companionable gentleman worthy of the regard and friendship of those with whom he has been brought in contact, while acceptable service in public office has gained for him the confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

ISAIAH S. WILLIAMS.

Isaiah S. Williams, the founder of the Citizens Bank of DeGraff, was a business man of prominence here and when called to his final rest his loss was deeply deplored by those who knew him and recognized his worth of character and his value to the community. He was born in Kingston, Ross county, Ohio, May 3, 1834, his parents being Benjamin and Elizabeth Williams, who removed from Ross county to Fairfield county, Ohio, where they reside upon a farm. The father died when the son Isaiah was fourteen years of age, leaving a widow and seven children.

When a young man Isaiah Williams supplemented his early educational privileges by attending school in Delaware, Ohio, and later he joined his brother in a mercantile enterprise in Oakland, this state. While thus engaged he was united in marriage in Delaware county to Miss Mary Elliott, of that county, and for a time he engaged in teaching school.

While he was devoting his energies to that profession his wife died, after a happy married life of four years, leaving a daughter, Correne, who is the wife of Bert Cornell, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the mother of two children, Arnold and Edna.

After the death of his wife Mr. Williams removed to Kansas, where he conducted a store in connection with his brother-in-law. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted for service in the army, but after being at Camp Chase for about three weeks he was taken ill and was obliged to return home. He then hired a substitute to go in his place, but he never fully recovered his health. He became a clerk in a store at Eden and while there, after nineteen years spent as a widower, he was again married on the 1st of June, 1880, his second union being with Miss Sarah J. Fryback, of Pickaway township, Pickaway county, Ohio, in which locality she was born and reared, her parents being John and Letitia (Emerson) Fryback.

Soon after this marriage Mr. Williams purchased a store at Ostrander, Delaware county, where he conducted business with good success until 1885. He then sold out and established a bank in Ostrander, but later disposed of his interests in that place and came to DeGraff, where he established the Citizens' Bank, remaining its president until his demise, which occurred on the 1st of June, 1890. He was a Republican, but never an office-seeker, although he kept well informed on the issues and questions of the day. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church while in Kansas and his life was characterized by upright dealing and by honesty above question. In all of his business affairs he was reliable and trustworthy and through his

enterprise and diligence he acquired a comfortable competence. His widow was reared in the Presbyterian faith and is now a member of the church of that denomination in DeGraff. She is well known here and like her husband deserves mention among the representative citizens of Logan county.

McELDIN DUN.

McEldin Dun, who is serving as president of the board of managers of the Ohio State Penitentiary, and is also prominently identified with various mining and agricultural interests, is a man of superior business ability, whose keen discrimination and unflagging energy have been the strongest elements in the successful conduct of many enterprises. Mr. Dun is a native of Columbus, born April 15, 1848, his parents being John G. and Elizabeth (James) Dun. The paternal grandfather, Walter Dun, was a native of Edinburg, Scotland, whence he came to the United States when seventeen years of age, arriving in this country about 1792. He secured employment in connection with a land company that was locating soldiers' claims. In Virginia he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Angus and afterward removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where later he became the owner of a fine farm adjoining the place belonging to Henry Clay. As he prospered and his financial resources increased he located land for himself in Ohio and eventually became the owner of fifty thousand acres, which constituted his landed possessions at the time of his death, in fact, he was one of the

most extensive land-owners that has ever resided in Ohio, and the early maps of Logan and adjoining counties were made from his surveys. He was also one of the first importers of shorthorn Durham cattle and in this way did much to improve the grade of stock raised in Ohio. Subsequently he removed to Chillicothe, this state, in order to be more convenient to his landed interests in Ohio. He displayed keen sagacity in making investments and in controlling and extending his business affairs, showed the possession of splendid executive force and unflagging enterprise. He died about the year 1833, leaving five children, Mary, who was the wife of Allen G. Thurman, and four sons, John G., James, Walter A. and Robert G.

John G. Dun, the father of our subject, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, September 21, 1814. He spent his youth, however, upon the farm near Lexington, Kentucky, which adjoined the property of Henry Clay. At the age of twenty-three years he was left in charge of his father's estate, which he managed, and also had the care of rearing and educating the younger children of the family.

After arriving at years of maturity he took up his abode in Madison county, Ohio, where he spent his remaining days. He was a prominent land holder, owning ten thousand acres in Logan, Madison and Hardin counties, including land where the town of Kenton now stands. Much of this he improved, transforming his property in Logan and Madison counties into valuable tracts. His Hardin county property, however, he sold in early life. He was one of the early patrons of Colonel Allen, of Buffalo, New York, who was the editor of the first American Herd Book in the United

States, an uncle of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Dun not only superintended extensive farming interests, in the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, but also he had large herds of fine stock and was one of the most progressive agriculturists of his day. He was a director of the first gas company of Columbus and also a director of the Farmers' Home Insurance Company from the time of its organization. His political support was given to the Democracy, and yet his worth as a citizen led to his selection for office during Republican administration. He was appointed by Governor Tolt, a Republican chief executive, to the office of a trustee of the Ohio State Asylum for the Blind, located at Columbus, and filled that position for a number of years. He was nominated by his party for congress in the Columbus district about 1868, but as the district had an overwhelming Republican majority, he did not win election.

John G. Dun was united in marriage to Elizabeth James, a daughter of Thomas James, one of the most prominent and wealthy men of Chillicothe at that day and a leading iron master, who established the first blast furnace of Missouri. He also established a similar business at Rapid Forge, in Ohio. His father had been one of the earliest iron manufacturers of Virginia. Thomas James was united in marriage to Miss Claypool and among their children was a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Mr. Dun. After the death of Mr. James, who left a large estate, Mr. Dun became the president of various companies organized by the estate to control the business interests in Missouri, and continued as president throughout his life, distributing the funds that ac-

crued from royalties arising from properties which were largely of a mining character, and invested in iron foundries. Whatever he undertook Mr. Dun carried forward to successful completion. He recognized not only business possibilities, but difficulties, and while utilizing the one he avoided the other. His managerial ability was most marked, and his efforts resulted in the successful conduct of all the various interests with which he was associated. He died November 29, 1895, at his home in Madison county, Ohio, where for over fifty-five years he had lived happily with his wife, who survived him for only a brief period, passing away April 9, 1898. They left five living children, while four had previously passed away. The living members of the family are Walter, Thomas, McEldin, Gertrude and John G.

McEldin Dun was educated in the common schools of Columbus and afterward attended a private school conducted by Chardler Robbins at Springfield, Ohio, this being at the time one of the oldest and best known schools in the state. There he prepared for college and later he entered the Maryland Military Institute at Baltimore, when seventeen years of age. After completing his studies there he returned home and pursued a course in the business college at Columbus, Ohio. Thus a comprehensive mental training well equipped him for the arduous and responsible duties which devolved upon him as he entered early manhood. Going to Missouri, he became secretary of the Maranec Iron Company and remained in that state capably conducting the business until the financial panic which spread over the country in 1873. He was appointed by

Mr. Belknap, United States Secretary of War, as clerk to Colonel W. A. Rucker, paymaster in the United States army, and was stationed at Portland, Oregon, and with Colonel Rucker made various trips over the northwestern portion of the country and into Alaska. He was at the famous Chilcoot Pass as early as 1875. In 1876 he removed to San Francisco, where he performed similar government duties, and later he was transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at which place he later resigned his position and then came to Logan county in 1878. He has since made his home in this county and is a valued addition to its business circles. He was first engaged in the lumber trade in connection with the supervision of his father's estate. Later he went to Springfield, where he was engaged in furnishing lumber to various prominent manufacturing concerns of that city for a year and a half. On the expiration of that brief interval, however, he returned to Bellefontaine, and his residence here has been continuous since that time. In connection with his wife he owns large land interests and has extensively improved the same. He has also been connected with the Maranec Iron Company of Missouri as its secretary and is also interested in the Cherry Valley Iron Company, the Thomas James Iron Company and the Maranec Spring Park Company, the last named being the successor of the Maranec Iron Company. All of these are operating iron interests in Missouri, and with them Mr. Dun has been continuously connected since their formation in 1872, except during the time that he was associated with the United States army. Thus he is representing extensive and important interests of Missouri.

Mr. Dun has been a lifelong Democrat, active in the work of the party, and for five years was chairman of the executive committee of this county. In 1896 he was nominated for congress in the eighth congressional district, and such was his popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens that he reduced the Republican majority from ten thousand to thirty-five hundred. On the 14th of February, 1900, he was appointed by Governor Nash to a position on the board of managers of the Ohio Penitentiary, and during his service on the board the institution escaped criticism from the public and the press, in fact, the latter has nothing but words of commendation for his services. During the past year Mr. Dun has acted as president of the board, and he is putting forth every effort in his power to have the institution conducted in a manner that will bear the closest investigation and win the highest approval of the people of the commonwealth.

His further political activity is indicated by his connection with the Thurman Club of Columbus.

On the 20th of June, 1883, occurred the marriage of Mr. Dun and Miss May G. Emery, a daughter of George L. and Tabitha Emery, representatives of one of the old families of Bellefontaine. Mr. and Mrs. Dun now have one daughter, Lucile. Mr. Dun is serving as one of the directors of the Commercial Club, in which capacity he has acted from the time of its organization down to the present. This club has done much for the improvement of Bellefontaine, and there is no man in this city who has taken a more active or helpful part in measures of public progress and improvement. In manner he is courteous

and affable, in disposition kindly and generous, and withal is a true gentleman, who commands the respect and admiration of those with whom he comes in contact, and thus he has won a large circle of friends. He is always well poised, is a man of keen discrimination, prompt in action and reliable in his judgment.

THADDEUS LOUGHMAN.

Thaddeus Loughman has been a resident of Logan county since 1886. Although he is one of the more recent arrivals here, he is yet widely known, and the qualities which constitute worth in citizenship are his and have made him a valued addition to the locality in which he resides. He was born May 10, 1835, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and represents an old family of that locality. His father, Daniel Loughman, was also a native of Greene county and after he had reached adult age he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey and wedded Miss Rachel Staehner, who was born in 1810. Their children are Thaddeus, John, Mary, Fred, Susan and Adeline.

Reared in the county of his nativity, Thaddeus Loughman entered the public schools wherein he pursued the branches of learning usually taught in such institutions until he had reached the age of fifteen years. He then began learning the more difficult lessons in the school of experience and throughout his business career he has carried on farming and stock-raising, winning advancement in this way as the result of his untiring labor and capable management. In the year 1857 he

was united in marriage in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and took up his abode in Greene county. There on the 9th of October, 1861, he offered his services to the government and his name was enrolled among the members of Company I, Eighty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops. He was under the command of Captain Horn and faithfully served for three years, being always found at his post of duty whether it called him into the thickest of the fight or to the lonely picket line. He was honorably discharged November 4, 1863, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Loughman then returned to Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he resided continuously until 1886, when he came to Ohio, establishing his home near Big Springs, in Logan county. Here he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and his land is under a high state of cultivation, and there are excellent buildings upon his place, together with the latest improved machinery and all evidences of modern farming.

Mr. Loughman had five children, John, who was born February 12, 1858, and is now deceased; George, who was born May 26, 1861, and is living in California; Ella, who was born June 19, 1866, and is the wife of William Parker, a resident of Frostburg, Maryland; Leonard, who was born September 13, 1870, and married Eva Oglesbee, and Otto, who was born January 24, 1873, and is deceased. The youngest living son is still upon the home farm and materially assists his father in its care and cultivation.

Soon after the organization of the Republican party Mr. Loughman became one of its supporters and has never faltered in

his allegiance to its principles. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is interested in its growth and development, his efforts in its behalf being helpful and beneficial. Coming to Logan county but seventeen years ago, he secured the farm which has since been his home, and in addition to the cultivation of the fields he has carried on stock-raising, finding this a profitable source of income.

GEORGE M. HILL.

For some years George M. Hill was actively connected with educational work in Logan county and is now engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning and operating a portion of what is known as the Fair View farm. He purchased eighty acres of this, in addition to which there is a tract of twenty-nine acres, which Mrs. Hill received from her father. The farm is situated in Miami township, two and a half miles southwest of Quincy.

Mr. Hill was born in Washington township, Miami county, February 2, 1862, a son of Stephen and Sarah J. (Lukemier) Hill. On the old homestead he was reared to manhood and after completing the branches of study that form the curriculum of the country schools, he entered the high school of Covington, Ohio, where he was graduated in the class of 1881. His father was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1817, a son of Isaac and Susan (Barton) Hill, who removed with their family to New Jersey and there died. Stephen Hill was then but a small boy and was reared by a Mr. Dusenberry, a hotel proprietor of New

Jersey. After attaining his majority he came to Ohio and lived successively in Warren, Montgomery and Miami counties. In the last named he married Sarah J. Lukemier, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, a daughter of John Lukemier.

At the age of nineteen, after completing his education, George M. Hill began teaching school in Pleasant township, Logan county, and followed that profession for eighteen years. During that period he spent one year in pursuing a commercial course in the Ohio Business College at Mansfield, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1885. On account of failing eyesight he was also obliged to rest for a year. As an educator he advanced to a high position among the successful teachers of this part of the state, and the school considered itself fortunate that secured the services of Mr. Hill.

On the 16th of September, 1888, in Sidney, Ohio, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Fannie Sedgwick Putnam, a daughter of James M. and Margaret (Hart) Putnam. Four children have been born of this marriage, of whom two are still living, Clara Barton, born in Perry township, Shelby county, October 31, 1898, and Vincent Putnam, born in Shelby county, August 2, 1901. Mrs. Hill's maternal grandmother was Charlotte Barton and Mr. Hill's paternal grandmother bore the maiden name of Susan Barton. It is not known whether they were related or not, but the name of Barton was given by Mr. and Mrs. Hill to their little daughter, and on making choice of a more feminine name they decided upon Clara, thus giving the child the name of the celebrated Red Cross leader, Clara Barton.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hill began housekeeping two miles north of Quincy, where they remained for three and a half years. They afterward spent five years in Miami township, and in 1897 Mr. Hill purchased twenty acres of land in Perry township, Shelby county, where he resided for five years. On the expiration of that period he sold his property and bought eighty acres in Miami township—a part of the Putnam farm. He has now retired from teaching and is devoting his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he is meeting with excellent success. He cast his first vote for governor in support of J. B. Foraker and his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine. In 1896 he supported Bryan, and he may be said to be independent in politics, casting his ballot for the men whom he thinks best qualified for the office. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias of Covington, Ohio. He is a man whose influence has been felt for good, and he is found as a strong advocate of measures promoting material, intellectual and moral progress.

ELAM BUCHWALTER.

For twenty years Mr. Buchwalter has been a resident of Bellefontaine, and during this period much of his farm has been included within the corporation limits of the city and divided into town lots. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1838, a son of Henry and Susan (Olmstead) Buchwalter. His grandfather was a native of Germany, and after coming to the United States he purchased a

tract of land on which he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death. Our subject has two sisters and two brothers, Henry, of Bellefontaine; Mrs. Mary Espenshade, of Pennsylvania; Ephraim, also of Pennsylvania, and Christiana Enstine, of Logan county.

Elam Buchwalter spent the first seventeen years of his life in the county of his nativity and obtained his education in the district schools. He then came to Logan county, arriving here in 1855 in company with his parents, who settled upon a farm. He aided in cultivating and improving the fields up to the time of his marriage, which occurred in 1862 in this county, the lady of his choice being Miss Rhoda Kemper. Four children have been born unto them, of whom three are living, Mary C., the wife of Frank Onay, of Bellefontaine; Effie, the wife of Frank Tissett, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Dora, the wife of Fred Fromme, of Bellefontaine. Their deceased daughter, Ola, became the wife of Earl Winder, and died December 23, 1900. The mother of these children passed away August 2, 1897, and was laid to rest in the cemetery of Bellefontaine.

About a year after his marriage Mr. Buchwalter secured one hundred and thirty-two acres of land, which came to him as his inheritance from his father's estate. He lived upon that place until his removal to the city about twenty years ago. The corporation limits of Bellefontaine have been extended until they include more than fifty acres of his farm, much of which has been divided into town lots and sold. He has built four residences here, purchased one other and is thus the owner of five houses here in Bellefontaine, the rental from which returns to him a good

income. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Buchwalter enlisted for one hundred days' service as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain Black. He was stationed at Bermuda during the greater part of the time and at White House Landing did garrison duty. Several times the regiment was called out for battle, but never took part in an engagement. Politically Mr. Buchwalter is a Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day and never fails to support the men and measures of his party by his ballot. He belongs to the English Lutheran church and is well known as an advocate of progress, as a reliable business man and as a faithful friend.

JOHN F. CURRAN.

Death often calls from our midst those whom we can ill afford to lose and it is always with a feeling of deep and earnest regret that a community gives up one of its valued citizens, a man who is true to the interests of his locality and who in all life's relations is faithful and upright. Such a man was John F. Curran and when he passed away he left to his friends and family the memory of a career ever characterized by integrity and straight forward purpose.

He was born February 1, 1822, in county Kerry, Ireland, and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He obtained his education on the Emerald Isle and remained in his native land until about twenty-seven years of age, when he resolved to test the proof of the favorable reports

which he had heard concerning the United States and seek his fortune in this country. Accordingly he made arrangements for leaving his native country, bade adieu to family and friends and sailed for the new world, but the ship on which he took passage caught fire and sunk. However, the fire was discovered and every precaution was taken to keep it smothered in the hope that rescue would reach them. For eleven days and nights they guarded carefully the fire which they could not quench but kept in a smouldering condition, covering it with carpets, rugs and other heavy materials which excluded the air so that the flames did not burst forth. When eleven days had passed a vessel came into sight and answered the signal of distress. It came to their rescue and the passengers and crew were transferred from the doomed ship to the other vessel. When this was done the carpets and heavy materials were removed from the place where the fire had ignited and the other vessel then sailed away, leaving the ship to its fate. Almost immediately it burst into flames and was burned and sunk before they were out of sight. The second vessel landed its passengers in Portugal and there Mr. Curran remained for two weeks, when he took passage on another ship bound for New York. They made the voyage successfully and from the eastern metropolis he proceeded into the interior of the country, establishing his home in Bellefontaine, where he lived for forty-two years. During his long residence there he was variously engaged and built a home on Ludlow street. Mr. Curran was a man of marked industry and perseverance. He labored diligently and earnestly and as the years passed he added annually to his income until he was enabled to provide for

his family a very comfortable home and everything needed to make life worth the living.

On the 30th of June, 1854, Mr. Curran was united in marriage to Miss Julia Fenton, who was also a native of county Kerry, Ireland, born in May, 1832. She came to the United States in 1850, landing in New York city, where she remained for three years. When that period had elapsed she came to Bellefontaine and here she gave her hand in marriage to her countryman, Mr. Curran, and for forty-three years they traveled life's journey happily together, sharing with each other the joys and sorrows, adversity and prosperity which checker the careers of all. As the years passed their family circle was extended until it numbered eight children. Michael, the eldest, born May 30, 1855, is now deceased. John, born April 28, 1857, is living with his mother. Cornelius, born May 1, 1859, is a resident of Columbus, Ohio, and married Elizabeth Hurley, by whom he has two children. Johanna, born August 1, 1861, is the wife of John Sullivan, a resident of Columbus, and they have three children. Daniel, born December 17, 1863, is deceased. Timothy, born November 24, 1867, is at home and is employed in Bellefontaine as a boiler-maker. Thomas born May 14, 1869, resides in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Catherine, born September 18, 1876, completes the family and is at home with her mother.

Mr. Curran was a man of domestic tastes whose interests centered in his family and he did everything in his power to promote the happiness and welfare of his wife and children. During forty-two years residence in Bellefontaine he became very widely known here and he commanded the

respect and good will of all with whom he was associated. In 1897 he was called to his final rest, leaving to his family an untarnished name as well as a comfortable competence.

HENRY EICHHOLTZ.

Henry Eichholtz is one of the younger representatives of mercantile interests in Logan county, and although he is also one of the more recent arrivals in the county, he has already become widely and favorably known in commercial circles. He is now the owner of a fourth interest in a company owning large furniture stores in Bellefontaine and West Liberty, and in the latter place he makes his present home.

Mr. Eichholtz is a native of Anderson county, Kansas, having been born on his father's farm there, June 17, 1875. He is a son of Jacob and Lydia (Kauffman) Eichholtz. The father is still a resident of the Sunflower state, spending a part of his time on a farm there with his son, but he also spends considerable time in travel. His children are Ida, John, Joseph, William, Otis, Henry and Charles, and of this number Otis is deceased.

At the usual age Henry Eichholtz began his education in the public schools of his native state and later he pursued a business course, which fitted him for the practical and responsible duties of a business career. At the age of twenty-one he put aside his text books and for five years he was engaged in teaching music. He also engaged in clerking in a clothing store for about six months. He remained

upon his father's farm in Kansas until 1898, when he came to West Liberty, where he has since made his home, and on the 1st of January, 1903, he purchased a fourth interest in the company with which he is now associated and which owns two large and well equipped furniture stores, one in Bellefontaine, the other in West Liberty, and it is with the management of the latter that Mr. Eichholtz is now actively connected.

On the 4th of June, 1902, Mr. Eichholtz was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Daily, a daughter of Edward and Hester (Forsythe) Daily, in whose family were four children, Bertha, Nellie, Harry and Robert. Mrs. Eichholtz was born June 19, 1878. The young couple are widely and favorably known in West Liberty, where the hospitality of the best homes is freely accorded them. They are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Eichholtz is a Democrat in his political affiliations, but he takes no very active part in political affairs, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business, in which he is meeting with creditable success.

S. W. FULLER, M. D.

The citizens of Bellefontaine have reason to be deeply grateful to Dr. S. W. Fuller, who for sixty-four years has practiced his profession in Logan county, going from home to home in response to the call of the sick and suffering, his ability, professional learning and deep human sympathy enabling him to relieve pain and to restore health.

He was born January 25, 1814, in Ath-

ens county, Ohio, a son of Seth and Hannah Fuller, the latter a daughter of Colonel Fisher, of Massachusetts. The Doctor was a member of what was called the Sabbath school, which seventy-nine years ago was taught by his father and assistants. In 1821, however, his father died and the mother survived for only about three years, when she, too, passed away. In the interval between the death of the parents two brothers, younger than the Doctor, were called to the home beyond. He then found a home with an uncle, who resided near Parkersburg, in what is now Washington county, Ohio, and upon that farm he remained until he had attained his majority. He did not find farm life entirely congenial, and wishing to become a member of the medical profession, he took up the reading of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. John Cotton, of Marietta, Ohio, with whom he spent two years and a half. In that time he mastered the ordinary text books of the profession and did considerable reading otherwise. It was also during his residence in Marietta that in 1836 he united with the Congressional church and entered upon an active Christian life that has continued to the present. He attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the winter of 1837-8 and began practice in West Liberty during the latter year, but did not secure his diploma for some years thereafter and then it was granted him by another college, for the old school in which he had studied had ceased to exist.

During the spring of 1851 he and his wife united with the Spring Hill church and from it transferred their relations to the First Presbyterian church of Bellefontaine.

taine on the 3d of May, 1856. On the 26th of November of the following year the Doctor was ordained one of its elders and continued to act in that capacity for forty years. He also served as clerk of sessions for more than twenty years.

For sixty-four years Dr. Fuller has continued in the practice of his profession and he still retains his vigor to a remarkable degree. He is a man of genial temperament and kindly disposition and his intrinsic worth of character as well as his professional skill has gained him high standing in the public regard. He has witnessed many changes during his residence here, as the county has emerged from early conditions to take its place among the most progressive districts of the state. At the same time he has kept in touch with his profession, which has made remarkable strides toward perfection, and thus the efficiency of his labors has ever been increased. He has been a member of the various county medical societies that have been in existence at different times, and was also a member of the State Medical Society for many years.

The Doctor's wife died on the 3d of February, 1863, leaving six children, of whom three are still living, namely: Frances, wife of Judge R. C. Bassett, of Wisconsin; Emily G., wife of E. J. Howenstine, of Bellefontaine, and Mary, wife of a Mr. Bell, of Aurora, Illinois.

ARCHIBALD THOMAS MOORE.

The subject of this review is one of the most progressive and successful agriculturists of Logan county, his home being

about the center of Union township, three miles east of DeGraff. Here he owns a valuable and well improved farm, and in connection with its operation he is engaged in the raising and breeding of shorthorn Durham cattle and Poland China hogs. He has made his special field of industry an eminent success and is to-day one of the well-to-do and substantial men of his community.

Mr. Moore was born October 10, 1845, on his present farm in the house which his tenant now occupies, it having been built by his father at an early. He is a son of Raphael and Sarah (Moore) Moore, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia. They were cousins prior to their marriage and in early life came to Ohio with their respective parents, locating in Union township, Logan county, where they were subsequently married by 'Squire Askren. The father entered the farm on which our subject lives from the government and became the owner of about three hundred acres of land, one hundred and seven acres of which is now in possession of his son Archibald. He cleared and improved the farm and thereon spent his remaining days. He was a breeder of fine stock, believing that it paid to keep the best grades of domestic animals, and he made a specialty of the breeding of Saxony sheep, having the finest sheep in the county at that time. Politically he was identified with the Republican party and he took quite an active and commendable interest in public affairs. For many years he filled the office of justice of the peace and was well known throughout the community as 'Squire Moore. He was a noted peacemaker and succeeded in compromising most of the

cases which came up for trial before him. In 1826 he was elected sheriff of Logan county and is supposed to have been the first to fill that office. Though his school privileges had been somewhat limited, he was a well read man and kept well informed on the leading questions and issues of the day. He was an active worker and faithful member of the Presbyterian church and assisted in founding the church at Bellefontaine under the pastorate of the Rev. Joseph Stevenson. After a well spent and useful life he passed away at the age of sixty-four years, and his estimable wife died at the age of sixty-one, the remains of both being interred in the Moore cemetery.

This worthy couple were the parents of seven children, five of whom are still living. Esther W. married David Perry and lives in Garnet, Anderson county, Kansas. John H. makes his home in Washington township, this county. Lewis F. is a resident of Union township. Quincy Adams and Eliza were twins. The former was in the one hundred day service during the Civil war and died in Union township from the effects of his army service, being laid to rest in Moore cemetery. Eliza is a resident of Bellefontaine. Archibald T. and Robert McCrary complete the family.

Archibald T. Moore received his preliminary education in the schools of Union township, after which he attended the Northwestern College of Illinois, located at Plainfield, but now at Naperville, Illinois, the school being under the auspices of the Evangelical Association. After his return he taught school in his home district, where for one term he had sixty scholars. He then took charge of the home farm and has since carried on farm-

ing and stock-raising there. His present comfortable residence was erected by him in 1887, and he also remodeled the barn which was built by his father in 1854, at the same time moving it to its present location and making a basement. He has water works all about the premises and in fact the place is supplied with all the conveniences and accessories found upon a model farm of the present century. Mr. Moore was one of the first men of his locality to put a telephone in his house and is regarded as one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of the community.

Mr. Moore was married in Pleasant township, January 13, 1882, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary M. Walker, a daughter of William and Eliza (Constable) Walker. Her father was a man of great ability and exerted a strong influence for good in the community where he resided, being a life elder in the Presbyterian church of DeGraff, which he served long and well. By occupation he was a farmer. Mrs. Moore was quite young when her mother died, but being the eldest in the family, the responsibility of rearing the other children fell to her. Our subject and his wife have one daughter, Una Beatrice, who was born on the home farm November 4, 1886, and is now a student in the DeGraff high school, making a special study of music and languages. They were given a little boy six years old by his mother at her death, his parents being David and Hannah Snyder. To his original name of Augustus Moore Snyder they have since added Whitcomb Riley, and although he retains the whole name he is now called Whitcomb Riley. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are giving him a good

education and all the advantages they would give an own son.

Reared a Republican, Mr. Moore cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1872 and later voted for Hayes in 1876, Garfield in 1880 and Blaine in 1884, but since that time he has supported the Prohibition party, being a strong temperance man and believing in supporting the principles which he advocates. At one time he was the candidate of his party for county treasurer, but has never cared for official honors. In religious faith he is a Lutheran, while his wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian church, which they all attend. Fraternally he is a member of the Grange and is now serving as its secretary. His influence and labors have been of marked effect in promoting the moral and material development of the community in which he makes his home, and he and his family stand high in the regard of all who know them.

NORVAL WILSON SLICER.

The genial ticket agent of the Big Four Railroad Company at Bellefontaine was born in Harrison township, Logan county, September 9, 1859, and is a son of Neil Slicer. In the district schools he obtained his education and on leaving the farm he was news agent on the road, running between Springfield, Indianapolis, Jackson and Cincinnati on the Ohio Southern; Indiana, Bloomington & Western and the Big Four Railroads. He learned telegraphy in Bellefontaine and accepted a position on the Ohio Southern Railroad which he filled for nine months. He after-

ward did special work in Springfield for nine months, being engaged at both office work and telegraphy. On the 9th of September, 1885, he came to Bellefontaine as operator for the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, with which he was connected until it was consolidated with the Big Four Railroad, when he was made their receiving clerk. He acted in that capacity for four years and was then promoted to the position of ticket agent, in which capacity he has since very acceptably served.

In 1878 Mr. Slicer was united in marriage to Miss Delia E. Kaylor, the wedding being celebrated on Christmas eve. They traveled life's journey together for fifteen years and in May, 1894, Mrs. Spicer was called to her final rest. Mr. Slicer has since married Sadie E. Kaylor, a sister of his former wife, their marriage taking place in 1900. Mrs. Slicer is a daughter of B. F. and Mary C. (McCoid) Kaylor of Bellefontaine, and she has two brothers, Earl and Willis Kaylor.

Mr. Slicer is identified with several civic societies, being a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Masonic order, in which he has taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter and council. In his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. Politically he is a Democrat and in his business life he is found as a pleasant, obliging man of unfailing courtesy—qualities which have rendered him popular with the patrons of the road as well as with his social acquaintances.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the history of Neil Slicer, the father of our subject, who was born in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1814 and was there reared. He came to Logan

county in 1835 and was married in 1843 to Sarah Ann Rhodes, who was born in Virginia in 1824 and became a resident of Logan county in 1840. Her father, William Rhodes, was a native of England and when twenty-five years of age crossed the Atlantic to America. He was a stonemason by trade and after locating in Logan county, Ohio, he engaged in farming and also carried on business as a stone and brick contractor. He died upon his farm in Harrison township in 1869. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Baldwin, was a native of Virginia and in their family were seven children, of whom the following are yet living: Joseph, John, Rebecca, Virginia and Elizabeth. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Slicer were born nine children, of whom eight are living: Cornelia, the widow of Joseph L. Hare; Albert W., a farmer of Logan county; George F., of Bellefontaine; Mary Elizabeth Royer, of Bellefontaine; N. W., who also makes his home in this city; Emma C., the wife of Samuel Spry of Bellefontaine; Sarah and Clarence N., of Bellefontaine.

Mr. Spicer was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit throughout his entire business career, yet he did not confine his attention entirely to one line, but extended his operations into other fields of labor. For a time he was associated with Judge Lawrence in the dry goods business, this partnership continuing for three years. He was afterward with Anthony Cozod in the grocery business for two years and later was a partner of William Rhodes in the dry goods trade for four or five years, at the end of which time he sold out on account of failing health. Ere coming to Logan county he had learned the printer's trade in Cumberland, Maryland, and after

arriving in Ohio he worked at his trade as a journeyman in Bellefontaine to some extent. He located upon his farm in 1850 and continued to make it his home throughout his remaining days. He had one hundred and seventy-six acres of land which he placed under a high state of cultivation, following most progressive methods in his farm work.

In his political views Mr. Slicer was an earnest Democrat and prior to his marriage he served as deputy sheriff. On one occasion he was nominated to represent his district in the state legislature and lacked but four votes of being elected. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and was a man whose life was characterized by the utmost fidelity to upright principles, to honor and integrity. All who knew him respected him for his genuine worth and his unserving allegiance to whatever he believed to be right.

JOHN S. HORN.

As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity and its evening of accomplished and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of John S. Horn, for many years a respected and honored resident of Logan county. He carried on agricultural pursuits and as the years passed he accumulated two valuable farms. A native of Preble county, Ohio, born August 12, 1835, he came to Logan county during his boyhood and attended the district schools here. He was reared on a farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot

of the agriculturist and thus, when he began farming on his own account he had practical experience to aid him.

Mr. Horn was married September 24, 1857, near Bellefontaine to Miss Jemima Grimes, who was born in Logan county in 1836. Her father, George Grimes, was a native of Union county, Pennsylvania, and was married there to Helen Hutson, a native of the same county. They came to Logan county and here reared their family of three children. John, who is now residing in Bellefontaine; Mary Anstine, whose husband is a farmer of Logan county; and Mrs. Horn. In 1838 the mother of these children passed away and Mr. Grimes afterward married Miss Margaret Laney. One child was born of the second marriage, Helen, who died at the age of twenty-one years. Mr. Grimes was a farmer by occupation and though he began life a poor boy, he possessed considerable land at the time of his death. His life was one of industry and the word "fail" seemed to have no part in his vocabulary. He worked earnestly and persistently and as the result of his labor he accumulated a property of value. He died upon the home farm in 1886 and his second wife has also passed away. In his political views he was a stalwart Democrat and in religious faith was a Methodist. His life was honorable and upright and wherever he went he commanded the respect of those with whom he came in contact by reason of his integrity, his fidelity to duty and his genuine worth.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Horn were born seven children, who are yet living. Kate, the wife of Harry B. Harner, a farmer of Logan county, by whom she has one son, Paul S.; Margaret, the wife of John K.

Harner, who is living near West Liberty; George G., who resides upon a farm near Bellefontaine, and married Eva Goodin, by whom he has four children, Helen, Horace, John and Harriet J.; Herman K., who is a traveling salesman living in Bellefontaine, and married Lula Hiatt; Earl D., also a commercial traveler; Olive B., who is the principal of the Clyde public school of Chicago, and also author of stories of great artists; and Nellie, the wife of William H. Kiser, a farmer, by whom she has one daughter, Caroline. They also lost two children, Frank, who died at the age of twelve years; and Helen, who died at the age of seven years.

After his marriage Mr. Horn resided upon a farm a half mile north of Bellefontaine. He was a progressive agriculturist, keeping everything about his place in a neat and thrifty condition, adding modern improvements and using the best machinery in the care of the fields. At the time of his death he had two farms, one containing one hundred and thirty acres and the other ninety-eight acres. He died upon the old homestead place January 4, 1898. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran church, the Bellefontaine branch of this church having been organized in his father's home about a mile from the city. For thirty years he served as one of the church elders and he took a very active part in the church work and its upbuilding. For several years he was also an active member and president of the Farmers' Institute, and in matters of citizenship he was liberal, being deeply interested in everything that pertained to the public good. In politics he was a staunch Republican and never failed to cast his ballot for the men and measures of the party. At

the time of his marriage he started out in life empty handed and lived upon land owned by his father. As time passed, however, his industry and careful management brought to him enough capital to purchase this land and later he added to his possessions until his property interests were valuable. He never engaged in speculation, but made his money through legitimate business channels and by honorable methods, which won for him the respect and confidence of all. He was a loyal and public spirited citizen, a faithful friend, a devoted husband and father and a consistent Christian man, and thus his memory is enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him. Since her husband's death Mrs. Horn has removed to Bellefontaine, but she still retains the homestead in her possession.

OLIVER P. ODELL.

Oliver P. Odell is one of the leading citizens of Rush Creek township, where he follows his chosen occupation, that of farming, and is meeting with a good degree of success. A native of Ohio, he was born in Union county, this state, on the 14th of September, 1848, and is a son of Oliver and Mary Ann (Lowe) Odell. His father was born in Virginia August 30, 1820, and when a young man came to the Buckeye state. It was here that he was united in marriage to Miss Lowe, whose birth occurred in Union county, May 26, 1829. Eight children blessed their union, namely: Lucius, Oliver P., Maggie, Eliza, John, Mary, Levi and Belzora.

By assisting his father in the work of the home farm the subject of this review

early acquired an excellent knowledge of every department of farm work, and his literary education was obtained in the meantime by his attendance in the neighboring schools until eighteen years of age. Since then his entire time and attention have been devoted to agricultural pursuits. He casts his ballot with the Republican party and attends the Baptist church, with which he holds membership.

Mr. Odell married Miss Mary Benedict, who was born in Logan county, October 18, 1856, and they have become the parents of ten children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Belzora, January 1, 1876; Ada, March 26, 1879; Addie, twin sister of Ada; Don, May 21, 1881; Charley, August 30, 1883; Edith, November 1, 1886; Amanda, September 6, 1889; Ray, April 7, 1892; Delmer, July 10, 1894; and Pearl, April 4, 1895. Mrs. Odell's father was Jeremiah Benedict, who was born in Champaign county, August 27, 1828, and received a common school education. He was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church and a supporter of the Republican party. He married Jane Southard, who was born in Logan county, April 10, 1831, and their children were Lucinda, Franklin, Mary, Henry, Laura and Alsinis.

ELWOOD M. OUTLAND.

Elwood M. Outland, who is interested in farming in Monroe township, near Pickrelltown, Logan county, was born on the 14th of June, 1851, in this county, and is a son of Samuel J. and Eliza A. (Wirick) Outland. He is the elder of two children,

his sister being Lenora, the wife of William Loudon, by whom she had three children, Cora, now deceased, and Edna and Reba.

To the common school system of his home locality Elwood M. Outland is indebted for the educational privileges that he enjoyed in his youth. He continued his studies until twenty years of age and during the periods of vacation he assisted in the work of the home farm. In 1858 his parents removed to the farm upon which our subject is now living, the father purchasing this property that year. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in 1865. After his father's demise the son assumed the management of the home property and continued to carry on the farm for his mother.

On Christmas eve of 1875 Elwood Outland was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Williams, who was born on the 11th of February, 1856, in Logan county, and is a daughter of Newton and Polly (Marsh) Williams. In their family were the following named: Samantha; Sarah; Darius; Lettie; Ollie; Emma; Clara; Frank; Eugene; Elias, who has passed away. Mr. Outland brought his bride to the old family homestead and continued to farm upon his mother's land. Here he has since resided and he is now the owner of a good property of sixty acres, on which he annually raises a considerable amount of corn.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Outland has been born a daughter, Allie, whose birth occurred February 27, 1877. She is now the wife of Otis Elliott, and she had two children, Harold, born October 4, 1896, and Herman, who was born July 21, 1899, and died February 25, 1902. The parents are

connected with the Society of Friends and Mr. Outland is a Republican in his political views. He has always been identified with agricultural pursuits, following farming throughout his entire life and in his work he has prospered, meeting with creditable and well deserved success.

LANDIS FLICKINGER.

Among the prominent and representative citizens of Harrison township is numbered Landis Flickinger, whose home is on the McColley Bridge pike, four and a half miles from Bellefontaine. A native of Ohio, he was born near Millville, Butler county, on the 28th of February, 1856, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Farlow) Flickinger. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry back to Joseph Flickinger, who was born in Switzerland about 1740 and when nearly twenty years of age came to America, locating in the northwestern part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he entered about two hundred acres of land. He married in this country and reared eight children, namely: Christian, Jacob, Joseph, Samuel, Mrs. Mary Houser, Mrs. Anna Cockley, Mrs. Elizabeth Eberly and Mrs. Christina Eberly. The father of this family died in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania in 1812. His son Joseph, who was the great-grandfather of our subject, became the owner of the old homestead, where he died in 1829, his remains like those of his father being interred in the graveyard adjoining the farm. Both were members of the Mennonite church and in politics were Jacksonian Democrats. The great-grandfather was three times married, his first

wife, Miss Esther Newcomer, being our subject's great-grandmother. Their son, Jacob Flickinger, our subject's grandfather, was born March 20, 1781, and died March 29, 1844. He had no sisters and but one full brother, Joseph, who was two years his junior and died in 1850. Jacob Flickinger was connected with the United Brethren in Christ and was a Whig in politics. On leaving Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, he removed to Franklin county, that state, when about twenty-five years of age, and in 1818 came to Ohio, settling in Butler county. He first married a Miss Stover, who died childless, and on the 14th of February, 1814, he wedded Hannah Kumler, who was born October 12, 1798. To them were born fourteen children: Samuel, who married Maria C. Zeller; Jacob, who married Barbara Katherine Beam and after her death Catherine Landis; Joseph, who died in his fifteenth year; Susannah, who died when less than three months old; Henry, the father of our subject; Daniel Kumler, who first married Mary Lintner, second Catherine V. Glossbrenner and third Susan Woolsey; Elizabeth, who married Andrew Timberman; John K., who married Sarah Jane Marston; one who died in infancy; Maria, who married Andrew Philip Zeller; Susan Ann, who married Theodore Marston; Catharine K., who married Henry C. Hunt; Hannah Jane, who married Benjamin Walter; and Sarah Margaret, who died at the age of ten years.

Henry Flickinger, the father of our subject was born July 28, 1821, and died July 10, 1891. On the 5th of November, 1840, he married Elizabeth Farlow, of Millville, Ohio, who died November 12, 1897. In early life the father followed farming but when our subject was fourteen years of age

he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he became a partner in a spoke manufactory. A few years later the business was removed to Delphos, but the factory stock declined and he lost all that he had made. He then returned to Butler county, where his death occurred. In his family were eight children, as follows: Amos, born April 11, 1842, enlisted August 4, 1862, in the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mortally wounded in the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, dying at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, January 14, 1863. His remains were taken back to Butler county, Ohio, for interment. Matilda, born July 25, 1843, died at Toledo, December 27, 1868, on the day she was to have been married. Noah, born November 9, 1845, went to California and Washington territory, where he engaged in land speculating but lost heavily after the failure of Jay Cooke. Returning home he died at Delphos, Ohio, December 29, 1874. Edward, born in Butler county, August 12, 1847, was employed as clerk in a hardware store in Toledo for a time and later accompanied his father on his removal to Delphos. After the latter's failure he was employed as a traveling salesman for the firm of Olds & Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for a few years, and was later with the Woolsey Wheel Company of Sandusky, Ohio, in a similar capacity. He next went to Kalamazoo, Michigan, as superintendent and stockholder in the Kalamazoo Wheel Company. After his marriage he purchased the Hamar farm of one hundred acres in Harrison township, this county and is to-day the owner of two hundred and forty acres here. After spending a couple of years on his farm he removed to Gallion, Ohio, and is now at the head of the Flickinger Wheel Company of that

place. He was married May 18, 1872, to Emma McColloch, of Bellefontaine, who died April 27, 1882, and in 1883 he wedded Elizabeth Colly, of Sandusky. Hannah Ann, born December 19, 1849 was married in March 1887, to William H. Hone, who lives on a farm near Bloom Center, Ohio. Enoch H., born June 7, 1853, spent three years at Washington Point and then took up surveying with the hope of benefitting his health by out-door life. He had charge of a lot of men engaged in that work in Mexico, but while there contracted fever and died on shipboard while returning home April 23, 1882, being buried at Cedar Keys, Florida. Landis I., of this review, is the next of the family. Susan Jane, born May 20, 1859, lives at the homestead in Seven Mile, Butler county, Ohio.

After his father failed in business Landis I. Flickinger continued to work in the wheel factory at Delphos for about a year and then bought a team and engaged in teaming at that place until his health failed. He then returned to Butler county, where he followed the same occupation until coming to Logan county in 1880, to take charge of his brother's farm, becoming manager of the firm of Flickinger Brothers, stock-raisers and breeders of fine horses. In 1890 he bought his present home in Harrison township, where he lived until 1894, when he went to Pettis county, Missouri, to take charge of a farm owned by Davis and McColloch, of Bellefontaine, who owned one thousand acres there. Of this our subject had charge until 1897, when he returned to Logan county, Ohio, and has since given his time and attention to the improvement and cultivation of his own farm consisting of eighty-three and one-half acres in Harrison township. The place is now well

drained by ditching and tiling, twelve hundred rods of tiling having been laid.

On Thanksgiving day, November 27, 1889, in Harrison township, Mr. Flickinger was united in marriage to Miss Anna Casebolt, a native of that township and a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Taylor) Casebolt. They now have three children: Anna Marie, who was born on the present farm of our subject, May 22, 1891; Edward Landis, born near Sedalia, Missouri, October 12, 1894; and Freda Mae, born near Sedalia, September 2, 1896.

In his political views Mr. Flickinger is a Republican and on that ticket was elected township trustee without his solicitation. Socially he is a member of Wilford Lodge, No. 67, K. P., and religiously both he and his wife are member of Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal church. They are highly respected in the community where they reside and have a host of warm friends wherever known.

NATHANIEL LEONARD.

Nathaniel Leonard, who for thirty-five years was engaged in the grocery business at Bellefontaine, and is now supervising his farming interests, was born October 23, 1823, in what was then Franklin township, but is now Kent township, Portage county, Ohio. His father, Sewell Leonard, was a native of Massachusetts and became a pioneer settler of Ohio, where he followed the occupation of farming. He married Sallie Bettis, a daughter of Nathaniel Bettis, who fought for independence as a captain in the Revolutionary war, and coming to Ohio at an early day,

settled in Summit county. Our subject well remembers him, as he lived to an advanced age. Sewell Leonard died in Portage county when about seventy-six years of age.

Nathaniel Leonard spent the first sixteen years of his life upon his father's farm and attended school for a few months in winter. His people were in straitened financial circumstances and he had to spend the summer months in work. When sixteen years of age he went to Ravenna, where he secured employment, receiving at first but eight dollars per month, but after a time he became foreman and was paid eighteen dollars per month in addition to his board. He saved his money until he had a sum sufficient to enable him to purchase six horses, and as he was known to be thoroughly trustworthy, a friend offered to sell him buggies on credit, and thus he established a stable of his own. He continued in the livery business for a few years and prospered in his work, after which he sold out and in 1853 came to Bellefontaine, where he established a grocery store, continuing in the trade for thirty-five years with good success. He began business here with a capital of only a few hundred dollars, but as the years passed he built up a very extensive business, in which he invested several thousand dollars, and in trade circles in Bellefontaine perhaps no one was more widely known than Mr. Leonard.

In Shalersville, Portage county, December 31, 1855, Mr. Leonard was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Bryant, who was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, a daughter of Jesse Bryant and Mary (Leonard) Cooley. Her father died in the Bay state and she had reached womanhood

when she came to Ohio. After her marriage her mother came to Logan county and lived with her until her death. By a former marriage Mrs. Leonard had three children and two by the second union, these being as follows: Mary became the wife of George A. Horn and died in Bellefontaine, leaving three children: Melzina, who is the wife of William R. Lane, of Ashtabula, Ohio, and has two children: Jessie, now Mrs. Bash, and a resident of Ashtabula, and William, who is married and lives in Canton, Stark county, Ohio. Charles, the second of the family, is married and lives in Omaha, Nebraska, and has two children, Mrs. Lydia Jackson and Mrs. Agnes Carnes. Eugene was killed by the railroad train near Bellefontaine. Lydia became the wife of Joseph C. Warvel and died in Bellefontaine, leaving a son, Edgar L., who is now a young man, living in Bellefontaine.

While engaged in the grocery business Mr. Leonard purchased one hundred and five acres of land a mile east of Bellefontaine and has since added to the tract until it now comprises one hundred and seventy-five acres. He also has another farm of sixty-four acres, three miles east of Bellefontaine, and since retiring from commercial pursuits he has given his attention to the supervision of his farm property. In 1864 he built the Leonard block, containing two stores, and later he purchased the adjoining building. He also owns residences which he erected and others that he purchased.

In politics he is a Democrat and voted first for James K. Polk in 1844. For a few terms he served as a member of the city council, but has never been active as an office-seeker, doing his best service for

the public good as a private citizen. He was reared in the Methodist church, but is now a Lutheran, while his wife, who was reared in the Presbyterian church, is now a Methodist. In early life he became a member of Ravenna Lodge, F. & A. M., and is now affiliated with the Masonic Lodge of Bellefontaine. His long and active connection with mercantile interests in Bellefontaine made him well known in the city and surrounding country, and those who are at all familiar with his life history know him to be a man of many excellent traits of character, well deserving the uniform confidence which is extended him. Mrs. Leonard has always taken an active interest in philanthropic work, especially in cases of sickness, as she has been found ready and willing to assist, no stormy night being too bad to detain her from the sick bed of either friend or stranger if she thought her services were needed.

THOMAS GARWOOD.

Thomas Garwood is a native of Zanesfield, Logan county, born February 19, 1843. Throughout almost an entire century representatives of the family have lived in Ohio, and thus the Garwoods have long been associated with development and progress here.

J. G. S. Garwood, the father of our subject, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1818, and married Lydia Hatcher. They became the parents of seven children; Thomas, whose name introduces this record; Sarah E., the wife of Peter Overshiner, a resident of Hardin county, Ohio, by whom she has two children,

James and Maggie; Zane H.; Charles; John; Amanda, deceased; and Mary Ann, the wife of Lemuel Hones.

In his parents' home Thomas Garwood spent his boyhood days and at the age of eighteen he left school in order to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed continuously for about ten years, or until he joined the army, enlisting on the 8th of August, 1862, under the command of Captain William B. Nevin, becoming a member of Company H. Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted for three years' service, or during the war, and was at the front until the 10th of March, 1863, when he was honorably discharged, and returned to Rushsylvania.

Not long before going to the front Mr. Garwood wedded Miss Clarissa Stephenson, a daughter of William Stephenson, who was born June 18, 1817. Her parents were William and Margaret Stephenson and their children were: Sarah M., Martha Jane and Clarissa. Mr. and Mrs. Garwood began their domestic life in Rushsylvania and as the years have passed children to the number of six were added to their family. William G., born November 10, 1862, and now residing in Kenton, Ohio, married Mary Alma, their children are Harry E., Ida May and Lola Anna. Nora B., born November 14, 1868, is the wife of O. W. Reams, a resident of Rushsylvania, and they have three children, Walter, Lafayette and Myrtle Belle. Amanda J., born August 18, 1870, is the wife of H. J. Ford, of Kenton, and they have two children, William and Lawrence. Martha A., born July 9, 1872, is the wife of C. F. Clark, a resident of Trumbull county, Ohio, and their children are Charles C., Clara M. and Thomas E.

Sarah F., born May 22, 1875, is the wife of Samuel G. Titus, and their children are Clarence G., Leland Roy, Orville T. and Inez M. Orville T., our subject's youngest child, was born August 7, 1877, and married Addah Yegley. He resides in Rushsylvania.

WILLIAM H. WEST.

High on the roll of fame in Ohio appears the name of Hon. William H. West and his influence has extended beyond the bounds of the state. One of the most learned lawyers of the Ohio bar, one of the most distinguished jurists that has ever graced the supreme court, he has not only been a leading representative of the legal fraternity, but has been a student of the questions relating to the social conditions, the labor problems and the citizenship of the country; in fact his reading has compassed almost every subject affecting the weal or woe of the nation and his voice has been raised in defense or in opposition to measures advanced for acceptance. None have doubted his patriotism; all have admired his wisdom, and even those holding different opinions have acknowledged his honesty of purpose and have honored him therefor.

Judge West is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Millsboro, Washington county, February 9, 1824. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Clear) West, removed to Ohio as early as 1830, settling in Knox county, where they were among the pioneers who blazed the way of civilization, who reclaimed the wild districts for the uses of the white race and

introduced the improvements of the older east into the western wilderness. It was amid the scenes of frontier life, therefore, that Judge West was reared, sharing with the family in the hardships and trials incident to residence in pioneer districts. Undoubtedly he owes something of his strength of character to that early environment, which taught him the value of industry and perseverance, while from his parents he learned lessons of honesty and fearlessness in defense of principles never forgotten. His early educational privileges were supplemented by study in Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 he was graduated, sharing the honors of the class with General A. B. Sharpe. For some time afterward his attention was given to educational work, two years being devoted to public school teaching in Kentucky, subsequent to which time he became a tutor in his alma mater and when he had filled that position with ability for a year, he accepted an adjunct professorship at Hampden-Sidney College, of Prince Edward, Virginia.

His work as an educator, however, Judge West regarded simply as a means to an end for it was his intention to make the practice of law his life work and on leaving the south he became a law student in the office of Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, and when he was admitted to the bar he was also admitted to a partnership by his former preceptor. No dreary noviate awaited him for he came to the bar with an equipment that was unusually good, for added to a comprehensive knowledge of the law he possessed a mind strongly analytical and of a logical turn, and it was not long before he had in the handling of cases manifested abil-

ity that classed him with the foremost representatives of the profession in this part of the state. He seemed almost intuitively to grasp the strong points of a case and to recognize the law applicable to them. He had, too, a wonderful gift of oratory, a voice well modulated and responsive to the slightest shades of feeling as well as to the emotions which sway and move men. Moreover his oratorical power was but the vehicle of his thought, of earnest purpose to secure justice and to present his cause in the strong, clear light of reason. Juries and court always listened to him with attention and interest, and he seldom failed to gain the verdict desired.

Not long was it before the name of Judge West became known throughout Ohio and other states as that of one of the most distinguished members of the bar of the central west, and he is to-day a recognized authority on civil and corporation law and in familiarity with these departments he is equalled by few and surpassed by none. It is therefore not a matter of marvel that Judge West also soon came to be looked upon as a leader of public thought and action and a molder of public opinion. His reading, always comprehensive, made him familiar with the great questions which have molded the policy and the history of the nation, and in 1854, following the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, whose effect he foresaw, he was active in calling a convention to meet at Columbus, Ohio, to take action upon the situation, and in the meeting which followed he was one of the leading speakers, listened to with the deepest interest and attention. He became one of the organizers of the Republican party of Ohio and has since been recognized as

one of its prominent representatives in this state. From 1857 until 1861 he was a member of the state legislature and in 1863 was elected to the senate, where he gave to each question which came up for consideration his earnest attention and consideration, throwing the weight of his influence upon whichever side of a question he believed would contribute to the welfare of the commonwealth, and leaving the impress of his individuality upon the laws which were enacted during his connection with the general assembly. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention of Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. On his retirement from the senate he was chosen attorney general of Ohio and served so acceptably that he was re-elected in 1867, leaving the office two years later as he has entered it—with the confidence and good will of the entire public. He was then, in 1869, tendered the position of United States consul to Rio Janeiro, but the honor was declined as he preferred to continue in the practice of his profession. Still higher honors awaited him, however, for in 1871 he was elected to the supreme court of Ohio. A man of unimpeachable character, of unusual intellectual endowments, with a thorough understanding of the law, patience, urbanity and industry, Judge West took to the bench the very highest qualifications for the most responsible office of the state government, and his record as a judge was in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem which presented itself for solution. While occupying the bench a great misfortune overtook him—the loss of his sight, but with it came

no loss of power. His trained mind and wonderful memory made it possible for him to continue his work without the slightest diminution of the usefulness of his service. It is interesting to mention that his loss of eyesight while on the bench is responsible in a large measure for the rule requiring all records and briefs to be printed. Since that time he has continued in the practice of law without the least aid from any one, without the slightest pause in the proceedings and without perceptible hesitation he unravels intricate facts and quotes the law applicable to them.

In 1877 Judge West was honored with his party's nomination for governor of Ohio. This was at a critical juncture in history, when the attention of the entire country was centered upon the question of the relation between capital and labor. The great railroad strike was on and the one hundred and fifty thousand miles of roads were inactive. This brought about the issue that was before the people in the year in which Judge West became the nominee for governor. He met the question fairly and no one was in doubt as to his position. There is in him the same spirit as was manifest in the great Kentucky statesman who said: "I would rather be right than president." The views which Mr. West advanced caused him his defeat, but he never hesitated in their declaration; he was merely in advance of his time in the great issue affecting the welfare of the nation, and the years have proven his wisdom and demonstrated the correctness of his position. He lost the governorship, but he won the reputation of being an incorruptible patriot and one whose honor would never be sacrificed to power. In 1873 he served as a member

of the constitutional convention of Ohio and his knowledge of jurisprudence made him an active and prominent figure in framing the organic law of the state. In 1884 he again attended as a delegate the Republican national convention, held in Chicago, where he was chosen to present the name of James G. Blaine, who was nominated for the presidency.

In 1851 Judge West was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Williams, who died in 1871, leaving three sons, William A., John E. and Samuel A., and later the Judge wedded Mrs. Clara G. Gorton, who died March 19, 1901. Throughout the greater part of his life he has resided in Bellefontaine, and while he has ever commanded the respect of the distinguished men with whom he has been associated, in his home city—where he is best known—he inspires personal friendships of unusual strength, and all who know him have the highest admiration for his good qualities of heart and mind. Perhaps he is best known throughout the state as "The Blind Man Eloquent," for though deprived of his eyesight, there is no man who has had greater power as a public speaker addressing his audiences upon questions claiming the public thought and swaying them by his oratorical gifts, his logical utterances and his earnestness of purpose. He stands to-day an honor to the state which has honored him.

LAWRENCE C. FREER.

Lawrence C. Freer, who is now successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising in Harrison township, four miles southwest

of Bellefontaine, is one of Logan county's native sons, his birth having occurred on a farm near East Liberty, June 22, 1857. His parents were Richard P. and Mary J. (Alexander) Freer. His father was born in Virginia, May 2, 1820, of Irish lineage, and was a son of William and Eliza (Laine) Freer. The paternal grandfather of our subject was also a native of Virginia, and was a slaveholder in 1812. Both he and his wife died in Zanesfield, Ohio, in 1840. In early manhood Richard P. Freer married Mary J. Alexander, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1827, and is still living at the age of seventy-five years. Her father, Mr. Alexander, was also born in that county, on the 28th of October, 1793, and died at West Middleburg, Ohio, November 18, 1886, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. In 1818 he married Elizabeth Magee, who was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1800, and for sixty-four years they traveled life's journey together, sharing its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. Mrs. Alexander died November 23, 1882, when eighty-two years of age, leaving her husband, then in his ninetieth year, to continue the journey alone. Her mother bore the maiden name of Harrman. The father of our subject, Richard P. Freer, died in Harrison township on his farm in 1877, at the age of fifty-seven years.

When Lawrence C. Freer was a little over a year old the family located on the farm in Harrison township where he now resides, his father having purchased the place about that time, and here he grew to manhood, receiving a good common school education. It was his intention to take up more advanced studies in a higher institution, but when nineteen years of age he lost

his father, and being the only son and next to the oldest child in a family of four children, he had to take charge of the farm. The others remained at home with him until his marriage, when he purchased their interests in the property and to-day has one hundred and twenty-five acres of fine farming land which is under a high state of cultivation. The house upon the place was erected prior to the father's death, but our subject built both barns and has made many other useful and valuable improvements which add greatly to the attractive appearance of the place.

On the 21st of December, 1890, near West Liberty, Union township, Mr. Freer was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Newell, a daughter of John and Maria E. (Harner) Newell. Her father died March 18, 1893. Mrs. Freer was born in Union township, January 8, 1865, and was educated in the common schools. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: Newell J., born November 10, 1891; and Lawrence, born May 2, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Freer are members of the Presbyterian church of Bellefontaine, in which faith they were reared, and he has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party since casting his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield. He is one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers and stock raisers of his community and is a man of sterling worth and strict integrity.

EDWARD R. HENNING, M. D.

Dr. Edward R. Henning is a typical American citizen, actively interested in the life work he has chosen and is winning

advancement therein by reason of close application, determined purpose and energy. He was born in Union township, Logan county, November 19, 1871, and is a son of Robert and Nancy Isabelle (Alcott) Henning. His paternal grandfather was Nathan Henning, a native of Ohio, who removed to Missouri and there spent his remaining days. His father was a native of Missouri and became a farmer of Union township, Logan county, but he died when the Doctor was only five years of age. After his death the widow removed with her family to West Liberty. The Doctor was one of a family of five children, but three of the number died in infancy. The surviving sister is Annetta Belle, the wife of P. W. Carter of Bellefontaine.

The Doctor obtained his education in the public schools and upon graduation in the West Liberty high school in the class of 1890 with valedictorian honors, the superintendent at that time being Professor Frank, he became connected with educational work and was engaged in school teaching for three years in Champaign county, Ohio, but he regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor. It was his desire and intention of becoming a member of the medical profession and to this end he began reading in the office of Dr. R. M. Fulwider of West Liberty. He spent one year in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and three years in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898. Upon competitive examination he received appointment to a position in the Allegheny General Hospital and the Chester Hospital, but in-

stead of this he decided to take a two years' trip through Europe for the purpose of travel and study, and he greatly broadened his knowledge of the medical science and methods of practice by visiting many of the hospitals and medical institutions of the old world.

Dr. Henning began the practice of his chosen profession in West Liberty in October, 1900, and has since remained with the exception of a short period in 1902, when he made a trip to California. He has already gained an enviable position in professional circles, his ability winning recognition in a liberal patronage which is growing week by week. He takes deep interest in his calling from a scientific standpoint and from the humanitarian standpoint, and in the practice of his profession has demonstrated the possession of broad knowledge and marked skill.

On the 25th of March, 1902, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Lula May Hamer, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Hamer of Bellefontaine, and they now have one child, Anna Belle Gertrude, born December 25, 1902. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degree of the chapter and he also belongs to the Guiteros Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN F. REXER.

John F. Rexer, a furniture dealer and undertaker of DeGraff, was born in Malmshelm, Wurtemberg, Germany on the 3d of August, 1834, and is a son of John F. and Mary Jane (Shanhar) Rexer. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade and

died in his native country after the emigration of his son John to the new world. A few years later the mother and her son Lewis and daughter Mary came to the United States. Previous to this time, John F., at the age of nineteen, and his brother Gotlieb, at the age of seventeen, had crossed the Atlantic in 1854 and spent two months in New York. The latter is now a tailor of Bellefontaine. Jacob Rexer came, too, ten years after our subject, and followed the cabinet-making business until his death, which occurred in Steubenville, but his remains were interred in the cemetery of Bellefontaine. Lewis is now employed in the Pan-Handle Railroad shops in Columbus, in which city he makes his home. The daughter Mary is the wife of John Roman, a resident of Dayton. The mother's death occurred in Bellefontaine about 1890.

According to the laws of his native country John F. Rexer attended school until fourteen years of age and then began to learn the trade of cabinet-making in his father's shop. He was there employed until nineteen years of age, when, believing that he might have better business opportunities in the new world, for he had heard favorable reports concerning America, he bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for the United States, taking passage on a sailing vessel which weighed anchor in the harbor of Havre in 1854. The voyage covered thirty-six days and Mr. Rexer then landed in New York. It was necessary that he should immediately secure employment in order to provide for his daily expenses and he soon obtained work in a garden, where he was set to hoeing. There he remained for a few weeks, when he and his brother Got-

lieb continued their westward journey until they had arrived in Bellefontaine, where they had some uncles who had sent them the money to pay their passage to the new world. In Bellefontaine Mr. Rexer secured employment on the construction of the dwelling of William Lawrence and followed carpenter work until his marriage.

In Urbana, where he was living at the time, Mr. Rexer was joined in wedlock in April, 1861, to Miss Julia Mooney, who was born in Ireland and had come to America with her brothers when but nine or ten years of age, her parents having died on the Emerald Isle. Our subject and his wife began their domestic life in Urbana, where he worked as a joiner in the shops and while there he purchased some residence property. In 1868, however, he removed to DeGraff and established his present business in connection with his brother Jacob, who was also a cabinet-maker and had come to America about a decade after our subject's emigration. Mr. Rexer made his own furniture to a large extent and also the coffins which were used in the undertaking department of his business. As the years have passed he has secured a very excellent trade and his financial resources have thereby been greatly increased.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rexer have been born five living children, the eldest being John F., whose birth occurred in Urbana. He is now living with his father in DeGraff and until recently was engaged in the grocery business. Isabelle, also a native of Urbana, is at home. Charles L., who was born in Urbana, February 25, 1867, and was educated in DeGraff, occupied a position as salesman in a dry goods store

between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four years. He then entered his father's store and is now an active factor in the conduct of the business. In 1891 he was graduated in the United States College of Embalming. On the 8th of July, 1889, in this place he wedded Miss Mary Alice Sanders, of DeGraff, who was born in Miami township, Logan county, and they have two children: Delia and Esther. William, the youngest son of Mr. Rexer, was born in Pemberton, Shelby county, Ohio, in which place his parents resided for a short time in 1860. He married Miss Winnie Doane and is engaged in the grocery busines in DeGraff. Ella, who completes the family, is living in this town.

Since casting his first presidential ballot for Buchanan in 1856, Mr. Rexer has been a stalwart Democrat, but his sons are Republicans in their political faith. John F. Rexer, Jr., has served as township treasurer for four years, was treasurer of DeGraff for four years and has served on the county election board, while Charles L. is a member of the school board of DeGraff. Mr. Rexer was reared in the Lutheran faith. In 1901 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who died in March of that year and was laid to rest in the DeGraff cemetery. There is in his life record much that is commendable. With laudable ambition and strong determination to win success he came to America and making the most of his opportunities since that time he has steadily worked his way upward until he has become a factor in the industrial and commercial life of Logan county. He is well known as a reputable and honorable business man and as the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well.

ELZEY L. HUBER.

Elzey L. Huber, who is now largely engaged in buying and feeding stock and makes his home in Bellefontaine, was born in Bloomfield township, Logan county, February 2, 1857. As the name indicates the Huber family is of German descent. Manasses Huber, the father of our subject, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, August 10, 1806, and was a son of John and Margaret (Stottlemier) Huber, in whose family were eight children. John Huber died in Virginia in 1827, and his widow, with six of her children, came to Logan county, Ohio, in October, 1832. She purchased a farm one mile east of DeGraff and there made her home until called to her final rest March 18, 1856, at the age of eighty-eight years.

The early life of Manasses Huber was passed in the state of his nativity, and after coming to Ohio he assisted his mother in the development of the new farm, remaining at home until his marriage. On the 23d of November, 1837, he wedded Miss Nancy Meckemson, who was born near DeGraff, this county, December 7, 1818, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wallace) Meckemson. At a very early day her father removed here from Kentucky and became a successful farmer of Pleasant township. He lived to the extreme old age of one hundred and one years. After his marriage Manasses Huber purchased a farm in Bloomfield township and as an agriculturalist he met with excellent success, becoming the owner of seven hundred and twenty acres of land. He was also one of the most prominent stock-raisers and dealers in his community and was a Democrat in politics. During

the days of the early militia he was captain of the Logan County Light Horse Guard and was afterward known as Captain Huber. Both he and his wife were active and influential members of the Methodist Episcopal church, being among the first of that denomination in this county, and for many years their home was used as a meeting house. The Captain died on the 31st of January, 1873, aged sixty-six years, honored and respected by all who knew him, and his estimable wife passed away December 13, 1901, at the age of eighty-three years. Of their ten children, six are still living, namely: Allen, Margaret, Sarah, Isaiah, Tiry and Elzey L.

To the public school system of his native county Elzey L. Huber is indebted for the educational privileges he received. While at home with his father he became interested in the stock business, in which he has largely engaged throughout his entire life. In early manhood he was associated with his brother Tiry in this business, but at the time of his marriage the partnership was dissolved and he has since been alone in that trade. Prior to his marriage he had become the owner of one hundred and fifty-three acres of land and, locating thereon, he continued to make it his place of residence until 1901, when he came to Bellefontaine. In the meantime he added to his farm until he now owns two hundred and sixty-four acres all in one tract in Bloomfield township. Upon this place are two sets of farm buildings. While carrying on general farming he devoted much time to buying, feeding and shipping cattle and hogs and he is now largely engaged in stock-dealing and is well known to stock men throughout this portion of the state. He is an excellent

judge of domestic animals and his judicious purchases and sales have brought to him a good financial return for his labor.

On the 20th of March, 1884, Mr. Huber was united in marriage to Miss Fannie McKinnon, a native of McArthur township, born September 29, 1862, a daughter of William McKinnon, a native of Clark county, who was a farmer and stockman. In Logan county her father married Miss Sarah Denny. He died in 1899 at the age of seventy years, but his widow is still living and makes her home on Sandusky avenue in Bellefontaine. Mr. McKinnon's death occurred on the old home farm. He was at one time the owner of about one thousand acres of land and was regarded as one of the wealthy men as well as honored citizens of his community. In the McKinnon family were eight children, six of whom still survive: John, Lucinda, Dennis, Fannie, Willie and Carrie. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Huber has been born one child, Fred, whose birth occurred May 2, 1889, and who is yet in school.

Mr. and Mrs. Huber and their son are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Huber held the office of steward and took an active part in church work at Bloom Center, where with his wife he still holds membership. He owns property on East Brown street in Bellefontaine. Widely known in his native county, he has gained many friends among the better class of people and he deserves the regard which is uniformly accorded in recognition of sterling traits of character. His business affairs have been prosecuted energetically and diligently with the result that his labors have been crowned with success and at the same time he has had

due regard for the obligations of citizenship and of morality which rests upon every man, giving a generous support to all measures for the social, intellectual and moral upbuilding of his community.

HENRY DORN.

Henry Dorn, who is a retired farmer now living in West Liberty, was born on the 1st of January, 1843, in Germany, a son of Peter and Mary Dorn. In the father's family were the following named: Peter, Mary, John, Catherine and Nicholas.

Henry Dorn spent the first six years of his life in the fatherland and was then brought to America. His education was obtained in this country and at the age of sixteen years he left school and came to West Liberty, where he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for thirty years. His labors in that direction, however, were interrupted by his service in the Union army during the Civil war. He enlisted in 1861 as a member of Company C, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served for four years, being under the command of Captain J. D. Anskey. With his command he participated in a number of important engagements, including the battle of Wild Cat Mountain, Kentucky, Perryville, Hoover's Gap, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He continued with the Union army until after the close of the war and then received an honorable discharge. He sustained a slight flesh wound, but otherwise he escaped uninjured and to his country he rendered valuable and far-reaching service.

After the close of war Mr. Dorn returned to his home and resumed blacksmithing, which he followed with success for a number of years. He was an expert workman in that direction and his industry and reliability brought to him a richly merited success. He also turned his attention to farming and became the owner of a nice property, including a rich tract. He still owns his farm in Liberty township and in addition has a good residence in West Liberty, which he now occupies. Mr. Dorn is well known in the community where he resides and the sterling traits of his character have gained for him the regard and friendship of many with whom he has been brought in contact.

U. Z. ROSE.

U. Z. Rose, an honored veteran of the Civil war and one of the representative citizens of Rush Creek township, is a native of Virginia, born in Loudoun county, February 14, 1837, and is a son of Thomas and Hattie (Barber) Rose. During his boyhood he acquired a good practical education, attending school until fourteen years of age, when he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, but after completing his apprenticeship he resumed farming, which occupation he had been following previous to this time. It was in 1858 that he came to Ohio and settled in Logan county.

When the country became involved in civil war, Mr. Rose put aside all personal interests, and on the 25th of August, 1861, enlisted for three years or during the war, becoming a member of Company C,

Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain Joel Haines. Going to the front he participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone River, Mission Ridge and the Atlanta campaign and was with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea. He remained in the service until hostilities ceased, when he was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1865, and returned home with a war record of which he may be justly proud.

In 1872 Mr. Rose was united in marriage to Miss Scevilla Ryan who was born in this state on the 29th of September, 1850. Her father, John M. Ryan, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, June 11, 1809, and was educated in the common schools, pursuing his studies there until sixteen years of age. By occupation he was a farmer. He married Mary Bentz, who was born in Pennsylvania, June 9, 1824, and they became the parents of eleven children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Adaline, February 1, 1846; William H., October 17, 1847; Scevilla, September 20, 1849; Nancy Ann, April 1, 1852; Mary Ann, March 31, 1854; John M., March 6, 1857; Jacob, December 18, 1858; Stephen A. Douglas, February 17, 1861; Belzura, July 29, 1863; Catherine, February 20, 1865; and Jerusha, August 21, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose began housekeeping in Hopewell, where they made their home for sixteen years and then purchased the place in Rushsylvania, where they now reside. Unto them were born two children: Clarinda, born July 30, 1873, is now the wife of Jesse Musselman, who works in the cement factory, and they reside with her father. Naomi, born June 17, 1875, died August 18, 1876.

Politically Mr. Rose is a Republican and religiously is identified with the Christian church. As a citizen he has been true and faithful to every trust reposed in him, so that his loyalty is above question, being manifest in days of peace as well as when he followed the old flag to victory on southern battlefields. As a representative man of his community he is also worthy of the high regard and esteem in which he is held.

ALBERT H. STAMM.

Albert H. Stamm, proprietor of Stamm's bakery, at Bellefontaine, was born in Brown county, Ohio, July 14, 1858, a son of Jacob and Martha (Vogel) Stamm. The father was a mechanic and musician and was living in Sardinia, Ohio, at the time of our subject's birth. When the son was about five or six years of age the parents removed to Ripley, Ohio, on the Ohio river, and there the father lived until 1884, when he was called to his final rest.

In his youth Albert H. Stamm attended the district school as he found opportunity and as he early displayed musical talent he was chosen a member of the band of Ripley, of which his father was the leader. He was thus under the instruction of his father until 1876, when he enlisted in the regular army as a member of the Sixth United States Cavalry and as a member of the band was sent to Camp Grant in Arizona and later to Camp Lowell near Tucson. There he received musical instruction from Professor R. W. Robinson. He had enlisted for five years but on ac-

count of poor health he received an honorable discharge after about two years. He then began to help his father and mother in truck gardening near Ripley, in which business they had been engaged for some years, and for about three years Mr. Stamm remained with them, after which he began to learn the tinner's trade, which he followed in Ripley for two years.

On the 1st of January, 1885, Mr. Stamm was married in Ripley to Miss Elizabeth C. Helbling, who was born in that city, August 14, 1858, a daughter of Joseph M. Helbling. She was educated in the Catholic school of her native city. For a year after their marriage Mr. Stamm operated his wife's farm and then, his father having become disabled, our subject was made the leader of Stamm's band and as such was enlisted as a member of the Thirteenth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard and was encamped at Springfield, Ohio, for a week. Upon their return they played at Dayton and Mr. Stamm was there interviewed and was told that a band leader was needed there. This led to his removal to Dayton, where he lived for four years. While there he also worked in Barney & Smith's carshops as a tinner and then returned to Mrs. Stamm's farm, upon which they remained until 1892, when they located in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Stamm securing work in the Pullman shops. After a short time he was employed in an organ factory of Chicago and was also a member of a band that played on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition throughout the summer of 1893. In the spring of 1894 he came to Bellefontaine and worked for a year in a bakery, having learned something of the business while in Ripley as had his wife.

In May, 1895, he opened a bakery of his own, borrowing three hundred dollars with which to start in business, and since that time his career has been a prosperous one and he has had a constantly growing trade, which now brings him a good annual income.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stamm have been born four children: Hazel, who was born in Dayton, Ohio, April 28, 1886, and is now in the millinery business with her aunt in Portsmouth, Ohio; Irvine, born in Dayton, September 20, 1888; Nellie, born in Ripley, February 10, 1890; and Bessie, born in Chicago, May 23, 1893. Mrs. Stamm was twelve years of age when her mother died and sixteen at the time of her father's death. After that she lived with her grandparents for a few years and then returned to the farm where she acted as housekeeper for her brothers and sisters.

Mr. Stamm cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield in 1880 and has since been a stalwart Republican but never an office-seeker. His wife was confirmed in the Catholic church when twelve years of age and he in the German Lutheran church at the same age. He is now a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity of Bellefontaine, and is recognized as a leading business man of enterprise and energy, widely and favorably known as a representative of the commercial interests of the city.

JERRY SANDELS.

Jerry Sandels is a son of John and Susan (Neiberger) Sandels, and was born in Granville, Ohio, April 22, 1854. His

father was born in the year 1813 and his mother in the year 1816. They had five children and like the other members of the family the subject of this review pursued his early education in the common schools. More advanced educational privileges, however, were afforded him and at the age of eighteen he entered Dennison University, where he remained as a student for eighteen months, being thus well qualified for the responsible and practical duties of a business career. On leaving college he started out in life for himself and wishing to see something of the country, he traveled westward, visiting both Des Moines, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska. Upon the plains of the west he was employed at herding cattle and continued in that section of the country for eighteen months, after which he returned to Granville, Ohio, where he made his home for ten years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Wilmington, Ohio, where he resided for thirteen years and in 1898 he arrived in Bellefontaine.

On the 2d of March, 1893, Mr. Sandels was united in marriage to Miss Clara Waites, who was born in Pansy, Clinton county, Ohio, March 22, 1873, the wedding taking place in Wilmington, Center county, Ohio. Mrs. Sandels is a daughter of George W. Waites, who was born in England in 1839, and during his early boyhood he crossed the Atlantic to America, locating in Cincinnati. There he was married to Miss Christine Ann Little, who was born in 1836, and they became the parents of the following children: George, William, Daniel, Alfred, Joseph, Samuel, Clarence, Martha, Zane, Jefferson and Ida.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandels began keeping house in Rush Creek township upon the

Lake pike, where they lived for two years. They afterward removed to North Mad River street in Bellefontaine, where Mr. Sandels purchased property which continued to be his home for a year. He then traded that property for a place of six acres about a mile from the city and took up his abode upon the little farm which is yet his home. He has a good residence here and has built a new barn.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Sandels is noted for its gracious hospitality and although they have resided in this locality for only a brief period they have gained many friends here and are widely known. He votes with the Democracy and is a member of the United Brethren church.

MARTIN H. McADAMS.

In the death of this gentleman Rush Creek township lost one of its most honorable and upright citizens. He was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, on the 5th of January, 1820, a son of James and Catherine (Hoyle) McAdams, in whose family were seven children that are now deceased, namely: John, Jacob, Isaac, Alfred, Mar-iam, Mary C. and Martha H., the only one now living being Wilson. The father of this family came to Ohio at a very early day.

Martin H. McAdams was reared in much the usual manner of farmer boys of his day and attended school until eighteen years of age. He then engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his life, and at length was called to his final rest on the 5th of April, 1891, dying with dropsy. He was a faithful and consistent member

of the Society of Friends and was held in the highest respect and esteem by all who knew him. In his political views he was a Democrat.

In early manhood Mr. McAdams married Miss Melita Jane Sutton, who was born in Logan county, Ohio, March 12, 1826, her parents being Jonathan and Rebecca (Johnson) Sutton. She is one of a family of nine children, the others being Peter J., Walter, William and Elizabeth, all deceased; Lydia A.; George; Della, and Malinda. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. McAdams were as follows: Lucinda, the eldest, married Joseph Musselman and had seven children: Donna and Willard E., both living; Ina, Oleta and Johnny, all three deceased; Louis and Printy; Missouri, Deliah and Survanih, children of our subject, have all passed away. Bela T. is a resident of Hardin county, Ohio. Douglas, who completes the family, married Sarah A. Robinson and has two children, Bela Leroy and Deliah Oleta.

RESIN M. PAINTER.

With the educational interests of Logan county Resin M. Painter has long been identified and is still successfully engaged in teaching. At times he has been connected with different business enterprises and is to-day a member of the firm of Wilgus & Painter, liverymen of Bellefontaine, where he now makes his home.

A native of this county, Mr. Painter was born in the village of West Mansfield, Bokes Creek township, on the 14th of December, 1868, and is a son of Robert and Lucetta (Keller) Painter. His father was

either born in Logan county or came here when quite young. Learning the carriage-maker's trade in early life, he subsequently followed that occupation in West Mansfield and West Liberty. When the country became involved in Civil war he enlisted in the spring of 1862, becoming sergeant in the Thirteenth Ohio Battery, which was disbanded soon after the battle of Shiloh, which was the first engagement in which he took part. Later he became a member of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was with this regiment in all the battles in which it participated. For a time he was confined in the hospital and was discharged for disability before the close of the war.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest in a family of five children, the others being as follows: Alfred F. is also a teacher, now living in Middleburg, Logan county. He married Sallie Crane and has two children, William and Hazel. Lillie M. is the wife of S. J. Southard, of Bellefontaine, and they have three children, Agnes, Goodwin and Lucile. Ernie first married Benjamin Kirkpatrick, by whom she had one child, Nellie, and for her second husband married Samuel Wilgus. They have one child, French. Sallie first married Isaac Pool and second William Boon, by whom she has one child, Mary Lucetta. They also have an adopted son, Floyd.

Resin M. Painter was reared in this county and during his boyhood and youth worked in a brick-yard and tile factory at West Mansfield during the summer months, while through the winter season he attended the country schools. At the age of twenty years he began teaching and has since devoted his attention principally

to that pursuit, in which he has met with marked success. For one term he was a student at the Normal University in Ada, Ohio. He taught school for six years in Union county and the remainder of the time in Logan county, having charge of the grammar department at West Mansfield for two years. After his marriage he was also interested in the implement business at that place for four years in partnership with his brother, and in June, 1902, bought an interest in the livery business at Bellefontaine, now conducted under the firm name of Wilgus & Painter. He is a man of good business and executive ability and usually carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

On the 26th of September, 1894, in Bokes Creek township, this county, Mr. Painter was united in marriage to Miss Alpha M. Bell, who was born and reared in that township and is a daughter of James and Mary J. (Reed) Bell. In the spring of 1898, he accepted a temporary position as clerk in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, D. C., and held the same until June, 1899, when he returned to Logan county. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs in the Republican party, of which his father was also a staunch supporter. For one term he filled the office of justice of the peace, during which time he was instrumental in getting many parties to settle their difficulties without recourse to the law and by these compromises the fees of the justice were reduced to thirty dollars, although they had previously amounted to several hundred dollars during a term. He had the pleasure of marrying two couples and no case tried by him was ever appealed to a higher court. He was a charter member

of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at West Mansfield and was its first master of exchequer.

SAMUEL STANFELD.

Samuel Stanfeld, now deceased, was for many years an enterprising farmer of Logan county and when called to his final rest the community lost one of its reliable and respected citizens. He was born in Logan county, December 23, 1832, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Reams) Stanfeld. The father was born in South Carolina and about 1805 came to Ohio. He wedded Margaret Reams and here amid the wild scenes of pioneer life they reared their family of nine children, six sons and three daughters.

Samuel Stanfeld early became familiar with the hardships and trials of frontier life, and yet also enjoyed its pleasures and as the years advanced he took a great interest in the progress made by his native county as it emerged from pioneer surroundings to take its place with the leading counties of this great commonwealth. In his youth he assisted in clearing wild land, in cultivating the fields and in caring for the stock, and in the winter months he attended the district schools, thus pursuing his studies until twenty years of age. He then began farming on his own account and soon afterward he chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Martha Douglass, who was born January 2, 1837, in Logan county, near Bellefontaine. Her father, Samuel Douglass, was born near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and was a pupil in the district schools until twenty years of age, after

which he gave his entire attention to farming, making that pursuit his life work. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian and his political support was given to the Democratic party, in whose principles he firmly believed. He married Rebecca Cannon, who was born January 17, 1805, and their children were as follows: Eliza J., born May 25, 1827; Ann, July 16, 1829; Nancy, August 4, 1831; Mary, September 8, 1834; Martha, January 2, 1837; John C., born January 6, 1839; James B., August 22, 1841; Ellen, March 11, 1845; Lucinda M., May 6, 1846; and S. L. E., June 22, 1848.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanfeld was blessed with seven children: John W., born October 18, 1854; Margaret A., born February 25, 1857; Frank E., born July 1, 1859; Sarah R., born January 4, 1864; Samuel E., born September 27, 1869; Charles O., born September 3, 1874; and Arthur H., born January 8, 1880. Of this number Samuel died June 11, 1898.

At the time of their marriage Mr. Stanfeld took his bride to a farm and about 1882 they located upon the farm where his widow still resides. Throughout his entire life his energies were devoted to agricultural pursuits, and in his farm work he prospered because he was progressive, industrious and persevering. In all his business dealings he was also reliable and trustworthy and all who knew him respected him for his genuine worth. He lived in harmony with his professions as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he took a deep interest in the growth of the church. His political support was given the Republican party. His life's span covered sixty-five years, his death occurring June 11, 1898.

ISAAC C. MILLER.

Isaac C. Miller, who was elected county treasurer of Logan county in the fall of 1902 and has recently moved to Bellefontaine, was for many years successfully engaged in farming and stock dealing in Union township. A native of Ohio, he was born within the present city limits of Cincinnati on the 22d of April, 1851, his parents being Henry R. and Mary (Kelley) Miller. His father was born in the same neighborhood, October 28, 1825, a son of John R. and Mary Miller, and there he was reared to manhood, receiving a common school education. When a young man he learned the butcher business, which he followed for some years in his native city. There he was married on the 14th of September, 1847, to Miss Mary Kelley. After his marriage he continued to engage in the meat business in Cincinnati for a number of years, attending the market regularly, but finally, in 1858, came to Logan county and purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Union township, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. In connection with general farming he also engaged in stock-dealing, and after residing upon the farm for seventeen years he removed to Bellefontaine, where he continued to handle live stock until his death, which occurred February 17, 1902. He was an ardent supporter of the Republican party but never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Cincinnati and later transferred his membership to the lodge in Bellefontaine.

In his family were five children, as follows: Andrew R., born April 2, 1849, received a good common school education and was engaged in the grocery business in Bellefontaine, where he died July 17, 1879. He married Lucy Moore, of Union township, and at his death left four children: Eslie, Clyde, Floy Ethel and Bertha. Isaac C. is the next of the family. Mary C., born November 25, 1853, married Marcellus Stewart and died in Bellefontaine, September 11, 1887, leaving one child, Addie. Addie M., born in Cincinnati, August 17, 1856, married T. K. Johnson, whose home is in Urbana, Ohio, and they have five children, Bertram, Harold, Hazel, Maxwell and Adelaide. Henry R., born in Union township, this county, June 29, 1859, married Adelaide Lawton, of Kansas City, Missouri, where he is now engaged in the insurance business.

Accompanying his parents on their removal to Logan county, Isaac C. Miller grew to manhood in Union township and acquired a good practical education in the schools near his home. He assisted his father in the work of the farm and at the age of seventeen years began buying and selling cattle, which business he continued to carry on with good success for many years. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery at DeGraff and has served continuously as a director of the same.

In Harrison township, this county, Mr. Miller was married April 27, 1876, to Miss Carrie E. Beal, who was born in that township, January 3, 1856, a daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Royer) Beal. They resided on the old home farm of one hundred and eighty acres, which he still owns, until the 12th of November, 1902, when

they removed to Bellefontaine that Mr. Miller might enter upon the duties of county treasurer, to which office he had recently been elected. Six children bless their union, namely: Harry B., who was born September 19, 1878, and married Nora Miller, by whom he has two children, Marguerite and Joseph; Gorta R., who was born June 17, 1880, and married William Hamilton of Bellefontaine; Andrew Chester, who was born October 8, 1884, and is now clerking in a store in Bellefontaine; Donald Lee, born September 16, 1886; Henry Herbert, born October 29, 1889; and Mary Helen, who was born July 2, 1894, and died May 18, 1900.

Since casting his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant in 1872, Mr. Miller has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party, but has never taken a very active interest in political affairs until elected county treasurer in the fall of 1902. In 1894 he was made manager of the agricultural board, a position which he still holds, and in 1900 was elected president of the board for a term of two years. The same year he was also elected land appraiser for Union township, and in whatever position he has been called upon to fill he has discharged the duties devolving upon him in a most commendable and satisfactory manner. He is pre-eminently public spirited and progressive and takes a deep interest in any enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit.

WILLIAM J. CRAMPTON, D. D. S.

Dr. William J. Crampton, who is practicing the profession of dentistry in West Liberty, was born in Rochester, New

York, February 13, 1867, and is a son of George and Mildred (Gooderham) Crampton, the former of Irish lineage and the latter of English descent. Both the parents are now deceased. The maternal grandfather, William Gooderham, lived to the advanced age of ninety nine years and his wife reached the eightieth year of her age. He was the president of the Bank of Toronto and his son George succeeded him in that position and is still acting in that capacity. Dr. Crampton is an only son and has but one sister, Mattie, the wife of Thomas Geddes of Edinboro, Scotland. After the death of his father, his mother married again, becoming the wife of John Raymond, by whom she had four children who reached mature years, namely: James G., of Toronto, Ontario; Albert, who is living in Erie, Pennsylvania; Louisa, the wife of Dr. J. E. Nichols of Carey, Ohio; and Victoria.

The Doctor spent his early life in Toronto, Canada, and at the usual age entered the public schools. He acquired a good literary education and afterward took up the study of dentistry in Cincinnati, Ohio, as a student in the Dental College there. On the completion of the regular course he was graduated in 1890 and then entered the Toronto Dental College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Forest, Ohio, in 1894 and remained there for five years, removing then to West Liberty in January, 1899. Here he has since remained and is now enjoying a fine practice, which is constantly increasing. He is thoroughly modern in his methods and has a well equipped office and the latest appliances and instruments for performing the delicate work that falls to the lot of the dentist.

On the 10th of May, 1900, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Mattie M. Carey, a daughter of Jacob S. and Mary Jane (Sell) Carey, of Champaign county, Ohio. Her father is living at the age of ninety years. He was originally from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His wife was of German descent and was a daughter of Mrs. Mary Thorper Sell. In the house which was her home in girlhood General Lee made his headquarters. Unto the Doctor and his wife has been born one son, Vaughn W., born May 15, 1901.

The Doctor is quite prominent in Masonry. He was made a Mason in Strathroy, Ontario, at the age of twenty-one years and belongs to the blue lodge and chapter of Bellefontaine at the present time and is also a member of Raper Commandery, K. T., of Urbana. He has now a wide acquaintance in West Liberty and the surrounding district, and his professional skill has gained him a creditable and desirable position in the ranks of the dental fraternity here.

HUGH PRICE RUNYON.

Hugh Price Runyon is a leading representative of the business interests of De Graff, being a dealer in buggies and proprietor of a harness shop. Of excellent business ability and broad resources, he has attained a prominent place among the substantial citizens of the village and is a recognized leader in public affairs. He has won success by his well directed, energetic efforts, and the prosperity that has come to him is certainly well deserved.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Runyon was born in Union township, Champaign

county, June 18, 1847, and is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family of this section of the state, being a son of Elias and Martha C. (Harrison) Runyon. His father was also a native of Union township and a son of John Runyon, one of the early settlers of Champaign county, having located on Buck creek when Urbana contained but two houses. Although John Runyon had received but ordinary educational advantages, he was a man of rare ability and sound judgment and served as judge of the court of common pleas throughout the greater part of his life. He continued to make his home on Buck creek and lived to an advanced age, being so old that he often lost his way if he strayed far from home either on the farm or in town. He was born, reared and married in New Jersey and had some family on coming to this state. In those early days Judge Runyon entertained Rev. John Britch, a pioneer preacher, who used to travel across the country from Ohio to Illinois and our subject now has in his possession a letter written by the latter to Judge Runyon, dated Morgan county, Illinois, June 14, 1831. This letter is as easily read as any print. Mr. Runyon also has another letter, dated Morristown, New Jersey, October, 1788, written by Stephen Conklin, his maternal great-grandfather.

On reaching manhood Elias Runyon, the father of our subject, was married in Union township, Champaign county, to Miss Martha Crockett Harrison, who was a relative of the noted Davy Crockett and also of President William H. Harrison. She was born in Kentucky and during her girlhood came to Ohio with her parents, settling in Champaign county. In latter

years the Harrison family removed to Illinois, where her father died, and her mother subsequently went to Dubuque, Iowa, in which state her death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Runyon began their married life on Treacles creek in Champaign county, where the father purchased and improved a farm of one hundred acres, erecting thereon a rude log house with a mud and stick chimney, and in that home our subject was born.

During his boyhood Hugh P. Runyon received a good common school education. On leaving home at the age of seventeen years he began work at the carpenter's trade, his first wages being fifty cents per day, and it was not long before he became a finished workman. The following Monday after the great cyclone in DeGraff in 1872, he came to this village and commenced work at his trade, being successfully engaged in contracting and building until 1879, when he accepted a position with the firm of A. D. & W. A. Graffort to sell agricultural implements. Two years later he bought out his employers and continued in that line of trade until 1899. In the meantime he had also become interested in the hardware business and in the sale of buggies and other vehicles, but after conducting the hardware store for several years he disposed of the same in 1893, continuing the implement business thereafter. On finally selling out in 1900, he opened the harness shop which he still conducts. Mr. Runyon had long thought he could do the work of an auctioneer and after the death of Daniel S. Spellman in 1892, he began crying sales. He has met with the same success in this enterprise that has characterized his business career, and in the spring of 1902 cried more than

forty sales. He has invested to some extent in real estate and in partnership with B. F. Hudson has erected a number of buildings, including the town hall and city jail and the Weller block. They also had charge of the construction of the Methodist Episcopal church and numerous dwellings in DeGraff.

Throughout life Mr. Runyon has supported the Republican party. His father, who died when our subject was only fourteen years of age, was a Whig in politics and his mother advocated Democratic doctrines. Our subject took an active interest in the Lincoln campaigns of 1860 and 1864, and he cast his first presidential ballot for General Grant in 1868. He has exerted considerable influence in local politics and was the organizer of the Foraker faction in this county. His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have honored him with office, and he has been called upon to serve as a member of the city council several terms and as mayor of DeGraff two terms. He advocated the purchase of the electric light plant and was on the committee that had charge of the same, DeGraff being the first town in the county to put in electric light. Mr. Runyon was made a Mason in Boggs Lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M.; took the chapter degree in Bellefontaine and the Knight Templar degrees in Sidney, being one of the first to join the commandery at that place, although he was not a charter member. He has served as standard bearer and junior warden in the same. He also belongs to the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is deeply interested in the public welfare and the good of the community where he has so long resided

and is numbered among its most valued and useful citizens whose commendable public spirit has led to many improvements. His genial, pleasant manner has made him popular in business, social and political circles.

JOHN A. GRAY.

The subject of this sketch is one of the most progressive and successful agriculturists of Harrison township, where he owns a well improved and valuable farm of one hundred and sixty-three acres just outside the corporation limits of Bellefontaine. A native of Logan county, he was born in Union township on the 14th of August, 1838, his parents being Eli and Susan (Zigler) Gray. The father was born in Clark county, Ohio, September 12, 1809, but the mother's birth occurred in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1802. During her girlhood she came to Ohio with a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Weisley and lived for a time near Dayton. It was there that she was first married to John Andrews, by whom she had five children who are now living in Kendall county, Illinois. Eli Gray came to Logan county with his parents before Bellefontaine had sprung into existence and in Union township he afterward married Mrs. Andrews. Unto them were born three children, of whom our subject is the eldest. His sister Mary is now the widow of Jacob Pheneger and lives in Bellefontaine, and Angeline also makes her home in that city.

Mr. Gray's early life was quietly passed upon his father's farm and to the common schools of the neighborhood he is indebted for his educational advantages. On

attaining his majority he began life for himself but remained at home and took charge of the farm. Later his father purchased a farm of eighty acres for him and when that was sold our subject bought seventy-five acres, which he improved by the erection of good buildings. He afterward disposed of that place and bought his present fine farm just outside the city limits of Bellefontaine, locating thereon September 20, 1882. As his father's property is still undivided he also has a share in the old homestead and looks after the operation of that place as well as his own farm. He has made his special field of industry an eminent success and is justly regarded as one of the most thorough and skillful farmers of his community.

On the 16th of January, 1862, in Washington, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Nancy J. Heffner, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1836, and when a child removed to Huntingdon county, that state, with her parents, Daniel and Mary (Hileman) Heffner. When she was about fourteen or fifteen years of age the family came to Logan county, Ohio, making the journey from Pittsburg to Cincinnati by steamer and thence by train to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have three children, namely: Rollin, born July 17, 1864, received a good education and for several years engaged in teaching school, which profession his father had also followed for one year; Franklin I., born August 15, 1868, was married in June, 1889, to Laura Culp and they have one child, Gertrude, born February 4, 1892; Forest Ivy, born December 2, 1875, in Union township, is a graduate of the Bellefontaine high school and for two years was a student at Dixon, Il-

linois. She has also successfully engaged in teaching school.

The Democratic party finds in Mr. Gray a stalwart supporter of its principles though it is known that he will support no measure that he believes will prove detrimental to the welfare of the country, even in opposition to his party. He believes, however, that the interests of the country will be best conserved by the Democratic party. He has most efficiently filled the office of justice of the peace, serving for two terms in Union township and one term in Harrison township. His decisions were all so fair and impartial that no appeals were ever taken to the higher courts. In early life he was made a Mason in Mad River Lodge, No. 161, of West Liberty, but later transferred his membership to the lodge in Bellefontaine, No. 209, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the chapter and council at that place and the commandery at Urbana. He is believed to have been connected with the order longer than any other man now living in Logan county, and his sons are also Masons, Rollin having taken the council and chapter degrees and Frank the Knight Templar degrees. Mr. Gray is known as a worthy citizen, interested in all that pertains to the general welfare, and he stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow men.

BLANCHARD CHAMBERLAIN.

Blanchard Chamberlain has had a most eventful career. Three times before he attained his majority had he traveled around the world, visiting many ports. He has also aided in the naval service of the

country, has visited the gold fields of California and since 1866 he has been actively identified with industrial interests in Ohio, making his home in Bellefontaine.

A native of Cleveland, this state, he was born on the 12th of March, 1841, and pursued his education in the public schools of that city until fifteen years of age when he went to the sea board and at New Bedford, shipped on a whaler and visited all the whaling waters of the world. He sailed with Captain A. Chase on the whaling ship *Hector* and was about four years on his first voyage. Entering the Mediterranean, the vessel hove to off the coast of Palestine for repairs and during the six weeks' delay Mr. Chamberlain made many interesting trips through that historic land. At the end of this trip in 1858 he left New Bedford in October of that year and shipped on the *Mary Wilder*, bound for a whaling voyage, but the vessel became becalmed and stranded at Juan Fernandez, going to pieces on the rocks. In a week the crew were taken to the coast of Chili by a seal hunting vessel and landed at Talkahuana. They were then sent north to Panama by the American minister, crossed the isthmus and went aboard the steamer *Central America* bound for New York, this vessel making a return trip from the California gold mines and had on board many miners with several millions in gold, both individual and government treasure. When they were five hundred miles east of Cape Hatteras they ran into a gale which the ship breasted for three days and then went down, one-half of the passengers on board being lost, to the number of six hundred. Mr. Chamberlain and others were picked up by an American schooner and a Swedish vessel. He had been in the

water all night. Captain Herndon, the father-in-law of President Arthur, was in command of the vessel and went down with his ship because he would not leave his post. Mr. Chamberlain landed at Charleston and made his way to New York by rail.

He was in that city at the time Fort Sumter was fired upon. His patriotism aroused, he and a comrade entered the navy yards and spent about eighteen months at Norfolk, Virginia, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. At the latter place they assisted in building the *Kearsarge* to outdo the famous *Alabama* controlled by the Confederate forces, and Mrs. Chamberlain now has a wooden vase made from the wreck of the *Kearsarge* which was presented her by Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Corbin in 1895, and Mr. Chamberlain also has a cane made from the same ship. Our subject was also one of the number sent to San Francisco to set up the monitor to protect the San Francisco coast. The vessel on which he sailed proceeded by way of Cape Horn, and after reaching its destination Mr. Chamberlain aided in placing the monitor in service. He then went to Sacramento and to Placerville to engage in a search for gold, which was the predominant element in the state. He remained in California until 1866, being variously employed during that time, after which he returned to his home in Cleveland.

In that city in 1868 Mr. Chamberlain was united in marriage to Miss Francis L. Mills and maintained his home in Cleveland until coming to Bellefontaine in 1869. He removed to this city at the request of the Bee Line Railroad Company and took a position in their employ, remaining with

them for twelve years. He was foreman of the wreck crew and after a time was made master of the present Indianapolis division of the Big Four Railroad Company, acting in the capacity from 1869 to 1881. In 1872 the officers of the Bee Line Railroad asked him to devise some method of safely taking mail from a post to a moving train, and he was then relieved of other duties in order to give his entire time to the work. The loose methods that had been used prior to this time caused many fatalities and the Bee Line wanted him to invent something that would take the mail with absolute safety to human life. He perfected and patented the device now in use all over the country by various railroads, a few of which paid him his just claims, including the Bee Line, but many simply equipped their trains and roads with his improvement and utterly refused him any compensation under the patent. The device is not only used on the railroads in the United States, but in Canada and Mexico as well. In 1881 Mr. Chamberlain conceived an idea of building a grain binder. He possessed much mechanical ingenuity and ability and his study of this question led to experimenting which resulted in the production of an excellent grain binder which he invented and built, it being the first twine binder in the country. He built a half size machine and took it to Springfield in order to have a regulation size constructed, entering into an agreement with a manufacturer to build the machine for which he was to receive two thousand under royalty. This machine was made and shipped widely and an enormous business was conducted, but the manufacturer, through dishonorable means, obtained possession and

Mr. Chamberlain did not realize as he should have done from his work. From 1881 until 1896 he was variously employed in painting, decorating and paperhanging, and he also did carpenter and bridge work. He likewise invented a windmill, organized a company for its manufacture and built a factory for this purpose, but after a year he sold out. In 1886 he went to work for Logan county, repairing and building bridges, and was thus employed until 1898, when he became associated with the Buchanan Bridge Company, now the Bellefontaine Bridge and Iron Company, and has since been in the iron bridge business. Recently he has perfected the device for taking and delivering mail from moving trains, a final government test of which was held on the Sandusky division of the Big Four five miles north of Springfield, November 20, 1902, by a committee appointed by the government for that purpose, who took their report to Washington and submitted same to the department on whose decision they are now waiting.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have been born five children, Ernest; Jessie, now Mrs. William Smith; Charles, of Bellefontaine; Harry, of Chicago; and Hattie, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain hold membership in the Lutheran church, and in his political views he is a stalwart Republican, never wavering in his allegiance to the party and its principles. He was a candidate for county commissioner at one time, but he has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs. Socially he is identified with the Masonic Lodge, belongs to Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M., to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, to the Knights of the Golden Eagle and has

passed all of the chairs in the local organization of the Tribe of Ben Hur. They have a pleasant home at No. 404 West Garfield avenue and are widely known in this city, which has been their place of residence for more than one-third of a century.

If the life history of Mr. Chamberlain were written in detail it would furnish many an exciting chapter. Few men can boast of having made three trips around the world before reaching the age of twenty-one, but Mr. Chamberlain visited many points prior to the time he attained his majority, and in the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific hunted whales, with its excitement and dangers. He is also familiar with the mining conditions of California in the early days, and several times has he been in shipwrecks when death seemed to stare him in the face. However, he has lived to the age of sixty-two years, an honored and respected citizen of Bellefontaine, whose work in the industrial interests of this locality has been of an important character. He is widely known for his sterling worth, and in business circles he sustains a reputation which would be a credit to any man. It is with pleasure that we present to our readers the record of his career.

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT.

Benjamin Elliott was for many years prominently identified with the business interests of Logan county, but is now living retired in West Liberty, in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He is a self-made

man, one whose success is the direct result of his labor, energy and strong determination, and his life record contains many elements that may well serve as an example to those who wish to progress in the business world. His honesty has ever been proverbial, and his business career is one which is darkened by no taint of dishonorable dealing.

Mr. Elliott is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred near Coatesville, in Chester county, February 4, 1825, his parents being John and Mary (Brogan) Elliott. At the usual age he entered the common schools and when he had gained some familiarity with the branches of learning usually taught in such institutions he went to live with a man named George Hoopes, with whom he remained until sixteen years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade, continuing to follow that occupation in Pennsylvania until he attained his majority. Coming to Ohio, he worked for an uncle who was a carpenter at Mingo Valley, Champaign county, and remained there two years. In 1848 he went south and spent two years working at his trade in Mississippi and Texas, and on his return to Ohio again took up his residence in Mingo Valley, where he made his home until coming to West Liberty in the fall of 1859. Here he engaged in contracting and building for some years and put up a number of the better early business blocks and residences of this section.

In 1868 Mr. Elliott became connected with mercantile interests, forming a partnership with Enos Baldwin in the grocery and hardware business. This relation was maintained between them with mutual pleasure and profit for twenty years, at

the end of which time the partnership was severed by the death of Mr. Baldwin, who was succeeded by Mr. Elliott's son, Willis, who was his father's partner for eleven years, the firm being known as Elliott & Son. Willis Elliott then sold out to his brother-in-law, J. L. Mast, who was in partnership with our subject for four years, after which Mr. Elliott disposed of his interest to M. S. Yoder and after settling up the books, retired permanently from mercantile life. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Banking Company, was one of its first directors and has continued as such ever since. He was also one of the pioneer members of the early building and loan association. Besides his town property he owns three farms in the vicinity of West Liberty, but has never given his attention to farming.

On the 27th of May, 1852, at New Hampshire, Ohio, Mr. Elliott was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Wierman, who was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1831, a daughter of John and Jane (Morehead) Wierman, who removed to Champaign county, Ohio, when she was about four years old. Unto our subject and his wife were born eight children, of whom two, Jennie and Howard, are deceased. Those living are: Adelaide F.; Willis L., who married Minnie Anstine, and resides in West Liberty; Eva R., the wife of J. L. Mast, of West Liberty, by whom she has three children, Bessie, Truman and Joseph; Nellie N.; Maud G., the wife of Dr. G. B. Hale, of Bellefontaine, by whom she has one daughter, Josephine; and Benjamin F. The mother of these children was called to her final rest February 15, 1895, and her death was deeply deplored by her many friends.

At the time of Mr. Baldwin's death Mr. Elliott was appointed to succeed him as township treasurer, and since that time he has been continuously re-elected to the same office. He is also interested in educational matters, having for twenty years served as school director, though he has never been an office-seeker. His political support is given the Republican party, and during the Civil war he went with the Squirrel Hunters to Cincinnati at the time of Morgan's raid, returning to his home after all danger was passed. For many years Mr. Elliott has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belonged, and he has held various offices in the same. He is one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of West Liberty, has a wide acquaintance throughout the county, and wherever he has gone he has won the confidence and regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact. His well directed business affairs have brought to him a good financial return and he is now resting in the enjoyments of the fruits of his former toil.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Samuel Miller, deceased, spent his entire life in Logan county and was regarded as one of the most highly respected and honored citizens of his community. He was born December 1, 1840, on the farm in Harrison township, where his widow now lives, five miles southwest of Bellefontaine, and was a son of Jacob B. and Catharine (Neer) Miller. His father was also a native of Ohio, born in Clermont

county, October 7, 1804, and on the 31st of August, 1828, married Catharine Neer, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, August 25, 1835, and died June 16, 1872. Unto them were born the following children: Anna, born in Clark county, August 24, 1829; Stephen, born in the same county, August 14, 1831; Mary, born in Logan county, February 14, 1835, and died in childhood; John N., born October 26, 1838; Samuel, of this review; Noah, who was born September 28, 1844, and is still living in Logan county; and Daniel, who was born February 3, 1847, and died in infancy. On coming to Logan county the father purchased over two hundred and twenty-five acres of land, but subsequently sold fifty acres, retaining the remainder as a homestead, on which he erected a one-story brick house. There he died on the 1st of January, 1885, and was laid to rest by the side of his wife in the Miller cemetery on his farm. He voted the Republican ticket, but never cared for office, and was an active and consistent member of the German Baptist church.

Samuel Miller spent his boyhood upon the home farm, assisting in the labors of the fields and attending the district schools of the neighborhood, but was rather in poor health. At the age of twenty-one he started out in life for himself. He joined the militia, which was called out during the Civil war, but on reaching Urbana he was sent home on account of physical disability.

On the 22d of December, 1864, in Bellefontaine, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Elizabeth Milner, of Union township, this county, who was born here October 7, 1841, a daughter of Simon and Eliza (Odor) Milner. She is the second in order

of birth in a family of ten children, all of whom reached years of maturity, and seven of the number are still living. The father of this family was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 27, 1817, and died on the 9th of June, 1897. During his boyhood he came to Logan county with his parents, Jesse and Elizabeth Milner. His wife, whose birth occurred in Culpeper county, Virginia, May 4, 1813, was brought to Ohio by her parents when a child, the family locating north of Bellefontaine, in Logan county, where she was married.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller became the parents of eleven children, who in order of birth are as follows: Albert L., born May 19, 1865, is a carpenter living in Harrison township. He married Emma Wolfe and has two children, Gale Samuel and Albert Dewey. Emma A., born September 3, 1866, is the wife of Daniel Mohr, a resident of Ada, Ohio, and they have two children, Anna Belle and Harry H. William H., born November 10, 1867, is train dispatcher in Bellefontaine. He married Jennie Mohr and has four children, Claude, Ray, Helen and Max. Edward F., born February 17, 1869, lives in Harrison township, where he has efficiently filled the office of township clerk since 1894. Since casting his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892 he has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and he is a member of the Progressive Brethren church at Gretna, Ohio. On the 11th of November, 1894, he married Hattie Baughman, who was born in Hancock county, Ohio, July 11, 1875, a daughter of A. J. and Nancy (Bosséman) Baughman, and they have two children, Clara Juanita, born April 29, 1895, and Foy B., born Sep-

tember 4, 1806. Andy J., born August 20, 1870, and Ada E., born February 13, 1872, both died in infancy. Charles M., born January 2, 1874, is clerking in Butler's dry goods store in Bellefontaine. May Belle, born September 5, 1875, was married November 1, 1900, to Joseph E. Thatcher, D. D. S. Harvey A., born September 21, 1877, married Catharine Neer and lives in DeGraff, where he is serving as telegraph operator. Nellie F., born August 5, 1881, and Harry J., born May 26, 1885, are both at home with their mother.

After his marriage Mr. Miller continued to reside upon the old homestead farm, which he subsequently purchased of his father, and he made many improvements upon the place, including two additions to the residence and the erection of a good bank barn in 1886. Throughout his active business life he engaged in agricultural pursuits, his labors being ended in death in 1892. Politically he was a Republican and religiously was an earnest and consistent member of the Progressive Brethren church. He was widely and favorably known, and in the community where his entire life was passed he had a host of warm friends. Mrs. Miller has purchased the Hudson property adjoining her present farm and will locate thereon in the spring of 1903.

ANDREW B. HUSTON.

No matter in how much fantastic theorizing one may indulge as to the causes of success, careful analysis of a successful career always brings forth this fact, that enterprise, a careful outlook over future possi-

bilities and unremitting diligence form the basic elements of prosperity and advancement, and this is as true in professional life as in industrial and commercial circles. Andrew B. Huston, an attorney and counselor at law of DeGraff, has gained a position among the able lawyers of the county and is now the senior member of the firm of Huston & White. He was born upon a farm in Miami township, Logan county, October 24, 1859, a son of Samuel P. and Elizabeth (Bowman) Huston. Paul Huston, the grandfather, was born in Ireland and came from Londonderry to America, locating for a time in Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Carothers. He afterward took up his abode in Hamilton county, Ohio, coming thence to Logan county and upon the farm on which he located in 1828 he spent his remaining days.

Samuel P. Huston was born in Hamilton county, July 16, 1826, but was reared in this county, and here married Elizabeth Bowman, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1827. Her mother died in that state, and when about eight years of age she came to Ohio with her aunts, her father arriving later. She had a good education and taught school prior to her marriage, which occurred in Logan county. Here Mr. Huston followed farming and was at one time the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land. He died April 16, 1894. In politics a Republican and in religious faith a Presbyterian, he was ever true to his honest convictions and he long served as an elder in the church in DeGraff. At one time he was also an active member of the Grange. In the family were four children: Ella J. is the wife of Fred Melhorn, of Champaign county, and has three children. Andrew is the second.

William Paul, who is a dentist of DeGraff, was born in Miami township, November 16, 1861, was educated in the district and high school of DeGraff, which he entered at the age of nineteen and was graduated in 1884. He then began teaching in the country schools and followed that profession for six years. He then pursued a three years' course in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, was graduated in the class of 1895, and in May of that year he began practice in DeGraff, where he has since remained. He was married here, October 2, 1895, to Jennie Strayer, who was born in Adams township, Champaign county, April 30, 1864, a daughter of Joseph and Emily (Fiddler) Strayer. He is at present a member of the DeGraff school board and is a Republican in his political views. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, in which he has been a trustee since 1900, and he is connected with the Tribe of Ben Hur and the Knights of Pythias Lodge, in which he has filled all the chairs. Clarence E. Huston, the youngest member of the family, is a physician at Rushsylvania. He married Anna L. Newman, and has two children.

On the home farm Andrew Huston spent his boyhood days and attended the district school until eighteen years of age, when he entered the DeGraff high school and was graduated in 1881, with class honor in scholarship, and he was also class president. Through the succeeding six years he taught in the country schools and then took up the study of surveying and civil engineering, but as the outlook for that work was not good he concluded to prepare for the bar. He had studied to some extent while teaching and next began to read in the office where he is now located, in 1886. He read and recited to a

cousin in Bellefontaine, and in 1888 passed an examination in Columbus, whereby he was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio. In February 1902, he was admitted to practice in the United States courts. He began the practice with W. C. Huston, of Bellefontaine, and after two years became a partner of J. S. Huston, with whom he was associated for six years at DeGraff. From 1896 until 1899 he was a partner of Charles H. Curl and in the latter year entered into business relations with G. G. White, forming the present firm of Huston & White. In May, 1901, they opened an office in Piqua, of which Mr. White has charge, Mr. Huston going there to assist in the care of their legal business at that point.

Mr. Huston was married in Union township, Logan county, December 27, 1883, to Miss Margaret R. Hinkle, a daughter of George and Magdalene (Sultzbach) Hinkle. They have two children: Edna, born in DeGraff, June 8, 1887; and Esther, born April 15, 1892.

Since voting for Garfield in 1880 Mr. Huston has been a stalwart Republican, and in 1892 upon the resignation of the mayor he was appointed by the city council to fill the vacancy. At the next election he was chosen by popular ballot and for three successive terms he was elected. During his administration the electric light plant was put in in 1893 and is owned by the city. It was through his efforts that the legislature passed the bill, permitting the issuance of bonds for this purpose. He labored earnestly for the welfare of DeGraff and along many lines of progress and improvements his labors were very effective. A member of the Presbyterian church, he has served both as deacon and elder and has been a delegate

to the presbytery a number of times and to the synod in 1902. He is a charter member of Helmet Lodge, No. 242, K. P., in which he has filled the chairs and has also been representative to the grand lodge. He is likewise a charter member of the Tribe of Ben Hur and has filled some of its offices. Mr. Huston has purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead of nine-five acres, which he has now owned since 1898, and he has a fifth interest in the Phoenix Hotel block in DeGraff, which was built in 1894, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. He also has a good residence property on Walker street and all this indicates that his has been a prosperous career, for aside from the advantages of a good education, he had no aid in starting out in life for himself but has overcome obstacles by perseverance and energy, and to-day enjoys a good reputation as a lawyer and reliable business man.

ABRAHAM ELLIOTT.

Abraham Elliott owes his success and advancement in life to his judicious investment in real estate and to his practical and capable control of his business affairs. He is well known in Logan county as a leading, influential and respected citizen. A native of this state, he was born in Stark county, not far from Canton, December 21, 1828, a son of Isaac and Rebecca (Greer) Elliott, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. The father was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit throughout his entire life. His death resulted from apoplexy. Mr. Elliott has one brother and

one sister still living, Mrs. Belinda Wickersham, who resides near Zaniesfield, and William, who is living in Boone county, Iowa.

Abraham Elliott spent the first ten years of his life in his native county and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Logan county, the home being established in Jefferson township. He there pursued his education in a log school house and he remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he started out in life for himself, working first as a farm hand for seven dollars per month. When twenty-two years of age he was married, in 1850, to Miss Mary Wickersham, and six children were born of this union, of whom one died in infancy, while five are still living, A. C., whose home is in Bellefontaine; Elmer, of Onawa, Michigan; Emma, the wife of Hezekiah Potee, of West Mansfield; Agnes, the wife of Walter Sutton, of Rice county, Kansas, and Oliver, of Bellefontaine.

When Mr. Elliott was married he had no capital and had to depend upon his labor for everything needed by his family. For two or three years he engaged in breaking oxen and steers, which he would then sell, and in this way he secured enough to buy twenty-six acres of ground, and obtaining a team, he followed farming upon the little tract until his wife died in 1891. In the meantime, however, he had largely increased his landed possessions. In the year mentioned he took up his abode in Rushsylvania, where he operated a gristmill for a year and then conducted a hardware store in West Mansfield for five years. In October, 1901, he purchased his present home in Bellefontaine, where he has thirty acres of land, eight of which

lie within the corporation limits in the eastern part of the city.

In April, 1892, Mr. Elliott was again married, his second union being with Miss Susie B. Rogers, who was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, near the home of James G. Blaine. In fact, she was distantly related to the Blaine family, and the middle initial of her name stands for Blaine. She acquired her education in the schools of her native county and in Waynesburg College, removing then to Quaker City, Ohio, where she remained for several years, after which she became a resident of Columbus, Ohio, where her parents died. Her father, Daniel Rogers, was a native of Pennsylvania, but her paternal grandfather was born in England. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Jemima Pettit, was born in Greene county, of the Keystone state, but her people came from New Jersey. In their family were nine children, who reached mature years, while six of the number are yet living, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth White; Lydia Iams; Mrs. Melissa Hartigan; Nathaniel P.; Daniel and Mrs. Elliott. The last named was a successful teacher in the common and graded schools, following the profession in Pennsylvania and in Ohio until her removal to Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott now occupy a very pleasant home in Bellefontaine. Through the exercise of his business qualities and his sound, practical judgment he has prospered in his work and is to-day the owner of three hundred acres of land in Perry, Lake and Jefferson townships of Logan county and four hundred and eighty acres in Rice county, Kansas, from which he derives a better income than from his Ohio land. He purchased his

Kansas realty twenty-seven years ago, paying eight and a half dollars per acre for the first half section, and for the tract he has in recent years refused seventy-five dollars per acre. To a considerable extent Mr. Elliott has dealt in stock, making a specialty of horses, and during the war his sales amounted to a carload per week. He sold direct from the farms to the government, and realized a good profit on his labor.

While the war was in progress Mr. Elliott was appointed to take military census of Jefferson and Rush Creek townships and report upon those who were able bodied men, eligible for military duty. He has always been a staunch Republican, but never a seeker after office, although he was at one time nominated for the position of county commissioner. Reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, he has always adhered thereto, and is living a life in harmony with its teachings, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in his business career, and winning success through honorable, straightforward methods. He is well known in the county where he has made his home for more than six decades, and has ever taken a commendable interest in the progress and upbuilding of this section of the state.

JOHNSON P. ANSLEY.

Farming interests have ever claimed the attention of Johnson P. Ansley, who has for many years been regarded as one of the successful agriculturists of Rush Creek township. Kentucky is his native state, his birth having occurred in

Fleming county December 3, 1833, and from there he came to Logan county, Ohio, in 1835, with his parents, locating upon a farm in Rush Creek township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has since devoted his energies. He received a common school education and was thus well fitted for life's responsible duties when he began making his own way in the world at the age of nineteen years.

Mr. Ansley is one of a family of four children, the others being Lydia Ann, Mary E. and George W., and his parents were George and Dilly (Johnson) Ansley. On the 25th of October, 1864, was celebrated the marriage of Johnson P. Ansley and Mary Ann Roberts, who was born in Rush Creek township, September 7, 1846, and is a daughter of Jesse and Charlotte Roberts, in whose family were the following children: Isaac; Lawson; Milton; Mary Ann; Hattie; Calvin; Jesse; Barclay; Judson; Johnson, deceased; Lucy Jane and Franklin.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ansley are as follows: Alice C., born September 8, 1865, is now the wife of William J. Moore and has two children, Martha and William; Charles, born April 15, 1867, married Olga Grable and has two children, Wellington and Mary O.; John, born September 21, 1870, married Ella Simpson; Jesse, born October 24, 1873, is deceased; Lottie, born April 15, 1876, is the wife of James Gilbert and has one child, Wilda A. Lydia, born December 5, 1878, is the wife of Henry G. Rosebrook. Mary, born June 20, 1883, is deceased; George J., born May 20, 1885, and Goldie, born December 22, 1890, are both at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Ansley are active members of the Christian

church, and he is a supporter of the Democratic party and its principles. They are numbered among the representative citizens of their community and well deserve the esteem in which they are held.

ISAAC AKEY.

Isaac Akey is one of the revered patriarchs of Logan county who has traveled life's journey for more than eighty-seven years and has been a witness of much of the growth and development of this section of the state, and to its improvement and progress he has contributed his full share. He has aided in doing away with pioneer conditions and replacing them by all that indicates an advanced civilization. For many years he was actively connected with agricultural interests, and his enterprising business methods and indefatigable labor returned to him gratifying and creditable success that now enables him to rest from further labor and enjoy the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Akey was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of September, 1815. His father was of Irish lineage and his mother of Scotch descent, and the former was born in Maryland and the latter in Pennsylvania. The children in their family were Peter, Isaac, Jane, John, Friend, Ellis, James and Lemuel, but the last named, with the exception of our subject, is the only one now living, his home being in Richland Center, Wisconsin. The parents removed from the Keystone state to Stark county, Ohio, when our subject was a lad of nine years and there amid the wild scenes of frontier life

he was reared to manhood. All around stretched the unbroken forests and the uncultivated tracts of prairie. The streams were unbridged and roads were not yet cut.

After he reached majority he went to Beardstown, Illinois, by the river route in 1838. He was employed there, but soon returned to Stark county, Ohio, where he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey. He married Miss Vesta Hubbard on the 7th of February, 1841, and for more than a half century they traveled life's journey together. She was a daughter of Rev. Stephen Hubbard, who for fifty years was a circuit rider, being one of the early ministers of Ohio. Mrs. Akey proved a faithful companion and helpmate for her husband and her death, which occurred on the 14th of June, 1894, in Bellefontaine, was deeply regretted by their many friends as well as by her immediate family. They reared three adopted children, Timothy and John Sullivan and Will Tuttle, the last taking the name of Akey. Will is a practicing physician of Dakota. Mr. Akey provided him with excellent school privileges in Cincinnati, where he was graduated on the completion of his medical course. John Sullivan, who served as a dispatch bearer in the Civil war, died in Texas in 1895. He married a niece of Mr. Akey. Timothy Sullivan is now in the employ of the government in Washington, D. C. He was provided with good educational privileges, for a time engaged in the drug business and for several years has been secretary of the Ohio Association, which grants him a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year. He married Mattie Arnold, of Bellefontaine.

After his marriage Mr. Akey engaged

in farming in Stark county and came to Logan county in 1847. For five and a half years he lived on a farm on Mill creek, comprising one hundred and twenty-seven acres. He then purchased one hundred and thirty-eight acres of land in Lake township and he has retained sixteen acres of this, which are included within the corporation limits of the city, while the remainder he has sold to a nephew, Winifred Akey, who later sold it and removed near Belle Center. Shortly after coming to Bellefontaine Mr. Akey disposed of his home on Mill creek and about 1885 he sold his land adjoining the city. His removal from the Mill creek farm to the one in Lake township occurred in 1853, and there he lived for thirty years, making excellent improvements upon his property and placing his fields under a very high state of cultivation, and adding all the modern equipments which show progressive methods and practical ideas. In 1883 he took up his residence in the city and retired from further business cares. At one time he was engaged in making maple syrup and sugar in large quantities. The greater part of the native trees in this section of the state were sugar trees and he found the manufacture of syrup and sugar a profitable industry. His life was industrious, his labor unremitting, his energy unflinching and it was along these lines that he accumulated a handsome competence that now enables him to live in honorable retirement. He is a stockholder in the People's National Bank and he owns some property in Humeston, Iowa.

On the 7th of May, 1895, Mr. Akey was again married, his second union being with Miss Clara Elliott, a niece of his first wife. She was born in Cedar county, Iowa,

a daughter of Aaron Elliott, who died in Oklahoma in January, 1902. He was a native of Stark county, Ohio, and married Harriet Hubbard, whose birth occurred in Portage county, Ohio. Her death occurred near Humeston, Iowa, in 1887. Mrs. Akey has one sister and two brothers, Emma and Charles, the former of Cherokee, Oklahoma, and the latter of Allerton, Iowa, and Mrs. Eva Parker, of Humeston, Iowa. Mrs. Akey obtained her education in the common schools and in a normal school. At the age of fifteen she went to Wayne county, Iowa, and for some time was a resident of Humeston. She taught school for fifteen terms in Wayne county and was very successful in her educational work, which she continued up to the time of her removal to Bellefontaine, in 1894. Mrs. Akey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and belongs to the Woman's Relief Corps.

In his political affiliations Mr. Akey is a stalwart Republican, who has given unfaltering support to the principles of the party for many years. An honored pioneer, his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. When he came to the place which is now his home there was a tract of timber land which extended from a few blocks east of Main street to New Jerusalem, but all is now cleared away and the land has been transformed into productive fields, yielding golden harvests. Mr. Akey was at one time a famous hunter. He found his chief recreation and delight when with his gun upon his shoulder, he tramped through the woods. He was an unerring shot and many a deer has fallen before his trusty rifle. He did not have to go beyond the confines of Logan

county to capture such large game and can now tell many an interesting tale of his hunting experiences. Mr. Akey is one of the genial old citizens, retaining vivid impressions of the early days when the trees of the forest stood in their primeval strength and when the land was still in its primitive condition. While he retains pleasant recollections of happenings of that olden time, he has always been a friend of progress and improvement and takes great delight in what has been accomplished in Logan county by her people.

ALONZO T. KENNEDY.

When old age comes upon one and the burdens of life are a heavy strain upon fragile health and strength, death is often a welcome messenger, but when it comes to a man in the prime of life—a man of upright character and genuine worth—it always occasions deep regret. Alonzo T. Kennedy was but in middle life when called to the home beyond and Belle Center was called upon to mourn a citizen that it felt it could ill afford to lose. He was born at Staunton, Fayette county, Ohio, January 26, 1853, and passed away January 24, 1899. Had he lived two days longer he would have been forty-six years of age. Mr. Kennedy was the second in order of birth in a family of five children born unto Reuben and Diana (Painter) Kennedy. His father lost his life in the Civil war when defending the Union cause, and the mother died when her son Alonzo was but thirteen years of age, so that in tender youth he was left to face the world unaided by the protecting care

and counsel of either father or mother. He had two brothers, who are now living in Washington Court House, Ohio. Frank M., who is a civil engineer, held the office of county engineer for two terms in Fayette county, and Osman L. is a mason by trade, also living in Washington Court House.

Alonzo T. Kennedy came to Belle Center twenty-five years ago and for a number of years engaged in the lumber business. After retiring from that he turned his attention to the manufacture of tile and to the real estate business. In the former he was associated with Mr. Stewart until his death, and the enterprise proved a profitable and capably conducted one.

On the evening of December 21, 1892, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hemphill, who was a kind, loving and faithful wife. She was born in Adams county, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas H. and Lina (Collins) Adams. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Ohio at an early day, locating in Adams county. Throughout his active business career he followed farming, but is now living a retired life. His wife died in Adams county. Mrs. Kennedy has a sister who resides in Belle Center, the wife of Samuel Torrene, a blacksmith, and one of the respected citizens of this place. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy was born a son, Claude Lorain, born in Belle Center, September 24, 1893, and now a student in the schools here.

Mr. Kennedy was a very industrious man and what he possessed he accumulated through his own efforts. In politics he was a Republican and as every true American citizen should do, kept well informed on the issues of the day, but was

never a politician in the sense of office-seeking. He served, however, as a member of the city council for a time and exercised his official prerogatives for the welfare and improvement of the city. Intrinsic worth of character, trustworthiness in business and fidelity in citizenship made him an honored and respected resident of Belle Center and one whose death was deeply deplored. For six years he was in ill health, during which time he received the utmost care and attention from his wife, who is a most estimable lady, well worthy the friendship which is so uniformly given her.

GEORGE W. AIKIN.

George W. Aikin, who is carrying on general farming on section 11, Harrison township, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, near Steubenville, April 9, 1826. His father, George Aikin, was a native of Ireland and when but seven years of age was brought to America. When the country became involved in the second war with England he joined the American army and served under Colonel Croggin in the fall and re-capture of Detroit. In his political views he was an earnest Democrat and was a great admirer of General Jackson. In Columbiana county, Ohio, he married Martha Patton, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and died in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They became the parents of ten children.

When George Washington Aikin was but a year old his parents removed from Jefferson to Columbiana county, Ohio, and in 1835 went to Tuscarawas county. The

son received but limited educational privileges for there was a large family reared in the midst of the forest and there was not much time nor opportunity for attending school, and the schools of that day were not conducted on the present public school plan, each student having to pay a certain tuition. Mr. Aikin was largely reared in Tuscarawas county and in 1853 came to Logan county—the year in which the Center school was built. He was then about twenty-seven years of age.

In the following year, on the 10th of December, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Ann Dow, a cousin of Judge Duncan Dow of Bellefontaine and a daughter of Peter and Sallie (Campbell) Dow, the former born in Scotland and the latter in New Jersey. In the year 1828 her parents came to Logan county and in 1831 the father purchased from the government the land upon which our subject now resides, and Mr. Aikin has in his possession the original deed that was granted by Andrew Jackson and which bears his signature, written with a quill pen. This land was afterward purchased from Peter Dow by Mr. Aikin. Only eighty acres of our subject's tract, however, was of the original Dow purchase and upon it there has never been a mortgage issued. Mrs. Aikin has two sisters and one brother: Mrs. Margaret Gelby, Mrs. Thomas Cook and Dr. Lyman Dow, the last named of Piedmont, Guernsey county, Ohio. Mrs. Aikin was born in Harrison township August 26, 1832, and the following year her parents removed to the place upon which she and her husband are now living. After their marriage they took up their abode here and have always made the farm their home.

Mr. Aikin began by renting land for he

had no capital with which to start in life. For sixteen years he continued to rent and there he labored unremittingly day after day and year after year until at length his industry enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and to work his way steadily upward to success. He is now one of the substantial farmers of Logan county and the visible evidence of his life of industry and thrift is his excellent farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres. He has carried on general farming and stock-raising throughout his entire life and his fields return to him good harvests and in his pastures are seen good grades of cattle and horses.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Aiken were born the following children: Jennie is the wife of Rev. E. E. Cleland, a minister of the United Presbyterian church, now residing in Guernsey county, Ohio, and their children are Kenneth W., Laura, George A., Mary A., Florence M., Alfred E., Kathleen, Ronald and Eunice. Dow, an attorney of Bellefontaine, married Jennie Piersol and has one child, Harold. Sally N. was formerly a teacher in the district schools but is now at home. Mary M. is teaching in the public schools of Bellefontaine. John P., who is engaged in the insurance and real-estate business in Bellefontaine, married Ethel Gustin and has four living children, Elizabeth, Marguerite, Martha and Charles. Ralph is a minister of the United Presbyterian church at Rushville, Nebraska. He married Katie Caldwell and has one child, George. Edgar and Harry now have charge of the homestead farm. The latter married Cora McCormick. Laura, a twin sister of Harry, died at the age of nine months. Mabel is at home.

Mr. Aikin has been a stalwart Repub-

lican since the organization of the party. He has never missed an election since 1855 and thus has always indicated his preference for the measures he thinks will prove of the greatest good. He served as township treasurer and was also assessor in 1880. He has also been township trustee and in all his positions has discharged his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. Since 1858 he has been a member of the United Presbyterian church, for a number of years acted as one of its trustees and for twenty years has been a ruling elder. He was one of the leading contributors toward the erection of the new house of worship which was built in 1885. Whatever cause elicits the attention and approval of Mr. Aikin also receives from him hearty co-operation. He never feels a half interest in any movement but is strong in his advocacy of whatever he believes to be right and whatever he thinks will prove of benefit. Mr. Aikin is a man of fine appearance with white beard, but though the snows of many winters rest upon his head he has a heart that is young, and in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. He has, however, passed the seventy-seventh mile-stone in life's journey and yet he is actively engaged in business, personally superintending his farming interests. Such a life record is certainly well worthy of emulation, furnishing to his fellowmen an example that might be profitably followed by many.

SAMUEL J. ROGERS.

Samuel J. Rogers has reached the seventy-fourth mile-stone on life's journey. There have been a number of events in his

life history well worthy of recording, and his record is that of a man who has been true to duty in all life's relations and has faithfully met all his obligations and has ever endeavored to mold his actions into harmony with the principles of manhood which ever awaken respect and regard. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 12, 1829, and is a son of John and Rachel (Ely) Rogers. Their children were: Samuel, of this review; Amos, Isaac and Joseph, deceased; and Sarah Ann.

A common school education gave Samuel J. Rogers a knowledge of the English branches of learning usually taught in such institutions and after leaving school he learned and followed the blacksmith's trade. When the Civil war was in progress, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and, responding to his country's call for aid, he joined the army on the 2d of May, 1864, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He remained with the command until the 6th of September following, when he received an honorable discharge. He participated in the battle of Fox Mills on the 1st of August of that year, and during the rest of the time was engaged in guard duty.

In 1851 Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Mahala Wagner, who was born in June, 1831, and after a happy married life of about twelve years, passed away in March, 1863. Later Mr. Rogers was again married, his second union being with Catherine Askren, whose birth occurred on the 30th of July, 1839. By the first marriage there were born three children, John, born August 1, 1852, married Dora Murdock and their children are Ora and

Orpha; Frank, born December 6, 1854, wedded Alice Hughes and they have five children, Leona, Myrtle, Harley, Gale and William; Mabel, born November 5, 1857, became the wife of Samuel Wilgus and their children are Cora, Hettie and Leo. By the second marriage there was one child, Samuel, who died in infancy. For his third wife Mr. Rogers married Mary E. Watkins, and his fourth wife was Catherine Callahan, by whom he had four children, Harry E., deceased; Ennis G.; Charles G. and Claud A.

Except when engaged in the service of his country at the time of the Civil war, Mr. Rogers has always followed farming since attaining man's estate. He has worked earnestly and untiringly and his labors have been directed by good management and sound judgment. It is these qualities which have enabled him to secure a fair amount of capital and become the owner of property which annually returns to him a good living. His home is in Rush Creek township. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, to which he has since adhered, and his political endorsement of Republican principles is manifested by his ballot, which he always casts for the candidates of the party.

MINOR S. HARROD.

Minor S. Harrod was a farmer in business life in Logan county for a number of years and during his last years was engaged in conducting a hardware store in Belle Center. He was born in Morrow county, Ohio, February 3, 1836, and during his early boyhood days attended the dis-

trict schools of Harmony township, that county. His parents were Levi and Anna (McQueen) Harrod, and the former was born in Knox county, Ohio, where he lived until he had attained his majority. His father had given him one hundred and sixty acres of land and, taking up his abode thereon, he made it his place of residence until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-six years of age. His wife passed away at an advanced age several years prior to the demise of her husband.

Minor S. Harrod of this review remained upon the home farm until about twenty-two years of age and during that time gained practical experience in the work of field and meadow. He then purchased a farm adjoining the old homestead and continued to live in Morrow county until after the outbreak of the war caused by the differences of opinion in the north and the south resulting from the slavery question. He then removed with his family to Wood county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, upon which he established his wife and children. He then enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteers under the command of Captain McGowen. He was with that regiment for three years and was then commissioned first lieutenant in a heavy artillery company with which he served until the close of the war. He was in the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, took part in several engagements in Virginia and was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 7th of April, 1866.

When the war had ended Mr. Harrod returned to Ohio and purchased a farm near Chester, Morrow county, having in the meantime sold his other farming property. He lived near Chester for nine years,

devoting his energies to general agricultural pursuits and stock raising. He then went to Alabama, but remained for only a few months, after which he returned to Ohio and settled in Belle Center in the fall of 1876. Here he was engaged in the manufacture of tile until about 1883, when he returned to Morrow county, Ohio, where he spent four years upon the farm owned by Mrs. Harrod's father. He then again came to Belle Center, where he purchased a hardware store, which he conducted successfully until his death on the 20th of November, 1899.

On the 8th of November, 1857, Mr. Harrod was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Meredith, who was born in Harmony township, Morrow county, where she lived until her marriage. Her parents were Thomas and Hannah (Evans) Meredith. The former was a native of Chester township, Morrow county, and after arriving at years of maturity he carried on general farming and stock-raising. In his work he prospered and at his death he left five hundred acres of improved land in addition to other property. He was a very progressive man in his work, was reliable and trustworthy and was held in high esteem. He died when about seventy-four years of age, having survived his wife for eight years. In their family were seven children of whom three are yet living. George, the eldest, is a timekeeper in the railroad shops at Madison, Illinois. He married Miss Anna McNeil and they have eight children as follows: Marcus, who served for three years in the Spanish-American war; Mamie, the wife of Real Smith of Belle Center, by whom she has a daughter, Gladys; Leslie; Bryant; Ruth; Harry; Lula; and Tyra. Elwood W., the second member of the Har-

rod family, is engaged in the stove and tinware business at Belle Center. He married Rebecca Jordan and they have a daughter Zanade Helen. Cora is the wife of H. W. Sweatland, of Morrow county, where he follows farming, and they have five children: Homer, Glenn, Mary, Murray and Maurice. The members of the Harrod family who have passed away are: Lula, who died at the age of twenty months; Carrie, who was a twin sister of Cora and died at the age of two years; Ada, who died at the age of two years; and one that died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Harrod was a Democrat and took a deep interest in the growth and success of his party. He served as a member of the board of alderman of Belle Center and as a member of the school board, yet he did not care for political preferment. However, he was a public spirited man in favor of all movements that tended to benefit the community. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and was a devoted and active member of the Christian church, in which he served as an elder for fifteen years. His life was in consistent harmony with his professions as a Christian and his genuine worth, his honor and his straightforward dealing made his life record one that is well worthy of commendation and emulation.

SAMUEL E. POWELL.

Samuel E. Powell, who owns and operates a good farm of forty-four acres in Rush Creek township, is one of Ohio's native sons, as he was born in Champaign county, this state, on the 19th of Novem-

ber, 1871, his parents being John and Eliza (Clark) Powell. The father was born in the same county in 1842 and the mother in 1843. Their children were Anna E., Tempa J., Samuel E., Myrtle G., Raymond C., William H. and Clarence.

The educational privileges which our subject enjoyed were such as the common schools near his boyhood home afforded, and he continued his studies there until eighteen years of age. Since leaving the school room he has devoted his entire time and attention to agricultural pursuits. After his marriage he spent three years near Pickrelltown, Logan county, and on the expiration of that period he purchased his present farm in Walnut Grove, Rush Creek township, and here he has since made his home, being successfully engaged in the operation of his land.

Mr. Powell married Miss Rettie Stanley, who was born in Logan county, October 2, 1856, and is a daughter of Jones E. and Clarissa (Marsh) Stanley. Her father was born March 13, 1830, and her mother's birth occurred August 6, 1836. Their other children were Elsa and Gilford, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have one child, Edson Stanley P., born January 28, 1886. Our subject uses his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and has always taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs. Religiously he is a member of the Society of Friends.

JAMES WALKER.

One of the most distinguished members that has ever practiced at the bar of Logan county was James Walker, a

man of the broadest reading and research, whose interest to his clients was proverbial, and yet who never forgot that he owed a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Washington county in the year 1826, and was but eight years of age when he accompanied his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, on their removal from the Keystone state to Ohio. The family home was established in Knox county, and in that locality the subject of this review obtained his early education in the public schools, while later he entered Martinsburg College and thus acquired a broad literary knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional learning.

In 1848, having determined to make the practice of law his life work, he became a student in the office and under the direction of the Hon. Columbus Delano, one of the most eminent legists and jurists that has ever graced the bench and bar of Ohio. He continued his reading under Mr. Delano at Mount Vernon until 1850, when he was admitted to the bar. His success in practice came soon because his equipment was unusually good. He removed at once to Bellefontaine, where he opened an office, and in the contest with lawyers of broader experience and older in practice he showed that he was thoroughly familiar with the principles of jurisprudence and capably met them in contests before the court. His mind, keenly analytical, grasped almost intuitively the strong points in a case and he marshaled his evidence with the precision of a military commander. In 1854 he entered into partnership with Judge William H. West, constituting one of the strongest law

firms ever connected with the bar of Logan county. In 1867 General Robert P. Kennedy was also admitted to a partnership under the firm style of West, Walker & Kennedy. From the time that Mr. Walker became a practicing lawyer of Bellefontaine he maintained a leading position in the ranks of the legal fraternity here. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney and was re-elected in 1856, serving with marked capability.

Other official honors came to him from time to time. In 1862 he was appointed by Senator Chase to the office of assessor of internal revenue and acted continuously in that position until 1866. His fellow townsmen manifested their appreciation of his trustworthiness, ability and loyalty to the welfare of Bellefontaine by choosing him for the office of mayor in 1868 and he served in that position continuously until 1879. It was a long term, marked by the utmost fidelity to the duties of the position and characterized by progress, reform and improvement. Every official service which he performed won for him, no doubt a number of friends and in 1888 he was elected to represent Logan county in the Ohio legislature and therein served until his death. He was elected for three successive terms, an honor not accorded any other man in the county. On questions of political moment Mr. Walker was a deep, earnest student. He formed his opinions from what he read and on facts, not from the ideas of others. He was a leader of men, not a follower, and his own strong mentality left its impress upon the public life and political action of Logan county. He took a step in advance of many, when, in 1856, he with six others met and organized the Republican party

of this county, his associates being Anthony Casad, Benjamin Stanton, C. W. B. Allison, William Lawrence and W. H. West. Realizing the need of a party organ to advocate their views and present them to the public, he entered into partnership with Judge West in the founding of the Bellefontaine Republican, which is still published.

Mr. Walker was deeply interested in agriculture and gave much valuable aid to the formation and successful conduct of the Logan County Agricultural Society, and for several years acted as its secretary, putting forth every effort in its behalf.

In 1859 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Walker and Miss Mary Hanger, of Logan county, and unto them were born three daughters, Belle, Effie and Mabel.

Mr. Walker was a man ever fearless in defense of his honest convictions in the court room, on the public rostrum or in private life. He was not bitterly aggressive, yet he was never equivocal in the slightest degree. He stated fearlessly and clearly his views at the proper moment, and his opinions carried weight in the councils of his party, in the court room and among his friends. At the bar he stood as a high type of the great and good lawyer, who represents the profession which stands as the conservator of all human rights and liberties. His knowledge of the law was profound and comprehensive, his judgment clear and unbiased and his analysis of a case, always comprehensive and accurate. He was a safe counselor, a strong advocate and he presented his cases with such clearness that he never failed to make a strong impression on the minds of his audience and seldom failed to win the verdict he desired. Prior to the Civil war

he was a most earnest advocate of the anti-slavery movement, and labored untiringly in the work as an associate of Joshua R. Giddings, Wendell Phillips, Horace Mann and others. He was intellectually one of the strongest men that Logan county has ever produced and an enumeration of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon the bench and have honored the state which has honored them would be incomplete without reference to James Walker. He passed away July 23, 1885, but he had engraven his name upon the keystone of the legal arch, and as one of the most distinguished lawyers that has ever practiced in Logan county his name will ever be found enrolled among the representative citizens of this county.

CHARLES J. FOLSOM.

Charles J. Folsom, who is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Jefferson township, was born on the old homestead just across the road from his present farm, August 23, 1841, and comes of good old Revolutionary stock. His ancestry can be traced back to David Folsom, his great-grandfather, who at the time of the war for independence joined the Continental army and valiantly fought for the liberty of the nation until killed by the Indians.

George Folsom, the father of our subject, was born in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, January 2, 1818, and in the year 1830 came to Zanesfield, purchasing fifteen hundred acres of land in Logan county. He devoted his attention to farming throughout his entire life and was one

of the leading, successful and prosperous agriculturists of this portion of the state. He was also interested in the stock business, being an extensive dealer in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and was an excellent judge of the same. In politics he was a Republican and in religious faith was a Methodist. Socially he was connected with Wapatonica Lodge No. 424, I. O. O. F., of Zanesfield, of which he was a charter member and in which he filled all the chairs, taking an active interest in lodge work. On the 21st of October, 1840, he married Sarah Jane Fyffe, who died August 17, 1885, and his death occurred February 11, 1874, the remains of both being interred in the Bellefontaine cemetery. Their children were Charles J., of this review; William, who was born July 1, 1843, and died March 20, 1846; Ellen, born January 3, 1846; Mary, who was born October 10, 1848, and died March 21, 1862.

Under the parental roof Charles J. Folsom spent the days of his boyhood and is indebted to the common school system of the locality for the educational privileges he enjoyed. Throughout his entire life he has followed farming, having gained practical experience in the business while assisting in the cultivation of the old homestead. He is an extensive breeder of Jersey cattle, having owned the Maple Shade herd, which he exhibited at a number of fairs and which won many premiums, and he still has some of the same stock now. His farm consists of one hundred and sixty-five acres.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Folsom chose Miss Mary Yearsley, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1846, a daughter of Robert Yearsley, whose birth oc-

curred on a farm near Coatesville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of March, 1823. Her paternal grandparents were Thomas and Rebecca (Fawcett) Yearsley, the latter of whom died when their son Robert was only seven years old. The first of the family to come to America was Isaac Yearsley, Mrs. Folsom's great-grandfather, who was a native of England, and of good old Quaker stock. He located in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he became the owner of extensive landed interests. Robert Yearsley was a Republican in politics, his family having always affiliated with that party, and like most of his ancestors he was a member of the Presbyterian church, though his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. On the 29th of January, 1846, he married Sarah Yearsley and to them were born three children, Mary Ann, the wife of our subject; Rebecca Jane, who was born December 19, 1849, and is the wife of Elwood Pennock, a resident of Zanesfield; and Sally, who was born November 8, 1852, and died October 31, 1872. The father of this family died August 22, 1859.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Folsom has been blessed with four children, Clifton, born November 12, 1868, attended business college and became a fine book-keeper, but prefers to assist his father in the operation of the home farm. Edna, born April 27, 1871, is the wife of Orville Wickersham, who is conducting a hardware store in Rushsylvania. George, born April 9, 1874, is now carrying on a fruit farm at Colton, California. He is also a Republican and is a member of Wapatonica Lodge No. 424, I. O. O. F., at Zanesfield, Ohio, and the encampment at San Bernardino, California. Robert Y., born

December 2, 1877, is with his brother George in California and is a teacher in the public schools. He, too, is a member of Wapatonica Lodge, I. O. O. F.

In matters of citizenship Mr. Folsom has always been public spirited and progressive, and at the time of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to the Union cause by enlisting on the 4th of September, 1864, as a member of the National Guard, being made second lieutenant. Later the company to which he belonged was about to be disbanded on account of many of its members having joined other companies, but it was finally reorganized and Mr. Folsom was made sergeant. He was under fire below Richmond for two months and continued in the army, a loyal defender of the Union cause, until after the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged in September, 1866. He now has in his possession a map which was drawn by Lanford Prater, of Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment on the battle-field.

Mr. Folsom gives his political support to the party which stood by the Union in the dark hours of the Civil war, having ever been a stalwart Republican. In religious faith he is a Methodist, and he is also identified with Wapatonica Lodge No. 424, I. O. O. F., at Zanesfield; Bellefontaine Encampment No. 72, and Rebekah Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F., to which his wife also belongs. For four years he was a representative to the grand lodge of the state and was a member of the judiciary committee during his last term. He has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of Kremlin St. Petersburg Lodge, Imperial Order of Muscovites, of Cleveland,

Ohio, Mr. Folsom being the only member of the order living in Logan county.

Such, in brief, is the life history of Mr. Folsom, a man well known because of his reliability in business, his loyalty in citizenship and his faithfulness in friendship.

JOHN REA RENICK.

John Rea Renick was born upon the farm which is now his home, his natal day being April 25, 1846. The old homestead is located in Washington township, and through many long years has been the place of residence of the Renick family. His parents were John Hamilton and Elizabeth (Rea) Renick, and his paternal grandparents were Robert and Mary (Hamilton) Renick. The Hamiltons were an old family of Greenbriar county, Virginia. The Renick family is of Scotch lineage and the name was originally spelled Renwick. Later the form of Renick was assumed and subsequently the present mode of spelling was adopted. Robert Renick, the grandfather, was born in the Old Dominion and for a number of years engaged in farming in Greenbriar county, subsequent to which time he went to Clark county, Ohio, where he conducted a gristmill and stillhouse. From the government he entered land and was at one time the owner of thirteen hundred acres, which is now included within the central portion of the city of Springfield, Ohio. Thinking to better his financial condition in the west, however, he traded his land and thereby lost all that he had. Unto him and his wife were born seven children and after the death of Mrs. Mary Renick

he was again married, his second union being with Elizabeth Knight. This wedding was celebrated on the 21st of April, 1813. Robert Renick died October 23, 1828, leaving his family in destitute circumstances, and for this cause the children became separated, Henry going to Virginia; James to Lexington, Missouri; Robert to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became a banker; William to Illinois; and John H. came to Logan county.

The last named is the father of our subject. He was born January 4, 1804, and in early life assisted his father in the mill. Removing to this county, he purchased two hundred and sixty acres of land from the government at the Piqua land sale. He had one yoke of oxen and one horse and thus he began farming in Logan county. A year later, however, he returned to Clark county for a visit, taking with him his oxen and horse. On his return to Logan county about the year 1828 he began keeping house in an old log cabin on an adjoining farm, which had been vacated by Indians, living in it until he could build a cabin of his own. His entire tract of land was heavily timbered and the sound of the ax had never been heard thereon save as the Indians had cut down trees in order to make trails through the forest. The family endured all the hardships of pioneer life and performed the arduous task of developing a new home in the midst of the forest. As the years passed ten children were added to the household, of whom four are now living. James Henry, who was born November 4, 1829, went to Illinois and there became acquainted with a Mr. Bradford, with whom he formed a partnership and engaged in the sale of hedge fences for a

number of years. They afterward went to New Orleans in the same business, and while there James H. Renick informed his partner of his desire to get married. They went to the east, and there Mr. Bradford introduced Mr. Renick to Josephine Dunkley, of Concord, New Hampshire. He afterward wedded this lady and settled in Brooklyn, New York, and in connection with Mr. Bradford, engaged in business in New York city. They afterward conducted a lumber business in Port Huron, Michigan, where James H. Renick died, May 26, 1874, and his widow afterward became the wife of Mr. Bradford. William Andrew, the second of the family, was born November 10, 1831, and died at the age of four years. Nancy Jane, born August 15, 1834, became the wife of Dr. Pollock, who practiced successively in Lewistown, Kenton and Belle Center. He died in the last named place and his widow is now residing there. Robert Harvey, born August 31, 1837, enlisted in the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861 and after five months returned home, where he soon afterward died because of the exposure and hardships he had suffered in the service. Mary Isabel, born December 17, 1838, died in infancy. Mary Elizabeth, born June 15, 1841, is the wife of George Reed, a farmer living near Huntsville, Ohio. Louisa Isabel, born October 18, 1843, is the wife of William H. Plum, an agriculturist of Washington township. John Rea is the next of the family. The ninth was a son, who was born November 1, 1849, and died in infancy. Sarah R., born September 22, 1852, also died in infancy. The father of this family was a staunch advocate of abolition principles in ante bellum days. He voted with the

Whig party, and when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks. Several times he was called upon to fill local offices, the duties of which he discharged in a capable manner. Both he and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian church, and for a number of years he served as one of its leaders. Mrs. Renick died October 12, 1876, and he afterward took up his abode near Huntsville, where his death occurred March 31, 1886.

Mr. Renick obtained his education in the common schools of Lewistown and started out upon an independent business career when about twenty-three years of age. He had had broad experience in farm work, for from the time when he was old enough to handle the plow he had assisted in the cultivation of the fields on the old homestead. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Salina A. Reed and the wedding occurred February 2, 1866. The lady was a daughter of Robert and Martha Reed, of Logan county, and by her marriage became the mother of five children, Josie E., born December 27, 1869; Robert H., who was born October 18, 1871, and married Minnie Longbrake, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Longbrake; Edward B., born March 27, 1874; Euphemia M., who was born February 11, 1876, and is the wife of Edson Van Steesburg, a farmer of Logan county, and Mattie Fern, who was born September 12, 1878, and is a teacher in the Lewistown schools. In 1879 Mr. Renick was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 4th of February of that year. On the 6th of January, 1880, he wedded Mary J., a daughter of James and Mary Fulton, and a native of

Logan county. They had one daughter, Mary Bell, born June 2, 1882. The mother died July 31, 1895, and Mr. Renick was again married March 24, 1897, the lady of his choice being Mrs. Dora (Monroe) Wilson, a daughter of A. J. and Mary A. Monroe, of Logan county.

John Wilson was the father of John F. Wilson, Mrs. Renick's first husband, and was born near Charleston, Clark county, Ohio, in 1821. He came to Logan county in 1864, married Nancy Turner, of Clark county, and they became the parents of three children, Fidelia A., John Franklin and Mary Jane. John Wilson's parents were married in Vermont and settled in Clark county, Ohio, in an early day. The mother was of German descent. From this union there were born eight children, Hiram, Isaac, Jacob, George, John, Nancy, Lovina and Mary. The grandmother lived to be about one hundred years old. He died when about forty years old, leaving a family of eight small children destitute. John Wilson was one of the eight children and was bound out when at the age of eight years. He grew to be an industrious youth, was married when twenty-one years of age and became a wealthy man. He improved a farm in Logan county and was one of the foremost and leading men of the county during his lifetime. His son, John Franklin, was born November 1, 1851, and was but seven years old when he came with his parents to Logan county. He was educated in the common schools of Lewistown and was a farmer all his life. He was married October 12, 1876, to Isadora Monroe, who was born in Logan county, Ohio, June 29, 1856, a daughter of A. J. and Mary A. (Brown) Monroe. By this union there were

two children, Carrie Ethlyn, born February 28, 1878, and John Horace, born October 1, 1879. Carrie is the wife of James A. Metcalf, of Montana, and John married Margaret Knapp. They have a son, John Harold, born October 2, 1901. John Franklin Wilson died December 25, 1891. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church, was a Democrat and was a well known and honored citizen. His son, John Horace, is a Republican.

Mr. Renick has always followed farming and stock-raising. He purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead and has since sold all except one hundred and ten acres of the land. On this he now lives, and his farm is well improved and equipped with every facility for carrying on agricultural pursuits in a progressive manner. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Protestant church of Lewistown, of which he is serving as a steward. In politics he is an earnest Republican and has filled the office of township treasurer, trustee and road commissioner.

The cause of education has also found in him a warm friend, and while serving on the school board he has labored effectively for the interests of intellectual advancement in this community.

JACOB C. IRWIN.

Jacob C. Irwin, the well known and popular postmaster of DeGraff, is an important factor in the business circles of that place where for several years he has successfully engaged in merchant tailoring. A native of Ohio, he was born in the village of Rich-

wood, Union county, on the 9th of December, 1858, and is the only child of A. J. and Martha (Sidle) Irwin. By profession the father was a physician and surgeon and during the Civil war he was commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. A year or so later he was transferred to the Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry and while stationed at Paducah, Kentucky, died in the hospital at that place in 1863. His wife went south and brought the body back to Richwood for interment. The exposure and grief caused her to go into decline and she died in May of the following year.

Thus left an orphan at the age of five years, Jacob C. Irwin made his home with his maternal grandparents, Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Sidle, his early life being passed upon a farm until he was about fourteen years of age, when they removed to the village of Richwood. There he attended school at intervals until he was twenty years old, but in the meantime, when about seventeen, he began learning the tailor's trade, working the first year for little or nothing. Later he worked as a journeyman in different parts of the country, spending some time in Emporia, Kansas.

In 1883 Mr. Irwin was married in Richwood, Ohio, to Miss Anna R. Walters, who was born in St. Paris, this state, and they have become the parents of one daughter, Martha H., born in Richwood. In 1893 Mr. Irwin came to DeGraff, where he has since engaged in business on his own account and is meeting with good success. In December, 1902, he was appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt and is now acceptably filling that office, discharging its duties in a creditable and satisfactory manner.

Since casting his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield, in 1880, Mr. Irwin has been unwavering in his support of the Republican party, and has taken an active part in politics, serving as a delegate to several county conventions and as a member of the county Republican committee from the DeGraff precinct in Miami township for three years. He was made a Mason in Mt. Carmel Lodge, No. 303, but has since transferred his membership to Boggs Lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M., and he also belongs to Marion Chapter, No. 62, R. A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are active members in Constance Chapter No. 78, Q. E. S., at De Graff, and do much for its advancement and exemplify its helpful and benevolent spirit in their lives.

JOHN D. NIVEN.

John D. Niven was born in Alyth, Perthshire, Scotland, May 20, 1814, and when a young man of sixteen years concluded to try his fortunes in the new world and first came to Quebec, Canada. He brought with him letters of introduction to important personages and among others one to the Governor General of Canada, but being of an exceedingly modest and retiring disposition he hesitated in presenting his letter in person, and finally concluded to send it by mail, which he did, and very shortly thereafter, having determined to go on to the United States, left the city without waiting for a reply and proceeded on his way. The governor general upon the receipt of the letter at once attempted to find young Niven with the intention of rendering him such assistance as might be necessary to enable him to engage in business

there, but finding that he had left the city, with the intention of going to the United States, dispatched a messenger after him for the purpose of bringing him back, but he had gone beyond recall. Had he been overtaken it is possible that other plans might have detained him in the Dominion and changed his life's purposes.

In the year 1831 he removed to Greene county, Ohio, and four years later, in 1835, became a resident of Logan county. On the 18th of November, 1839, he was married to Elizabeth McLaughlin, a daughter of John McLaughlin, who was also of Scotch descent. Mr. Niven was appointed postmaster of Bellefontaine, under the administration of Millard Fillmore, and served one term of four years from 1849 to 1853. Upon the completion of the railroads, connecting Bellefontaine with points north, south, east and west and the establishment of an express office in connection with them, Mr. Niven was appointed agent of the United States Express Company, and for more than thirty-five years continued as their agent in this city until by reason of the change of companies the express business went into other hands.

He was a man of most exact and scrupulous honesty, fair in his dealings with all mankind and most kind and courteous in his treatment of all men. With strong personal opinions and convictions, he never obtruded them upon others, but accorded to all the right to hold and entertain opinions of their own. His personal friendships were warm and lasting, and he was always ready to extend a helping hand. Attending closely to his business, he still found time to keep abreast of the times and be advised upon all questions of public interest. In his family and social relations he was the soul

of honor and a most affectionate and tender husband and father, a firm and true friend.

It is not permitted many men to pass through life with fewer enemies and more friends than John P. Niven; he plucked the flowers along the roadside leaving the thorns to grow untouched, and made his way gathering about him only the better and the tenderest element of human nature. He had been identified with Bellefontaine and its business interests for almost two-thirds of a century and had seen it grow from a rural village into one of the thriving cities of his adopted state; he had been closely associated with the growth and improvement of the times, and was always active to the best interests of the people among whom he had lived for so many years. Quiet, unostentatious and without pretense, he was everywhere recognized as a most substantial and representative citizen, and one who held the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He died on the 12th of January, 1895, full of years and with a life well spent; he put his trust in the Master in whose service he had so long been a follower and gathering his family about him passed from earthly things to the life beyond. It was the ending of a life without a blemish and the closing of an earthly career which had been full of good deeds and kindly services to his fellow men.

SIMPSON L. HORN.

Extensive landed interests carefully controlled return to Simpson L. Horn a good income and he is now one of the prosperous residents of Huntsville. In his early

life, however, he met many privations and difficulties, but his persistency of purpose and marked energy have largely enabled him to overcome the obstacles in his path. He was born October 7, 1852, in Lake township, Logan county, about two miles north of Bellefontaine. The Horn family is of German lineage. The great-grandfather came to America in his boyhood days about the year 1765 and was bound out to a blacksmith for whom he was to work until he was twenty-one years of age, thus paying his passage to this country. There were three brothers that came to this country at that time, but soon after their arrival they were separated and never saw each other again. John Horn, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia. The father, Jacob Horn, was a native of Preble county, Ohio, born in 1818, a son of John and Nancy Horn who were natives of Virginia and came to this state about 1814. After arriving at years of maturity Jacob Horn carried on general farming and stock-raising. He wedded Eliza Laney whose birth occurred in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and who came to Logan county, Ohio, with her parents about 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Horn were married on the 2d of April, 1844, and they became the parents of six children: John L., William H., Nancy M., Simpson L., Columbia A. and Mary E. The father departed this life May 1, 1897, having for a number of years survived his wife who died September 30, 1879. She was a daughter of Simpson Laney who was born in Ireland and her mother was born on the Atlantic ocean while her parents, who were natives of Germany, were crossing to America.

Simpson L. Horn spent the days of his youth on the old home farm and attended

the country schools until about seventeen years of age when he became a student in the Bellefontaine high school. In addition to the elementary branches of learning he pursued some of the higher studies, including bookkeeping. Subsequently he engaged in teaching during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he followed farming. It was always his desire to study law, but his surroundings were such and the farm work so urgent that he could only devote his evenings to reading after the day's work was completed, and the day's work on the farm meant from twelve to fourteen hours of unremitting labor. He accompanied his parents on their removal from Lake township to Harrison township in April, 1875, and there he engaged in farming and shipping stock. On the 1st of April, 1890, he located in Huntsville, and engaged in merchandising for nearly ten years, successfully conducting his store in connection with the supervision of his farming interests. On the expiration of a decade he sold his store and since that time has devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits and the improvement of his farm property. He owns about nine hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land beside other real estate in towns and cities. He also writes some life insurance and is district agent for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Massachusetts.

On the 22d of November, 1877, in Pleasant township, Logan county, Mr. Horn was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Makemson, a daughter of Cyrus Makemson, who was a resident farmer of Logan county, and is now living retired. He was born in July, 1820, and is still enjoying good health. His wife, who was born in Virginia, on Christmas day of 1824, passed away April

30, 1890. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Horn were born three children: Tiry Willbur, Bessie Arabell and Arthur Makemson. Mr. Horn's surroundings have always been pleasant and he has always enjoyed the blessing of a happy home and good neighbors. In his early youth his parents held their neighbors in the highest esteem and their truthfulness was never questioned, thereby Mr. Horn came to have a high regard for the pledge of humanity but has suffered financial losses on account of this. He is, however, more sorry to learn of the depravity of humanity than because of the losses which he has sustained. He is himself the soul of honor and integrity in all business transactions and he is always ready to aid in the promotion of any public enterprise for the general welfare. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican and while living in Harrison township he was a member of Harrison Grange. He is now a charter member of Huntsville Lodge, No. 656, K. P. and filled the office of master of exchequer until the 1st of January, 1902, when he was installed chancellor commander. He has been a member of Huntsville union school board since 1894, and its treasurer since September, 1895, and he has also been treasurer of the Huntsville Gas Company since 1894. Both Mr. and Mrs. Horn are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Bellefontaine, and are well known in the community in which they have resided. Mr. Horn's success has been the result of earnest, persistent effort in the line of honorable and manly dealing. His aims have always been to attain the best, and he has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken. His life has marked a steady growth and now he is in possession of an ample competence and more than all

has that contentment that comes from a consciousness of having lived to a good purpose.

ORLANDO C. WILSON, M. D.

Many centuries ago the old Grecian sage, Epicharmus, gave expression to the adage, "Earn thy reward, the gods give naught to sloth." The truth of this admonition has been verified throughout the ages, and it is particularly manifest in the medical profession where influence and wealth availeth little or naught, but where success is gained by perseverance, close application and earnest study. Dr. Wilson has in this way won for himself a creditable position as a medical practitioner of Logan county. He was born on a farm in Richland county, Ohio, in 1850, and is a son of J. H. and Elizabeth (Cleland) Wilson. The records show that the father was born at five o'clock in the afternoon on the 2d of September, 1810, and his death occurred at the same hour on the 2d of September, 1898, at Iberia, Morrow county, Ohio. His wife had passed away some years previous in Bloom Center, where they lived for a short time and both were buried in the Iberia cemetery. They had six children, of whom four reached mature years: Margaret Ann, who became the wife of D. N. Auld and died in Iberia, leaving six children; Harriet, the present wife of D. N. Auld, of Iberia, by whom she has one child; Orlando C.; and William H., a ranchman of Oregon. At one time the father engaged in merchandising, but afterward became a farmer and upon the old homestead the Doctor was reared, enjoying the outdoor life with its privileges and pleasures. He received a

good common school education and also assisted in the work of the fields. When about eighteen years of age he went to Savannah, Ohio, where he attended college for two years and then at the age of twenty began teaching in Richland county, where he followed his profession for eight years, becoming one of the capable educators of that locality. He regarded this, however, merely as a step to other professional labor, for with the desire to become a member of the medical fraternity he took up the study of medicine under the direction of I. N. Myers, of Shelby, Ohio. He had his own way to make in the world and teaching school in the day time, he devoted his hours outside of the school room to the mastery of the principles of the medical science. He would attend college for a time and then put aside his text books in order to resume teaching, thereby replenishing his exhausted exchequer. In 1873 he entered the Western Reserve College, of Cleveland, and in 1877, he was graduated. He then began the practice in a country village in Huron county, removing thence to Bloom Center.

On the 13th of May, 1880, in Bloomfield township, Logan county, Dr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Amy M. Smith, a daughter of John M. and Elizabeth M. (Smith) Smith. They began their domestic life in Bloom Center and later the Doctor purchased sixteen acres of land and erected thereon a fine residence, in which he has since lived. At a former date he had purchased thirty-two acres of land on which he resided for a few years and in addition to his home property he has a valuable farm of one hundred and seven acres in Washington township and other real estate in Bloom Center. Two children have graced the marriage: Lloyd, who is a graduate of

the DeGraff high school and is now a telegraph operator at Goodenow, Illinois; and Evelyn, at home.

In his political views the Doctor is a Democrat and both he and his wife belong to the Reformed church. He also became a member of Jackson Center Lodge, F. & A. M., and holds membership relations with the Knights of the Golden Eagle, in which lodge he has filled all the chairs. His attention is given to his professional duties with unremitting zeal and his skill and medical learning are widely acknowledged by the public.

FREDERICK BRINSER.

Frederick Brinser makes his home in Jefferson township where he owns and operates one hundred and forty-four acres of land. He was born May 30, 1827, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Wagoner) Brinser. The father was also a native of Dauphin county, and in the year 1840 he came to Ohio, settling in Logan county. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children: Jacob, who has now passed away; Nancy; John, also deceased; Bessie; Joseph, who has departed this life; Mary; Laura; Frederick; Samuel; Henry, who is deceased; and Sarah.

Reared in his native county, Frederick Brinser there obtained his education in the common schools which he attended until fifteen years of age, when he became an active assistant in the work of the home farm, remaining in Pennsylvania until 1840, when with his parents he came to Ohio. Here he was also connected with

agricultural pursuits and throughout his entire life he has carried on business along this line. He now resides in Jefferson township where he has one hundred and forty-four acres of land, and his fields are under a high state of cultivation annually yielding golden harvests to the owner.

On the 23d of July, 1853, Mr. Brinser was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Easton and they began their domestic life upon the farm where they still reside. The lady is a daughter of John Easton, who was born September 24, 1799, and after arriving at years of maturity was married, December 6, 1827, to Charlotte Plummer, whose birth occurred October 28, 1805. They were residents of Zanesfield and unto them were born six children: William, Mrs. Nancy Wilson, John, James, Benjamin and Joel. In his political views Mr. Easton was a stalwart Republican and in his religious faith was a Lutheran, long holding membership with churches of that denomination. The home of our subject and his wife has been blessed with three children: Charlotte, who was born September 4, 1854, is the wife of Elmer Elliott and resides in Greenfield, Ohio. William F., born April 19, 1857, is still upon the home farm which he is operating. Elveretta, who has been born May 10, 1862, is the wife of D. D. Bates, who is superintendent of the schools of Ansonia, Darke county, Ohio.

In his political views Mr. Brinser is a Republican, who has firm faith in the principles of the party and thus gives to it his earnest support. In his religious belief he is a Lutheran and has long held membership with the church. For sixty-three years he has been a resident of Logan county, and is therefore well known to a large majority of its citizens, and his life

has been quietly and uneventfully passed, yet he has ever been found loyal to his Christian faith, to the duties of citizenship and to the ties of home life, and as a leading representative of the agricultural interests of this locality he certainly deserves mention.

WILLIAM F. BRINSER.

William F. Brinser, who has always followed farming in Logan county, was born April 17, 1857, in the county which is still his home, and is a son of Frederick Brinser, his education in the schools of Antrim, and whose history is given above. He pursued at the age of eighteen put aside his text books, at which time he began working for his father on the farm, where he has remained since. He thoroughly understands farming and plans his work so that it is performed systematically, promptly and with good results.

On the 26th of June, 1884, Mr. Brinser was married near West Mansfield, Ohio, to Miss Flora Elliott, who was born May 24, 1860, in Logan county, a daughter of John Elliott, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio. He was married in this county to Almira Hathaway, a native of Massachusetts, who was brought to Logan county when only three years old. Mr. Elliott followed farming in Perry township, near North Greenfield. In politics he was a Republican, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died about 1876 and his wife passed away about 1883. They were the parents of three children: Elmer, who resides near Greenfield, Ohio; Vinton, who is living in Bellefontaine; and Mrs. Brinser. Unto our subject and his

wife have been born five children: Almira A., born May 24, 1886; Louise H., October 18, 1888; Mary E., May 17, 1890; Grace V., September 17, 1893; and Charles W., October 21, 1896.

In his political views Mr. Brinser is an earnest Republican, and he has membership relations with the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Lutheran church. He is esteemed for his many good qualities, and respected for his reliability in business.

JAMES TEETS.

James Teets, who carries on general farming in Zane township, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, December 8, 1844, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (McMillen) Teets. The parents had a large family of children, of whom David, the eldest, and John, the sixth in order of birth, are now deceased. The others are Eliza, William, James, Isabel, George, Josephine, Angeline, Elwood, Mary and Oscar.

James Teets spent his early boyhood days under the parental roof and during that time pursued his education in the public schools near his home, but at the age of thirteen he put aside his school books and began working for his uncle, David Teets, with whom he remained until after the beginning of the Civil war, when at the age of nineteen years, his patriotic spirit having been aroused, he responded to the government's call for aid, enlisting on the 23d of December, 1863, being mustered in about the 15th of January, 1864, while on the 25th of July, 1865, he received an honorable discharge. He participated in several important engagements, including the bat-

tles of Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Savannah and Bentonville. He went to the front under command of Captain Inskeep, of Company C, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, but was afterward transferred to Company E, of the same regiment, under Captain John Ealy.

Not long after his return from the army Mr. Teets was married, on the 13th of October, 1865, to Miss Martha Norvil, a daughter of Rufus and Eleanor Norvil, in whose family were the following named children: Hiram, Laura, John, Robert, Nathaniel, Caroline, Martha and Philander. Of these Robert and Caroline are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. James Teets have been born eight children. These are Jessie, Ella, Fannie, John, Chester, Hazel and Emil, all living, and W. Oscar, deceased. The family is well known in the community where they reside and Mr. Teets is numbered among the faithful members of the Disciple church, while in his political views he is a Democrat. He made for himself a creditable military record during the Civil war and has ever been loyal to his duties of citizenship and to his principles in other relations of life.

W. E. SMITH.

W. E. Smith, who was formerly engaged in the jewelry business in Bellefontaine, but now follows farming in Liberty township, was born in Greene county, Indiana, in 1858, a son of the Rev. Elias Beal and Margaret (Bonham) Smith. The father was a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, and became a minister of the Baptist church, devoting much of his life to the

work of the church and the extension of its influence. In consequence of this he lived in many places, but was a resident of Bellefontaine at the time of his death. His demise, however, occurred in a Chicago hospital in 1891, whither he had gone for treatment. Previous to this he had retired from the ministry but the influence of his life and teachings will long be felt. His widow still survives him and is now living in Champaign county, Ohio. In their family were three children: Mary Ella, the wife of Emmet V. Rhoads, of Champaign county; W. E., of this review; and Emmett Lincoln, who is a physician and surgeon of Chicago, Illinois.

In consequence of his father's ministerial work, W. E. Smith spent his boyhood days in various places. In early childhood he went to Coshocton county, Ohio, and there acquired much of his early education, spending seven or eight years there. He afterward removed to Delaware county, where he resided for ten years and on the expiration of that period he became a resident of Champaign county, where he spent five or six years. In 1881 he arrived in Logan county, but previous to this time he pursued a course in bookkeeping in Delaware. In St. Paris, Champaign county, he had spent two years with a jeweler. After his removal to Bellefontaine he secured employment in the store of Miller & Gregg, and with them finished his apprenticeship. He worked for them for five years and when his employers dissolved partnership Mr. Smith bought out the interest of Edward C. Miller and himself engaged in the jewelry business, conducting a good store, in which he met with creditable success until 1893, when he sold out to Davis Brothers, and has since followed farming and stock-raising.

He owns two hundred acres, known as the Round prairie farm, in Liberty township, which has been in his possession since 1896. In the midst of this is a tract of about forty or fifty acres, which has always been known as Round Prairie and which was originally very swampy. In 1849 the Sandusky division of the Big Four Railroad built their track around it, but later decided to build across it. In order to do this they filled in with clay and gravel and then laid their track. Leaving their work one night, the next morning they found that it had sunk from sight below the surface of the swamp. They then cut trees and laid them crosswise and again filled in with gravel and laid the track which proved a success. Since the property came into possession of Mr. Smith he has under drained the swamp and it now forms the best part of his farm, suitable for celery, potato or onion raising. In 1901 he erected a large barn and has made many other improvements upon the place. It is well stocked and he now makes a specialty of feeding stock for the market. Besides this property he owns city realty, including his nice home at No. 307 East Sandusky street, Bellefontaine.

In October, 1885, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Helen May, who was born in Logan county, a daughter of John and Minerva May, who are farming people of Jefferson township. Her father is prominent and influential and owns over two hundred acres of valuable land. He has held a number of local offices, and is active and helpful in matters of citizenship. Mrs. Smith is an only child and by her marriage she has become the mother of two living children: Emmet Guy and Margaret May. They also lost one son, William Eugene, who died at the age of five years.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge and is a Baptist in religious belief, though his wife is an active member of the Presbyterian church. Both are well known in Bellefontaine, where they have resided for a number of years and their circle of friends is extensive. In business affairs Mr. Smith has ever been found energetic, determined and enterprising, and as the years have passed his labors have brought to him a well merited success. Bellefontaine finds in him an advocate whose interest in her welfare is manifested by active co-operation in all measures contributing to the general good.

JOHN R. KENNEDY.

Death often removes from our midst those we can ill afford to spare, whose lives have been all that is exemplary of the true, and thereby really great, citizen. Such a citizen was Mr. Kennedy, whose whole career, both business and social, served as a model to the young and as an inspiration to the aged. Mr. Kennedy was a native of Ireland and when six years of age was brought to America by an uncle. His birth occurred in Escaten, county Limerick, in the year 1840 and in his early boyhood days he became a resident of Urbana, Ohio, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. He came to Bellefontaine and lived here several years and after having lived in Huntsville, Ohio, six years and in Indianapolis, Indiana, five years, he returned to Bellefontaine in the year 1878, where he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business and up to the time of his death he was an active factor in the control of this enter-

prise and a leading representative of commercial activity here. He was always straightforward in his dealings, studied closely the desires of the public and by carrying a good line of goods and striving to please his patrons he won a constantly growing patronage, that returned to him a good income.

In his early manhood Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Jeannette Niven, of Bellefontaine, who survives him. They reared four children: John T.; Harry N.; Frank D., who is deceased; and Mary Jeannette, the wife of Will G. Morgan, of Bellefontaine. The surviving sons are now their father's successors in the business.

Mr. Kennedy was a man of strong religious faith, a consistent member of the First Presbyterian church, a progressive representative of business interests, and was prominent in social and fraternal circles. Always enterprising and progressive he looked not only upon the possibilities of the moment but also of the future, and the welfare and developement of Bellefontaine were causes dear to his heart. He was a man of noble purpose, of broad humanitarian spirit, kind in thought and deed and ever loyal to his friends. It was his personal qualities that endeared him so closely to those with whom he was associated and his loss caused the deepest regret and sorrow throughout the community as well as in the immediate household. The death of Mr. Kennedy was undoubtedly directly due to the great sorrow which he felt over the death of his son, Frank D., who passed away in July, 1894, at the age of twenty-eight years. He tried, however, to throw off the great burden of sorrow but on the 14th of February, 1895, pneumonia attacked him, and, being too frail to bat-

tle against the terrible disease, he succumbed to its ravages, passing away March 2, 1895, at the age of fifty-four years and seven months. His memory, however, is yet dear to those with whom he was associated and among the representative citizens of Bellefontaine he should be mentioned.

FRANK FELGER.

Frank Felger, proprietor of the Main street elevator at DeGraff and a dealer in grain, coal, seeds, lime, cement, commercial fertilizers, etc., is one of the leading business men and representative citizens of that place. He was born on a farm in Wayne county, Ohio, June 10, 1862, his parents being George and Lydia (Reinard) Felger. There his father spent his entire life, his occupation being that of farming and died on the 17th of January, 1898, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a prominent and active member of the Evangelical church and a Republican in politics, but never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office.

On the home farm Frank Felger grew to manhood and is indebted to the public schools of his native county for the educational privileges he enjoyed. During his minority he remained with his father and gave him the benefit of his labors but at the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself on the shares. When twenty-eight he went to South Dakota, where he began work by the month as a common laborer in an elevator but was finally promoted to foreman, buying most of the grain for the company, in whose employ he remained for eight years.

In the meantime Mr. Felger returned to his old home in Wayne county, Ohio, and there was married in June, 1888, to Miss Jennie White. With his bride he again went to South Dakota, where he made his home until 1890. Unto them were born two children: Guy, born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 31, 1893; and Ruth Odell, who was born October 19, 1895, in Ashland county, Ohio, where Mr. Felger put up a new elevator and was engaged in business for a short time. For five years he was in the grain business with a brother at Burbank, Wayne county, and met with fair success at that place. Disposing of his property elsewhere, Mr. Felger came to DeGraff in April, 1899, and bought the elevator which he now conducts. He is one of the most enterprising, energetic and reliable business men of the place and is meeting with well deserved success in his new home. Since casting his first presidential ballot for James G. Blaine in 1884 he has always affiliated with the Republican party and has ever taken an active interest in public affairs, giving his support to all enterprises which he believes will advance the general welfare.

ANDREW J. HEATH.

Andrew J. Heath, who resides in Middleburg, is one of the veterans of the Civil war, and though but a boy when hostilities between the north and the south began he enlisted for service and through almost the entire struggle was with the Union army. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, May 22, 1849, a son of Hiram and Lucy (Locke) Heath, in whose family were three

children, Melissa, Andrew J. and Alwilda A.

Our subject spent his early boyhood days in his parents' home and attended the common schools, but when thirteen years of age he put aside his text books and joined the army, on the 13th of February, 1862, as a messenger boy of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He entered the army for three months and was discharged about the 1st of July, but on the anniversary of his first enlistment, February 13, 1863, he again offered his services to the government and became a member of the Twenty-second Ohio Light Artillery, under command of Captain H. M. Neal. He then served until the close of the war in 1865. He participated in a number of engagements. During his first term he was in the battle of Shiloh and later was in the battles of Cumberland Gap, Balls Bridge, Jonesville, the siege of Knoxville and then started on the Atlantic campaign under General Sherman and was in all of that movement against the enemy. He sustained three flesh wounds but none were serious.

After his return from the war Mr. Heath followed farming for four years. He was married in 1870 to Miss Irena E. Fisher, a daughter of Solomon and Polly (McIntire) Fisher. She was born November 5, 1853, and was the second of three children, the others being Margaret A. and Sarah P. In 1888 Mr. Heath was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. He has since married again, his second union being with Martha C. Schneck, a daughter of William Stithen. The children of Mr. Heath are: Hiram J., now deceased; Laura V.; Anna R.; Eva I.; Andrew E.; Robert W.; Cora E.; and Charles O., also deceased.

Following his first marriage Mr. Heath

began farming and chopping wood and has followed various kinds of labor since that time. He has lived in Logan county for five years and he purchased a house and lot in Middleburg, where he now resides. He votes with the Democratic party, believing that its platform contains the best elements of good government, and his religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

EPHRAIM HINKLE.

Of the farming and stock-raising interests of Logan county Ephraim Hinkle is a representative. He owns and conducts an excellent farm which is located about a mile southeast of DeGraff. It is improved with modern equipments and everything about the place indicates the neatness and careful supervision of the owner. Mr. Hinkle was born near Little York in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1844, and is a son of George and Magdalena (Sultzbach) Hinkle. The paternal grandfather, Henry Hinkle, was probably a native of the Keystone state, but removed to northern Indiana, settling near White Pigeon where he invested and dealt in real estate. There he spent his remaining days, living to the advanced age of ninety-two years. The father of our subject remained in Pennsylvania for several years after the removal of the grandfather to the west and when his son Ephraim was about ten years of age he brought his wife and children to Logan county, Ohio, locating on a farm northeast of Logansville, on what was called the Moone place. He continued farming for some time, but spent his last days in

DeGraff, where he died in August, 1898. He was then eighty-one years of age and his widow passed away in the succeeding April, at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Hinkle was a Republican in his political views and he belonged to the Evangelical church. He served as superintendent of the Sunday school at No. 1 school house for a number of years.

During the boyhood days of Ephraim Hinkle his father resided upon the William Moone farm and he attended school in district No. 1, acquiring a fair English education. He lived economically and saving what he had earned, he at length felt justified in establishing a home of his own. He then rented land in Union township, but for a time he boarded at home and assisted in the care of his parents.

On the 2d of November, 1880, in Union township, Mr. Hinkle was united in marriage to Miss Angelina King, who was born in that township, January 1, 1853, a daughter of Moses and Susan (Detrick) King. For two years they rented the farm upon which they are now living in September, 1882, Mr. Hinkle purchased eighty acres of the land. In 1900 he built his present commodious house and in 1899 he had built a barn. He also has a wind-mill upon the place and water works for the stock. He has placed many rods of tiling upon his land and otherwise improved the property until he now has one of the most valuable and desirable farms in this section of the state. His fields are well tilled and in connection with the cultivation of grain he is successful in the raising and breeding of stock. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle have been born three children, Lester E., who was born February 2, 1881, passed the Boxwell examination at the age of twelve years.

He was graduated in the DeGraff high school at the age of fifteen years and then he went to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he pursued a two years' business course, being graduated in shorthand and typewriting. He is now a student in the law department of the University of Ohio and will graduate in June, 1893. Surely the parents have every reason to be proud of this intelligent son. Lynn O., born May 6, 1883, obtained a good common school education and is at home. Carrie Fern, born June 10, 1885, is also with her parents. Mr. Hinkle is a Republican in his political views and cast his first vote for Grant in 1868. He belongs to the Evangelical church and has been a teacher in the Sunday-school of his district where he had a class of five orphan boys. Whatever success Mr. Hinkle has achieved is the direct result of his own labors and he certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, having worked his way upward from a humble financial position until he is now one of the leading agriculturists of his portion of the county.

WILLIAM M. DOWNING.

William M. Downing is a native of Logan county, Ohio, and was born near Zanesfield, August 14, 1840. There he resided until thirteen years of age, when he removed to Stokes township with his parents, Timothy and Rebecca (Taylor) Downing. His father was born in Ohio, and spent his entire life in this state. At an early day he removed to Logan county, settling near Zanesfield, and throughout his business career he carried on agricultural

pursuits. A few years prior to his death he removed to Roundhead, Hardin county, where his remaining days were passed. He was prosperous and progressive and in his work was energetic, determined and honorable. Throughout his entire life he gave his political support to the Republican party. He was a member of the United Brethren church and held a number of offices in the church and in the township. A public spirited citizen, he had the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He passed away in January, 1899, at the age of eighty-two years, and his wife died in May, 1902, both being laid to rest in the cemetery at Roundhead, Ohio. In their family were ten children, eight sons and two daughters, seven of whom are still living: William, of this review; Jasper Emmons, who operates a planing mill in Bellefontaine; Eliza Jane, the wife of George Tannehill, of Roundhead; Bazil B., who was a meat packer and died in Chicago, Illinois; George, a farmer of Stokes township; Zachary T., a grocer of Columbus, Ohio; John, an agriculturist of Hardin county; Isaac, who died at the age of sixteen years; Timothy, a farmer of Hardin county; and Mary, who died in early womanhood upon the home farm in Stokes township.

William M. Downing remained on the old home farm until the breaking out of the Civil war. He enlisted in June, 1861, at Kenton, Ohio, as a member of Company E, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for four years and four days. He entered the army as a private, but was placed on detail duty, so did not participate in many battles. He was, however, wounded by a home guard while on a foraging expedition and after the close of hostilities he was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio. He is now a member of

the Grand Army of the Republic and finds pleasure in renewing his friendship with his old comrades of the blue.

After the war Mr. Downing returned to his home in this county, but later removed to Hardin county, where he followed the business of an auctioneer for a long period. He has engaged in that line of activity throughout his entire business career and has cried many sales. Sixteen years ago he took up his abode in Belle Center, where he has since remained and is still engaged in business as an auctioneer. In this way he has become widely known throughout the county and has made many warm friends, because of a genial manner, unfailing courtesy and social disposition which renders him popular with those with whom he comes in contact.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Downing was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Colter, a native of Logan county, and unto them were born six children, all of whom are natives of Hardin county, and are still living. Ira, the eldest, is now in the Black Hills, being a civil engineer connected with the railroad construction crew. Alice is the wife Robert Claypool, a farmer of Hardin county, and they have five children: Bessie, Earl, Jess, Joe and Fred. William, who is a farmer of McArthur township, married Nancy Humphreys and they have three children: Robert, Donald and Ralph. James is a boiler-maker of Lima, Ohio. Ray resides near Logansville, following farming in Washington township. He married Clara Bird. Harry, the youngest of the family, is employed in a restaurant in Kenton. The mother of these children died in Roundhead, Ohio, in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which she was a consistent member.

Mr. Downing afterward married Ade-

line McKinnon, who was born in Belle Center, a daughter of Benjamin W. and Ann (Wilcox) McKinnon. Her father was born in Hardin county and spent his life there and in Belle Center. He was a blacksmith and followed that trade throughout his active business career. He died October 7, 1896, at the age of seventy years, and his wife passed away April 8, 1897.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Downing was Jonathan W. Wilcox, who married Roxelina McConkle. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 4, 1814, and about 1831 removed to Hardin county, Ohio, where he followed his trade of blacksmithing and also engaged in farming for a number of years. About 1852 he took up his abode in Logan county, where he carried on blacksmithing until his death, which occurred in February, 1885. He was a hard working and energetic man and one who was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He belonged to the Methodist church, was a Republican in politics and filled several minor offices. The grandmother of Mrs. Downing was born in 1807 in Fayette county, Ohio, and came to Logan county after her marriage. Her parents lived and died in Fayette county. She, too, was a member of the Methodist church and died at Belle Center in 1879, her remains being placed by the side of her husband in Yelverton cemetery in Hardin county. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children, but only two are now living, the elder being Anna, the mother of Mrs. Downing.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Downing have been born two children: Ethel Ann, born April 29, 1886, in Roundhead, is now attending high school; and Frank, born at Belle Center, August 15, 1895, is also a student in

school. Mr. Downing votes with the Republican party, and while residing in Hardin county he served for a time as deputy sheriff. He has also been a councilman at Belle Center and in matters of citizenship he is interested, taking an active and helpful part in many movements for the general good.

JOHN L. REAMES.

John L. Reames is now living a retired life in Rushsylvania and the activity, economy and industry of his business career were the qualities which brought to him a competence sufficient to enable him to rest from further labor at the present time.

He was born September 18, 1837, in Allen county, Ohio, his parents being Vincent and Mary (Vassar) Reames. His father was a native of North Carolina, born on the 4th of May, 1804, and in 1810, he was brought by his parents to this state, the family home being established in Logan county, where he was reared to manhood amid the wild scenes of frontier life. In 1834 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Vassar, whose birth occurred on the 13th of May, 1815, in North Carolina. Their children were Nancy, John L., Joshua, Minerva, William, Vincent, Leander, Reany, Joseph and Mary Eliza. Of this number Leander is now deceased.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for John L. Reames in his early youth. At the age of six years he entered the public schools and when not engaged with the duties of the schoolroom his time was devoted to farm work, which he followed continuously until he had attained his majority. Then think-

ing to engage in some other pursuit, he began learning the mason's trade which he followed for many years. He became a good workman and in his business secured many patrons who recognized the excellence of his labor, the honesty of his business methods and his unfaltering industry, and therefore gave to him their patronage.

In 1863 Mr. Reames was united in marriage to Miss Deborah Ricks, who was born April 12, 1846, in Logan county. Her father, John Ricks, was a native of North Carolina and at a very early period in the development of Logan county he came to this section of the state, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers, who laid broad and deep the foundation for the progress and improvement of the county. He was united in marriage to Mary Ann Johnson, and their children were Richard, James, Liddie, Alfred, Deborah, John, Mary, Mattie and Ella. Of these Richard, Liddie, Deborah and Ella are all deceased. Six children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Reames. Orrin W., who was born September 25, 1864, and lives in Rushsylvania, wedded Nora B. Garwood, who was born in Logan county, November 14, 1868. Their children are Walter C., born September 4, 1888; Lafayette W., born August 6, 1892; and Myrtle B., born January 19, 1897. Mary Alma, born July 26, 1866, is the wife of William Garwood, a resident of Kenton, Ohio, and their children are Ida May, Harry E. and Lola Ann. Pearl A., born September 24, 1868, is in the west. Minerva, born January 27, 1871, is at home. Ira A., born December 1, 1873, is living in Harper, Logan county. Cora May, born January 2, 1876, is now the wife of Edward Wagner, a resident of Springfield, Ohio.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs.

Reames took up their abode in Rushsylvania, where they have since resided. For a long period he carried on business as a mason with good success and as the result of his labors he is now in possession of a comfortable competence, enabling him to rest from further toil. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends to which he has always adhered and in his political views he has ever been an earnest Democrat. Mr. Reames has a wide acquaintance in the town which has long been his home and as he has never taken advantage of the necessities of his fellow men, or failed in the performance of the duties of life he is to-day regarded as a citizen worthy of the highest respect.

F. N. JOHNSON.

No matter in how much fantastic theorizing one may indulge as to the reason of success, a close analysis will always show that it results from certain elements, and that chief among these are close application, diligence and keen discrimination in business matters. It is along such lines that Mr. Johnson has gained a prominent and leading place in trade circles in Bellefontaine. He is now controlling important business interests and there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in commercial and financial circles than he, not only because of his success, but also because of the straightforward business policy he has ever followed.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Monroe township, Logan county, born January 15, 1865. He was reared upon the home farm and when seventeen years of age he went

to Adrian, Michigan, where he attended the Methodist Protestant College for two years, taking a preparatory and commercial course, the latter including stenography and bookkeeping. For a year he was employed as a bookkeeper in Chicago, acting as bookkeeper and private secretary for a large contracting company. In 1886 he took up his abode at West Liberty, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business for about ten years. In the meantime he also became engaged in packing maple syrup and in partnership with L. N. Hite, under the firm name of Johnson & Hite, was also engaged in buying wool. After disposing of his shoe business, which proved a profitable venture, he devoted his attention exclusively to the maple syrup and wool trades. In these two lines he enlarged the scope of his labors and his careful control of his business interests enabled him to build up a large business. In 1899 he became interested in a wholesale grocery in Bellefontaine under the firm name of the Green, Carr Company. This relation was maintained until the firm removed to Dayton, in June, 1899, at which time Mr. Johnson resumed operations in wool and maple syrup. The latter is a very large factor of his business and has become an industry of much importance to the community, furnishing a market for the product of the local producers. He pays annually to various owners of sugar groves from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars, so that the enterprise is a direct benefit to the county. This amount also indicates the large volume of his business. He packs sugar under different grades and ships in car lots as well as selling to the jobbing and retail trade. Seventy-five thousand dollars was invested in this business, and January 1, 1903, this was increased to one hundred

thousand, and the stockholders of the company include Clay Huston, W. W. Fisher, G. M. Stevenson, Charles McLaughlin, Emil Geiger, F. N. Johnson, J. M. Abraham, Judge J. D. McLaughlin, E. M. Howenstine, J. C. Brand, Forest Corey and William Barton. In January, 1900, Mr. Johnson organized the F. N. Johnson Grocery Company, and was made its president with J. M. Abraham as vice president, and the foregoing named men as stockholders and directors. The business of this house reaches a quarter of a million dollars annually and the trade is constantly growing. Mr. Johnson is also director in the Union Telephone Company and a large stockholder in the Ada Telephone plant. He also owns a business block in West Liberty and was one of the organizers and a director in the Farmers' Banking Company, of West Liberty, before coming to Bellefontaine. The nature and character of his business interests indicate that he is a man of excellent business ability and keen foresight. His judgment is safe and reliable and has proved a potent factor in the successful conduct of many interests.

In 1889 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage in Adrian, Michigan, to Miss Jennie DeVore, of Zane township, Logan county, who was also a student in Adrian, Michigan, for six years, and after completing her course taught a year in East Liberty. Her parents are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children: Miriam Louise and Morton. The family home is at No. 402 North Main street.

In his political views Mr. Johnson is a Republican and the character of the man is indicated by the fact of his membership in the Masonic fraternity and the Presbyterian church. His life record stands an ex-

emplification of what may be accomplished in America by strong character, keen discernment and persistency of purpose. Notably prompt and reliable in keeping a business engagement and fulfilling his obligations he has made for himself a most enviable reputation and while he has gained a good name he has also won gratifying success which places him among the substantial citizens of Bellefontaine.

ADAM FOULK.

Adam Foulk is now retired from active farm life but is still the owner of one hundred and one acres of land on the Quincy and Miami extension pike and also on the Hammond and Schultz pike in Bloomfield township. He was born just across the boundary line in Pleasant township on the 14th of February, 1838, and was there reared to manhood. His parents were George and Nancy (Hemings) Foulk. The father was a native of Stark county, Ohio, and a son of George Foulk who belonged to an old Pennsylvania Dutch family and probably came to Ohio a single man. He married a Miss Kiser. The mother of our subject was born near Tiffin, in Seneca county, and in that county the parents of Adam Foulk were married. Soon afterward they came to Logan county where the father purchased land in Pleasant township, living thereon for three years. He then bought the farm just south of Adam Foulk's present farm and subsequently he traded that property for a home in Bellefontaine, in which he spent his remaining days, there engaged in loaning money. In his family were nine children, of whom

four reached adult age, namely: Adam; Jacob, who married Frons Piper, by whom he has two children and lives in Bellefontaine; Lucy, the wife of Wilson Cole, who resides in Bloomfield township and has eight children; and Ann, who has been married three times. Her first husband was George Brahm, by whom she has two sons, and they are living in Bellefontaine. Her second husband was a Mr. Page and they had no children. By her third husband, Mr. Evans, she has a daughter. The father, George Foulk, was a Republican in his political views, but never sought or desired office. He held membership in the Christian church and his life was one of marked integrity, in harmony with his professions.

Adam Foulk spent his boyhood days on the old homestead and during the school year was engaged in the perusal of the studies usually taught in the common schools. He also worked hard on the home farm, remaining there until he had attained his majority, after which he was employed as a farm hand for a short time. He was married on the 5th of June, 1859, on the farm where he now lives, to Miss Catherine Rudy and his father gave them forty acres of land in Pleasant township. He also purchased forty acres and thus became the owner of a tract of eighty acres, on which he lived until 1872, when he purchased his present home in Bloomfield township. Four children have come to bless the marriage. Reuben, born April 27, 1860, married Anna Williams of DeGraff and after her death wedded her sister, Olive Williams. He is now a telegraph operator in the town of Quincy at the tower. Marietta Jane, born September 16, 1861, is the wife of George Wright of Dayton. Ida May, born November 28, 1869, died December

17, 1872. Ira Monroe, born January 14, 1873, married Clara Sawyer, by whom he has one daughter and they reside in Pleasant township where he is farming. In 1898 Mr. Foulk was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who passed away on the 17th of January of that year.

In 1860 Mr. Foulk cast his first presidential vote, supporting Abraham Lincoln. He was loyal to the Union cause and to the governmental policy during the Civil war, and in 1863 he became a member of the militia and joined Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Regiment. In 1864 this regiment was called out for one hundred days' service and he was stationed at Norfolk and at Bermuda Hundred. He belongs to the Society of Friends, as did his wife, and he has always lived at peace with his fellow men, enjoying the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been associated. For many years he was actively engaged in farming, working earnestly and untiringly in order to secure a competence. As the years passed he succeeded in this attempt and now, with a capital sufficient for his needs, he is living retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

CHARLES H. DOWELL.

Charles H. Dowell, an enterprising and progressive agriculturist now residing in Lake township, is a native of Logan county, his birth having occurred in Lake township on the 9th of February, 1869. His father, William A. Dowell, was born in Virginia, May 22, 1845, and during his boyhood and youth received a fair common

school education. Throughout his active business life he has followed farming, and for many years he has been a resident of Logan county, Ohio, his present home being pleasantly located five miles north of the city of Bellefontaine. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Democratic party, and religiously he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Miss Sarah A. Fitten, who was born in Virginia, February 11, 1852, and they have become the parents of ten children, namely: Emma N., the wife of Frank Koonze, of Harrison township, this county; Charles H., of this review; Elsie M., who married Wash Nichols, a resident of McArthur township, and died in 1895; Jennie, the wife of John I. Smith, of Lake township; Effie S., wife of Charles Morris, of Stokes township; Mattie, wife of William Jamison, of McArthur township; Warner, who is single and resides with William Jamison; George, who is also single and lives in Lake township; and Harry and Vernon, still with their parents.

To the public schools of his native county Charles H. Dowell is indebted for the educational advantages he enjoyed, and he continued his studies until twenty years of age. Since leaving school he has engaged in teaming and farming, having early in life become familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He is a wide-awake, energetic young man and is meeting with well deserved success in his labors. Following in the political footsteps of his father, he votes the Democratic ticket, and in religious faith he is a Methodist.

Mr. Dowell was married in 1896, to Miss Anna B. Stafford, who was born in Bellefontaine, on the 27th of August, 1877, the only child of A. J. and Alta D. (Court-

ney) Stafford. Her mother, who was born about 1843, died on the 18th of January, 1881, but her father is still living. He was born November 4, 1843, and was educated in the common schools. In politics he is a Republican and is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Dowell have three children: Alta May, born April 21, 1897; Mabel Fay, born October 5, 1899; and Glenn Coe, born April 28, 1902. Our subject and his wife began housekeeping on the Zanesfield pike, where they lived for four years and then moved to the homestead farm. Mr. Dowell then purchased ten acres of land in Lake township, one mile from Bellefontaine on the Rushsylvania pike, where they now have a pleasant and attractive home.

JOHN GREGORY.

John Gregory is one of the important factors in agricultural circles in Logan county, and his life is an exemplification of the term "the dignity of labor." The possibilities that America offers to her citizens he has utilized, and though he came to this country in limited circumstances, he has steadily and perseveringly worked his way upward and is to-day one of the well-to-do farmers of Jefferson township.

Mr. Gregory was born on the 28th of December, 1834, in Somersetshire, England, of which county his parents, James and Elizabeth Gregory, were life long residents, and there his paternal grandparents, Henry and Bettie Gregory, also made their home, the father and grandfather being both employed in the Young family. The educational privileges of our subject were very

limited as at the age of seven years he began earning his own livelihood by working for Mr. Young at a penny a day. His duty during the summer was to keep the sparrows off of a field of wheat, while during the winter months he herded sheep and logs, being thus employed for one year.

At the end of that time Mr. Gregory came to the new world. His uncle, John Taylor, having decided to come to America, our subject persuaded him to bring him along, he having worked for Mr. Taylor seven years in England. He promised to long, he having worked for Mr. Taylor seven years in England. He promised to work here three years to pay his passage. Crossing the Atlantic, Mr. Taylor proceeded at once to Ohio and purchased a farm in Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, which our subject assisted to clear and cultivate for three years without compensation. After that time he continued to work for his uncle for ten years, receiving ten dollars per month for his services, and was subsequently in the employ of a Col. Tracy also Sabul Ensign, whose business was threshing and moving buildings. Before leaving his uncle, however, he had purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres and in 1854 he sold that place with the intention of going to California, but having fallen in love with Miss Catherine Koplin and that lady having consented to become his wife, they were married and he remained in Ohio. The wedding occurred December 23, 1854, in Trumbull county, on the county line.

Since his marriage Mr. Gregory has engaged in farming on his own account. For one year he made his home in Mesopotamia, Trumbull county, Ohio, and from there removed to Somerset, Pulaski county,

Kentucky, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty acres paying for the same eleven hundred dollars. As this was just before the Civil war and the people down there were not friendly to northern men he was unable to sell his products or even his farm, and at length at the end of eighteen months he gave the place away and returned to Ohio. This time he located in Logan county and bought what was known as the Lyman Kerr farm, north of Bellefontaine, but during the three years spent there crops were poor and he was unable to pay for the place, losing \$1,500 on this deal. He next purchased a farm of seventy-five acres in Rush Creek township, where the following four years were passed, and on selling out he bought another farm of one hundred and thirty acres on Goose creek, it being his home for eleven years. His next farm consisted of fifty acres, the Cossin place, on which he lived ten years, when he sold out, and at the end of that period he bought an adjoining farm of fifteen acres where he now resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory have four children, namely: John M., born March 24, 1857, married Martha Marks and they have three children, Charley, Emmet and Kenna. Mary C., born April 18, 1860, wedded William Kaylor and they have two children, Gertrude and Roy. Aaron R., born July 15, 1863, married Etta Dowell and they have three children, Eva, Pearl and Ray. Charles, born October 15, 1866, married Mattie Harper.

In his political affiliations Mr. Gregory is a Republican. He is an active and consistent member of the Christian church and is a man of exemplary habits, having never entered a saloon during the long years of his residence in Logan county, or drank a

drop of liquor. He is thoroughly temperate in all things, and is a man highly respected and esteemed by those with whom he has been brought in contact either in business or social life.

GEORGE H. CLAYTON.

George H. Clayton follows farming and stock-raising in Bloomfield township about a mile and a half east of Maplewood, Shelby county. He was born in Jackson township, Shelby county, Ohio, on the 18th of August, 1858, his parents being William and Jane (Bland) Clayton. Reuben Clayton, the grandfather, was one of the pioneers of Shelby county, at a time when the land was well covered with timber. He was unique in having a double row of teeth all around, all of which were perfect at the time of his death, at the age of eighty-four years. William Clayton was born near Troy, Miami county, Ohio in 1821, and he and the lady whom he wedded were residents of Jackson township, Shelby county, at the time of their marriage. There the father became the owner of a good farm upon which he and his wife spent the greater part of their lives. She died January 17, 1864, at the age of forty-four years and he passed away April 29, 1876, at the age of fifty-five years. They were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political views Mr. Clayton was a Republican. He made his own way in the world, prospering as the years passed as the outcome of his earnest labor and well directed efforts, and at the time of his death he was the owner of about four hundred acres of land.

In 1876 the house was destroyed by fire and while working to save some of its contents he became so overheated that an attack of brain fever was thus brought on and resulted in his demise. Unto him and his wife were born thirteen children of whom our subject is the tenth in order of birth and eight are now living. Lewis, who wedded Mary Wise, died in Jackson township leaving one son, John Logan. Martha is the wife of Willoughby Stewart, by whom she has three children, William, Emery N. and Mary Jane, and her home is in Sidney. Reuben married Rosa Williams and died in Jackson township, Shelby county, leaving three children, Harry Lee, Edith and Carl. Mary is the wife of Lewis Wren of Kingman county, Kansas, and has four children, Josie, Jennie, Dorothy and Clarence. John married Libbie Reed and died in Jackson township, Shelby county. Frances is the wife of Jefferson Piper of Siden township, Shelby county, and they have four children, Osie, Alberta, Harley and Roscoe. Harvey W. married Viva Grable by whom he has two children, Otis and Merritt, and their home is in Jackson township, Shelby county. Jesse died single at the age of twenty-four years. William Hibbard, who married Belle Hill, lives in Jackson township and has three children, Arthur, Cleo and Alta. George H. is the next of the family. James L. married Susan Woolley, by whom he has four children, Nettie, Everett, Herman and Marie, and lives in Champaign county, Ohio. Dorothy Ann was the wife of John Kemp and died in Jackson township, leaving three children, Clarence, Roy and Lorain. Laura, who completes the family, is living in Jackson township.

George H. Clayton remained at home until he was about seventeen years of age.

After his father's death he started out in life for himself, having in the meantime acquired a good common school education. He had one dollar and fifty cents and when the father's property was placed on sale he purchased two horses for which he went in debt. He and two of his brothers also bought sixty acres of the old homestead which they farmed for some time and later extended its boundaries by the additional purchase of sixty acres, both tracts being a part of the old home place. Later they bought the homestead tract of one hundred acres and continued their farming operations together until George H. Clayton was twenty-seven years of age.

Our subject was married in Bloomfield township, January 17, 1886, to Miss Mary Matilda Sherer, who was born near Montra, Shelby county, on the 22d of November, 1866, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Barnhart) Sherer. Her father was born in Alsace, Germany, July 17, 1838, and died April 29, 1896, while his wife, whose birth occurred in Alsace, December 3, 1838, passed away on the 14th of August, 1897. Both came to America with their respective parents when but eight years of age and the Sherers settled in Stark county, while the mother's people took up their abode in Carroll county. The marriage of Mrs. Clayton's parents, however, occurred in Stark county and they lived on the Sherer farm until their removal to Shelby county in 1863. In 1869 they came to Logan county and settled on a farm north of the Rum Creek church. In the year of his marriage Mr. Clayton traded his place in Shelby county for his farm of one hundred and thirty acres in Bloomfield township, Logan county. He has remodeled his house and has since purchased two farms in Shelby coun-

ty, one of sixty-eight and a half acres and the other of sixty-seven and a half acres. His wife had inherited two hundred and eleven acres of her father's farm and he has another tract of land of seventy acres, so that their realty possessions are extensive and valuable.

Four children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Clayton: Clara C., who was born on the home farm in Bloomfield township, October 30, 1886; Ivan Sherer, born September 29, 1889; Lloyd D., born June 29, 1892; and Forest Deverve, born January 29, 1901. Mrs. Clayton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and to the support of its work Mr. Clayton contributes. He votes with the Republican party, but gives his time and attention not to office seeking, preferring that his energies be devoted to farm work and when we remember that he had to go in debt for the first two horses he owned and note that he is now the possessor of extensive and valuable landed interests, we know that his life has been one of industry and enterprise. He has always lived in this section of the state and has a wide acquaintance, his friends esteeming him for his genuine worth.

SAMUEL COVINGTON.

Samuel Covington, who was long connected with agricultural interests in Logan county and was one of the honored and representative citizens of this portion of the state, was born in this county, September, 22, 1819, and died April 7, 1901. He was known as one of the most intelligent and respected citizens of Richland township. At a very early period in the history

of Ohio the family was established within its borders by Edward Covington, the grandfather of our subject, who settled in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, and afterward took up his abode near West Liberty about 1812. Two of his sons, Henry and Samuel, were the builders of the first flouring mill in Logan county, it being located near DeGraff. In 1819, Samuel Covington, an uncle of our subject, served on the first grand jury impaneled in Logan county. Eli, the youngest son of Edward Covington, lived in the vicinity of West Liberty for sometime and he and James Kavanagh killed the last panther ever killed in that neighborhood. He was always a frontiersman, moving westward with the tide of civilization, and after residing for a time in Indiana, he became a resident of Iowa, where he died at the age of ninety years.

Henry Covington, the father of our subject, was born in Maryland in 1788, and in 1804 came with his parents to Ohio, settling first in Montgomery county. He served in the war of 1812, and after his return from the scene of hostilities he was married in Champaign county, Ohio, in January, 1815, to Miss Anna Kavanagh, a daughter of Mathew Kavanagh, who was educated for the ministry in Dublin, Ireland, but came to America, preferring frontier life. It was about the year 1790 that Mathew Kavanagh crossed the Atlantic, locating first in Nova Scotia and afterward removing to Kentucky, whence he came to Ohio. Mrs. Anna Covington, the mother of our subject, was born in Kentucky and with her parents came to Ohio in 1805. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Henry Covington lived for a short time in Logan county, after which they returned to Champaign county, there residing until the year

1832, when they again came to Logan county. The father then purchased a farm near Lewistown but soon afterward traded that property to Judge Shelby, receiving in return a farm in Liberty township, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1850.

Samuel Covington remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage and in his boyhood days he pursued his education in the public schools, and in farm work also received ample training. On the 27th of January, 1842, he wedded Ruth Watson, a daughter of William Watson, who came to America from Ireland and settled in Adams county, Ohio, coming thence to near Cherokee, Logan county, about 1826. He had two sons, William W. and the late Dr. David Watson, of Bellefontaine. On the 7th of January, 1849, Samuel Covington was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died on that date, leaving four children, two of whom still survive: Perry D., who is a physician of Bellefontaine; and William H., a farmer living near Belle Center. On the 7th of January, 1850, Mr. Covington was again married, his second union being with Margaret Beacom, who died on the 21st of December, 1850, leaving an infant child, Sarah A. On the 31st of March, 1853, he married Sarah Watson, who died September 17, 1902. By this marriage there were four daughters, three of whom are living: Lida, now the wife of O. L. McLaughlin, of Bellefontaine; Fannie Belle, the wife of William Ketcham, of Toledo, Ohio; and Laura A., the wife of George Windham, of Huntsville, Ohio.

Samuel Covington became a prosperous and prominent farmer. He owned two hundred acres of land which he himself cleared,

and later he lived upon the third farm cleared by himself. He was always practical and systematic in his work, and his energy and diligence resulted in making him a prosperous agriculturist. Moreover, his life was honorable and upright and all who knew him esteemed him highly for his genuine worth.

P. D. COVINGTON, M. D.

One of the oldest representatives of the medical profession in Bellefontaine is Dr. P. D. Covington. He was born December 27, 1842, in Logan county and is a son of Samuel and Ruth (Watson) Covington, who are represented on another page of this work. He obtained a common school education and then began teaching school, which profession he abandoned at the end of two years to enter the Union army as a private soldier. He served nearly four years, during the last year and a half of which time he held the rank of captain. During the siege of Richmond, Captain Covington, for a time, commanded the infantry which held the nearest Union works in the James valley—Fort Brady.

After the close of the Civil war he studied medicine under Dr. Watson, of Bellefontaine, and was graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in the spring of 1869. He practiced for four years at Roundhead, Hardin county, this state, and in the spring of 1873 he returned to Bellefontaine, where he has since carried on the practice of medicine and surgery. He has given some special attention to the study of surgery in the hospitals of New York and other cities.

On the 15th of May, 1866, Dr. Covington was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. McClain, of Lima, Ohio, a daughter of James McClain. The Doctor has held a number of offices in the medical societies to which he belongs and is now one of the vice presidents of the Ohio State Medical Society.

DAVID D. SMUCKER.

The subject of this review is a self-made man who, without any extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages at the commencement of life, has battled earnestly and energetically and by indomitable courage and integrity has achieved both character and fortune. By sheer force of will and untiring effort he has worked his way upward and is numbered among the leading business men of West Liberty.

Mr. Smucker was born March 3, 1851, in Wayne county, three miles west of Wooster, Ohio, a son of Jonathan and Catherine (Ashleman) Smucker. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to John George Smucker, who came to America in 1736 and from him are descended the representatives of the name in this country. He first located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and later members of the family removed to Mifflin county, that state, while in 1800 the family was established in Wayne county, Ohio. Christian Smucker, the grandfather of our subject, was united in marriage to Veronica Levangute and both lived to a ripe old age. The first of the name to establish a home in Logan county was Gideon Smucker, a second cousin of our subject, who located east of Bellefontaine.

Jonathan Smucker, the father of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania and when a lad of five years accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, the family belonging to a sect called the Amish Mennonites, who made their way into the wild regions of Ohio and cleared land and founded a settlement in Wayne county. Jonathan Smucker became a minister of the Amish Mennonite church and located near Orville, Wayne county, where he spent the greater part of his life. He led the industrious frugal life of a farmer in a manner becoming to his religious sect and his influence for good was widely felt. He married Catherine Ashleman, a native of Basil, Switzerland, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Elizabeth, the wife of Jacoby Troyer, of Logan county; Amos, who is living on the old homestead farm in Wayne county; David D., of this review; Ruth Fannie, the wife of Rudolph Yoder of Monree township, Logan county; Christopher, who makes his home in Neely, Oregon; and Lydia, the wife of Frank Plank of Wayne county. The father died August 15, 1885, at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother reached the age of sixty-three years.

David D. Smucker attended the public schools to a limited extent in his boyhood days, but by the time he had attained the age of sixteen years he had cut sixteen hundred ties for the railroad company, a fact which shows that manual labor as well as intellectual training occupied his attention. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade and manifested such capability and judgment in matters relating to the builder's art that by the time he was twenty-one years of age he had charge of a force of seven men, of whom he was the youngest.

These men were largely engaged in house and barn building, making a specialty of bank barns.

On the 22d of March, 1880, Mr. Smucker came to Logan county, locating in Liberty township, five miles north of West Liberty, where he continued to work at his trade. In 1883, however, he took up his abode in the town and began cabinet making and undertaking, following that dual pursuit for two years. In 1885 he embarked in the furniture business and has since carried on trade as a furniture dealer and undertaker, being to-day the oldest in his line in the county. It is now twenty-six years since he began operations in this department of labor and he has established a very large and profitable business. In 1888 he purchased the Ordway block, containing double store rooms which he has since occupied for business purposes. He carries a large and well selected stock of furniture of both high and cheaper grades in order to meet the varied demands of the public, and a characteristic of his business career is that when once he secures a customer he never loses his trade, a fact which is indicative of honorable business methods.

On the 12th of November, 1874, Mr. Smucker was married to Miss Lydia Troyer a daughter of Jacob Troyer, one of the pioneer settlers of Wayne county. Their children are Fannie, Katherine, Sylvanus, J. Oliver, Emma May, Laura Belle, Cora, William and May Edith. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smucker hold membership in the Amish Mennonite church and their lives are in consistent harmony with their Christian faith. The success which our subject has achieved has come to him through perseverance, determination and honorable effort. He has overthrown the obstacles which

barred his path to prosperity and has reached the goal of success, while his genuine worth, broad mind and public spirit have made him an influential and leading citizen of West Liberty.

EDWARD HIGGINS.

One of the most successful and energetic farmers of Rush Creek township is Edward Higgins, who owns and operates a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres, whose neat and thrifty appearance well indicates his careful management. Substantial improvements are surrounded by well tilled fields, and all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm are there found.

Mr. Higgins was born in Ashville, Pickaway county, Ohio, March 23, 1840, his parents being Edward and Maria (Bluett) Higgins, both of whom were natives of England, the former born in White House, Herefordshire, August 25, 1810, and the latter in Ashton, Staffordshire, May 3, 1810. They were married in their native land and the following year crossed the Atlantic to America. They located in Pickaway county, Ohio, and for many years the father was engaged in merchandising in England but his last days were spent in retirement from active business. Politically he was identified with the Whig party. Both he and his wife were faithful and consistent members of the Episcopal church. In his family were the following children: Mary, born July 31, 1832; Elizabeth, September 17, 1834; Ann E., October 20, 1836; Edward, March 23, 1840; Clement, March 21, 1842; Lauretia, March 8, 1844; and George, July 10, 1846.

From the time he was old enough to enter school until he was seventeen years of age the subject of this sketch pursued his education in the common schools of this state, and on laying aside his text-books turned his attention to farming. At the opening of the Civil war in 1861 he was serving as guard in the Ohio state prison but resigned his position in order to enter the navy, enlisting August 7, 1864, and was assigned to the West Gulf Squadron, on the Monitor Milwaukee. After serving for one year he was honorably discharged, August 18, 1865, the war having ended.

Returning to Ohio, Mr. Higgins located in Rush Creek township, Logan county, and has since successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. As previously stated he owns a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres in that township, but is now living in his elegant new residence in Rushsylvania, which possesses all modern improvements and was built in 1903. He is a man of good business and executive ability and has met with excellent success in his undertakings.

In 1866 Mr. Higgins married Miss Elizabeth Pace, of Delaware county, Ohio, who was born January 13, 1842, in the town of Rhobeth, Perry county, Ohio. Her father, David Pace, was born in Fairfield county, this state, on the 27th of January, 1814, and is still living, being now ninety years of age. At the age of nineteen he commenced farming on his own account and continued to follow that occupation throughout his active business life. He married Sarah Cooper and for fifty-five years they traveled life's journey together, sharing its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, but the wife was called to her final rest October 8, 1894.

Their children were Abraham, born July 20, 1835; Asia, January 17, 1837; Jacob, July 14, 1839; Elizabeth P., January 13, 1842; David C., November 14, 1843; Nathan, February 10, 1845; Jane, February 5, 1848; and Francis M., September 4, 1849.

In politics Mr. Pace was first a Whig and later a Republican, and is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins are people of prominence in the community where they reside and are held in the highest esteem by all who know them. The Republican party has always found in Mr. Higgins a stanch supporter of its principles, for which he fought during the Civil war, and he has always been found true and faithful to every duty that has developed upon him. He has served most acceptably in the offices of assessor one year, and commissioner six years. Fraternally he is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

D. F. SMITH.

D. F. Smith, a resident farmer of Monroe township who has spent his entire life in Logan county, was born in Zanesfield, on the 10th of October, 1856. His father, Brad Smith, was also a native of this county, born in Zanesfield, October 13, 1831. This fact indicates that the Smith family was established here at an early day when pioneer times existed and when the development of the county largely lay in the future. He was reared to farm life and, having obtained a good education, he later engaged in teaching in the public schools

and also conducted a writing school. He was an excellent penman himself and very capable of instructing others in the art. On the 25th of January, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Thrasher, whose birth occurred in Zanesfield, in 1836, so she was but nineteen years of age at the time of her marriage. This union was blessed with four children: D. F., of this review; Cora, now deceased; Benjamin H., born October 25, 1860; and Carrie A., born July 19, 1868. The wife and mother was called to her final rest, and Mr. Smith later married again, his second wife being Miss Rose Perry, by whom he had one son, E. Perry, born November 25, 1877. Benjamin Smith, the brother of our subject, is living in California and is married and has two children, while Carrie A., the sister, is now the wife of Harry L. Rose, and with one daughter resides in Webb City, Missouri.

In taking up the personal history of D. F. Smith, we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Logan county. In his early youth he assisted his father in the store, and attended the public schools until sixteen years of age. He then began learning the tailor's trade, at which he worked with his father for sixteen years and on the expiration of that period he took up his abode on a farm near Pickrelltown in which locality he has since carried on farm work. His early experience served him in good stead at this time and throughout the intervening years he has kept in touch with progressive methods in all departments of farm work. He uses good improved machinery in carrying on his labors and he has a rich and arable tract of land which annually returns good harvests.

In 1876 was celebrated the marriage of D. F. Smith and Miss Amanda L. Outland, who was born in Monroe township, May 9, 1854. Her father, James Outland, was born in Perry township, Logan county, November 18, 1821, and having acquired a common-school education, he afterward followed agricultural pursuits. His political support was given to the Republican party and his religious faith was that of the Society of Friends. He married Rebecca Stratton, who was born April 6, 1819, in Perry township, Logan county. The four children of this household are Charlotte, born April 12, 1846, now deceased; Ora, born May 12, 1849; Elizabeth A., born March 19, 1852, now deceased; and Amanda, L., born May 9, 1854.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been blessed with twelve children: Jessie M., born November 12, 1876, and was married to Guss Green, a resident farmer near Pickrelltown, Logan county, December 23, 1897; Paul J., born November 5, 1877; Rebecca R., born November 25, 1878, and married to Ernest C. Nelson, a barber residing in Dayton, April 14, 1902; Arthur Lloyd, born October 5, 1880, now deceased; Bertha R., born October 5, 1881; Louie C., born August 30, 1883; Patience F., born November 20, 1887; Claire E., born February 26, 1890; D. Clark, born June 17, 1891; Margaret G., born August 26, 1892; Ruth O., born February 3, 1895; and Dimond O. L., born May 11, 1896. With the exception of the two married daughters, all of the children are still at home.

Mr. Smith has raised his family upon the home farm and given them the privilege of attending the public schools. He labors earnestly and energetically in the work of field and meadow, and his thorough

understanding of farming methods, his care of his crops and his untiring energy have enabled him to reap good harvests whereby his financial income is annually increased. He is connected with the Society of Friends, while his political faith is that of the Republican party.

EUGENE McCARTY.

Eugene McCarty, now deceased, was a man whose kindly spirit, honest purpose and upright life made him a respected citizen of Bellefontaine and one whose loss was deeply mourned by many friends. He was born in Versailles, Ohio, in 1840, his parents being Dennis and Mary (Murphy) McCarty. The father was a native of county Kerry, Ireland, and on coming to America landed at New York whence he made his way direct to Versailles, Ohio. After a short time, however, he came to Bellefontaine, where he resided until his demise. He assisted in building the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, now a part of the Big Four system, and continued with that company until his retirement from business life about 1898. His first wife died April 2, 1863. Of that marriage there were three children: Katy, John and Eugene. For his second wife Mr. McCarty chose Mrs. Julia Brophy, who by her former marriage had three children, namely: Anna, the deceased wife of John Tynan; Michael, who is in the restaurant business in Bellefontaine, and who married Julia Cantwell; and Mary, who resides with her brother Michael. Unto the second marriage of Mr. McCarty there was born one daughter, Nellie, who died at the age of two years. The father passed away March 31, 1900.

Eugene McCarty obtained his education in the public schools of Bellefontaine and afterward spent five years in learning the trade of a carriage blacksmith in the employ of A. J. Miller who owned a carriage factory in this city. He afterward went to Columbus and there joined the regular army to serve for five years. While thus engaged he traveled all over the western part of the United States and, being promoted, was discharged with the rank of sergeant in October, 1876. While in the service he was thrown from a horse and his knee was broken. This accident eventually caused his death and his widow is now given a pension by the government. After being discharged Mr. McCarty returned to Bellefontaine and began work in a planing mill, where he remained for eleven years, but on account of the injury he had sustained in the war he was obliged to resign his position and later his wound caused his death.

On the 24th of October, 1879, occurred the marriage of Mr. McCarty and Miss Bridget Cleary, a daughter of Terrance and Johanna (Williams) Cleary, of Urbana, Ohio. Her father was born in county Clare, Ireland, and on coming to this country followed the plasterer's trade. In religious faith he was a Catholic and was an inflexible adherent of the Democracy. In the Cleary family were eight children of whom six are now living: Anna, the wife of Ambrose Haganbauch, a grain merchant of Urbana, Ohio; Ellen, wife of John F. McCarty of Bellefontaine, now deceased; John, a stone contractor of Urbana; Lawrence Frank, of Urbana, Ohio; and Mary, wife of Michael Dorsey of Urbana; Stephen, deceased; and Mrs. Bridget McCarty. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Mc-

Carty was blessed with six children, all of whom still survive, namely: Mary, who is acting as housekeeper for Rev. Father Denning; and Ellen, Eugene W., Charles C., John and Anna, all at home.

In his political views Mr. McCarty was a stalwart Democrat and he belonged to St. Patrick's Catholic church. He provided liberally for his family and left to them a good home. He died January 14, 1899, loved and respected by all who knew him. He was a good man, honest and kind and his sterling traits of character won him the esteem of all with whom he was associated. His daughter Ellen, usually called Nellie wrote, at his death, the following poem:

Gone, yes gone forever,
From the home which was once so bright,
But now it is darkened forever
For the wanting of that light.

Papa, my own dear papa,
We miss your dear, kind face,
And never again can anyone
Fill up that vacant place.

But oh! dear papa, when I see
That chair wherein you sat
And think of oh, those happy days,
I can recall it yet.

When on the arm of that old chair
I know your arm was laid
And when alone in stillness
There many a time you prayed.

That God in his goodness and mercy
Might spare you to us all,
But then when He bade you come
You silently answered His call.

ORLANDO C. SHERER.

Orlando C. Sherer is a young man identified with farming interests in Bloomfield township. He has spent his entire life here and represents one of the old and highly respected families of this portion of

the state. His parents were Jacob and Catherine (Barnhart) Sherer, both of whom were natives of Alsace, Germany. The father was born on the 17th of July, 1838, and spent the first eight years of his life in his native country, after which he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world. When they landed at an American port they resumed their journey across the country until they established their home in Stark county, Ohio, and there upon a farm Jacob Sherer was reared to manhood, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. After arriving at years of maturity he began farming on his own account, and from early spring until late autumn he worked in the fields, caring for his crops until after harvests were garnered and placed upon the market. The sales of his grains brought to him a good return and he made judicious investment of his money in land until he had a very valuable and extensive property.

When he had arrived at years of maturity Jacob Sherer sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey and married Miss Catherine Barnhart, who was born in Alsace, Germany, January 3, 1840. She, too, was about eight years of age when brought to the United States by her parents, who took up their abode in Carroll county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Sherer, however, were married in Stark county and there they lived until 1863, when they removed to Shelby county, where six years were passed. On the expiration of that period they came to Logan county, in 1870, and settled on a farm north of the Rum Creek church, Mr. Sherer being identified with agricultural pursuits in this county up to the time of his demise. He was a very successful busi-

ness man, whose capable control of his interests brought to him a good return, and at the time of his death he had a valuable property. He died April 29, 1896, and his wife surviving him a little more than a year, departed this life on the 14th day of August, 1897.

Under the parental roof Orlando Sherer spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and in the public schools he acquired his education. He, too, was early trained to habits of industry and integrity and the work of field and meadow occupied his attention when he was not engaged with the duties of the schoolroom. He is therefore, although yet a young man, a practical, progressive and enterprising farmer, who owns three hundred and thirty acres of the rich land of Logan county, which he inherited from his father's estate. In its further care and cultivation he is manifesting excellent business and executive ability. He holds membership in the Reformed church of Bloom Center and this is indicative of his upright character.

RICHARD S. ODER.

Richard S. Oder, who has devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits through the years of his active business career and is now practically living retired, having attained the age of eighty-five years, was born on the 10th of January, 1818, in Culpeper county, Virginia, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Childs) Oder. It was in the year 1834 that his father came from the Old Dominion to Ohio, taking up his abode in this state when the Indians still roamed through the forests

and often visited the homes of the settlers. The work of progress and civilization seemed scarcely begun, but the pioneer settlers wrought a great transformation here within a short period of time.

Richard S. Oder, having attended the public schools of his native state, came to Ohio with his parents when sixteen years of age, arriving here on the 15th of December, 1834. Later he purchased forty acres of land in Zanesfield township, where he now lives and took up his abode thereon on the 21st of March, 1853, so that the place has been his home for a half century. Its improvements and its cultivated condition are all due to his labors and to his supervision. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Deborah Millen and they were married in 1839, when he was twenty-one years of age. They became the parents of six children: Mary E., who is at home; William, who married Mary Roberts, by whom he has one child—Charles; James, who married Miss Sitten and has one child; Nancy Ann; Lenora; and Robert. On the 1st of June, 1856, Mr. Oder was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife. He then lived alone until 1859, when he was again married, his second union being with Margaret Watson.

In his political views Mr. Oder is a Democrat, having long supported the party. Few men are better informed concerning the history of Logan county than he, because he has here resided for more than sixty-eight years. He has seen the county in its wild condition when its forests were uncut and its prairie lands uncultivated, but as the years have passed the work of the farmers has wrought a great change and to-day there are highly cultivated fields

where once stood the forest trees. Villages and towns have also sprung up, churches and schools have been built and the work of improvement has been carried on until Logan county ranks high among the counties of the commonwealth. Mr. Oder has done his full share in the work of upbuilding and improvement here and his worth as a man and citizen has made him one of the representative men of Logan county.

JAMES A. KREGLOW & SONS.

James A. Kreglow & Sons are the proprietors of the Fairview Stock Farm located in Pleasant township, Logan county, on section 33. There they have two hundred and forty acres of rich land and on their farm they are engaged in the breeding of shorthorn cattle and of Englishshire draft horses and also the Wilkes breed of roadsters. The farm has become widely known because of their extensive business interests and they have placed upon the market some of the best cattle and horses raised in this portion of the country.

James A. Kreglow was born in Miami township, Logan county, about two miles southwest of Quincy on the 14th of August, 1852, his parents being George and Margaret (Welch) Kreglow. The father died when the son was about seven years of age. He was born in Pennsylvania and removed to Virginia where he married Miss Welch. Later they came to Ohio, locating on the farm where their son James A. was born. The mother is now Mrs. Hedges and resides in Quincy. She is probably a native of Maryland. In a family of eight children James A. Kreglow was the fifth in

order of birth, seven of this number reaching maturity and still living. Arabella, the eldest, is the wife of Morgan Botkin of Clifton, Ohio, and has four children. Margaret is the wife of D. R. Shidaker of DeGraff and has one child. Rosella is the wife of Isaac Knick, who resides near Cass-town, Miami county, and they have five children. Anna died at the age of three years. James A. is the subject of this review. Charles married Etta Cost and lives upon the home farm. Eliza is the wife of Albert Shafer and resides near Springfield in Clark county and they have three children. Georgiana is the wife of Lewis Haines and resides on the old Haines homestead near Quincy and they have three children. After the death of her first husband Mrs. George Kreglow married again and lived upon the Kreglow farm for some time.

Her son James A. Kreglow made his home with his mother and at the age of thirteen years he began working by the month. He saved some of his wages and later he began operating the old homestead, on shares, receiving one-third of the crops. He then purchased his step-father's implements and continued his farming for one-half of the crops. When there was no other work to do he would attend school and kept up with his class in all the work. His people were in limited circumstances and his advantages were very few. He did not possess a Sunday suit and his other personal effects were almost equally limited. He had to assist in clearing the farm and his early youth was one of arduous toil. For a number of years he carried on general farming and then removed to Quincy to which place his mother had gone in the meantime. There he engaged in teaming.

On the 5th of February, 1873, in Quincy, James A. Kreglow was united in marriage to Miss Mahala Jones, who was born in Miami township just north of Quincy, a daughter of Allen and Anna (Stiles) Jones. Her father was born near the Stillwater river in Miami county, Ohio, and her mother's birth occurred near Osborne in Greene county, this state. Both were twice married and it was the second marriage of each when they were joined in wedlock. This event was celebrated in Logan county on the 1st of March, 1857, and the father carried on agricultural pursuits in this county until his death which occurred May 10, 1886. His wife passed away July 25, 1889. At the time of his marriage Mr. Kreglow began farming and for three years rented land. He then leased the farm of his wife's mother and lived thereon for ten years during which time he began the breeding of thoroughbred cattle. In this undertaking he prospered and in 1891 he purchased his present home which is now one of the finest farms and best developed properties in this portion of the state. In 1896 he erected his residence and in 1898 built his large barn. With the assistance of his sons he is now carrying on an extensive and important business as a breeder of shorthorn cattle and English-shire and Wilkeshire horses. He has exhibited his stock many times at fairs both in Logan and Shelby counties and has won many premiums.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kreglow have been born six children. Frank M., born May 21, 1877, acquired a good common-school education and was married on the 10th of December, 1901, to Lora D. Cole. Three months later, when he was cutting down a tree, it fell upon him and occasioned

his death on the 11th of March, 1902. Such was the affection of Frank and his wife for each other that when the accident caused his death, it affected her mind, from which she has not recovered at the present writing. Tina, born March 30, 1879, is at home. Carey, born November 7, 1881, is also under the parental roof. Grover, born December 30, 1883, passed the Boxwell examination at the age of thirteen years and received a teacher's certificate when sixteen years of age. Before he had reached his seventeenth birthday he began teaching and has followed that profession during every winter season since. The winter of 1902-3 was spent as a teacher in Bloom Center. For seven months before he began teaching he was a student in the DeGraff high school and he has attended three summer terms at the Ada Normal. Watson H., born March 4, 1886, passed the Boxwell examination at the age of fourteen. Charles A., born October 18, 1888, completes the family.

James A. Kreglow is a Democrat in his political views and cast his first presidential vote for Tilden in 1876. He is a man of excellent business qualifications and executive ability and he is training his sons in habits of industry and enterprise. Associating them with him in his business, the firm of James A. Kreglow & Sons, is now well known, and the Fairview Stock Farm has a wide reputation.

HARMON COLE.

The eighty acres of land which constitute the farm owned and operated by Harmon Cole, form a well developed and highly

improved tract, equipped with modern facilities and giving evidence of the practical and progressive supervision of the owner. This land lies in Bloomfield township, not far from Maplewood, Shelby county, and it is at that place Mr. Cole receives his mail. He was born in Bloomfield township, July 21, 1853, and is a son of Stephen and Anna (Glick) Cole. In the neighborhood of his nativity he was reared to manhood, in a manner not unlike that of most farmer lads of the period. He attended the common schools, therein mastering the common branches of English learning, and after putting aside his text books he devoted his time to farm work on his father's land. When he attained his majority he began farming for himself on the shares, operating land belonging to his father, who had about five hundred acres. He was the youngest of a family of seven children, and, like the others, he had been taught the value of industry and perseverance in his youth.

On the 12th of September, 1874, Mr. Cole was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Frederick, the wedding being celebrated in Jackson township, Shelby county. She was born near Dayton, Ohio, March 25, 1858, a daughter of Martin and Ophelia (Prill) Frederick, and she was a little maiden of six summers when her parents removed to Shelby county, where her girlhood days were spent on the home farm, while in the common school she pursued her studies. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cole lived upon his father's farm until August, 1879, when they took up their abode at their present home in Bloomfield township, Logan county, Mr. Cole inheriting forty acres of land to which he has since added another forty-acre tract, so that he now has eighty acres. In 1877 he be-

gan the erection of his house, which was completed in 1879, and in the latter year he took possession of it.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cole have been born four children. Iva received a good education, attending school at Jackson Center, at Anna and at Lebanon, Ohio, spending two years in the normal at the last named place. She afterward followed teaching for four years, and she is now the wife of Joseph Edwards, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. Flossie O., the second daughter, is a graduate of the public schools and passed the Boxwell examination with the class of 1901. She is now at home. Harold C., who was born April 28, 1894, and Olive Genevieve, born October 19, 1896, are the younger members of the household.

Mr. Cole endorses the principles of the Republican party and casts his ballot in their support, but has never been an office-seeker, preferring to devote his time and attention to his farming interests. He does not seek to figure prominently in public affairs, but the life of every energetic, honorable business man is of value to his county, and such a man Mr. Cole is well known to be.

EDGAR W. McWADE.

Edgar McWade, who is engaged in merchandising in Middlesburg, and is also serving as postmaster, was born in Logan county, January 15, 1867, his parents being Thomas and Elnora (Sharp) McWade. His father, also a native of Logan county, was born in 1830 and having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Elnora Sharp, also a native of this locality, born in 1841. They became the parents of the following

named: S. G., I. W., D. R., J. H., Emma and Edgar W.

The last named began his education in DeKalb county, Missouri, where he attended school for four years. He afterward lived in Union county, Ohio, for a year, where he continued his studies, and later he resumed his school work in Middleburg, Logan county, Ohio, where he was a student for four years. He completed his literary education and afterward spent a year in preparing for a business career as a student in a commercial college in Delaware, Ohio. On the expiration of that period he returned to his home and began farming. When twenty-two years of age he entered the employ of his brother, who was conducting a general store, and when he had remained a year in that establishment he became proprietor of a store in Middleburg, stocking it with a large and complete line of general merchandise. Here he has since carried on business and now has a liberal patronage. His trade is constantly increasing and his business methods commend him to the confidence and support of the public. He is also filling the office of postmaster of Middleburg.

Mr. McWade was united in marriage to Miss Louis V. Curl, who was born in this county, April 24, 1873. Her father, Harrison Curl, was born near Middleburg, and after reaching years of maturity he wedded Arena McConnell, who was born in Union county, Ohio. They became the parents of eight children: Alice; Louise; Mary, now deceased; R. B.; F. G., who has also passed away; Lina; George R.; and Charles M. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McWade have been born two children: Edna Burdena, born March 26, 1892; and Florence Maude, born April 5, 1894.

In his political affiliations Mr. McWade is a Republican and has been honored with a number of local offices. He served as town treasurer for six years, was township clerk for five years and is now acting as postmaster. Socially he is identified with the Odd Fellows' Society and with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Thoroughly conversant with business methods leading to success he is so conducting his affairs as to enjoy well merited prosperity and well deserves mention in this volume as one of the representative men of Middleburg.

E. J. SHORT.

In the trade circles of Bellefontaine the name of E. J. Short is well known and it is a synonym of enterprise, advancement and business integrity. So widely and favorably is Mr. Short known that his life history cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers. He was born in Bellefontaine, on Columbus street, in 1850. His father, Hamilton B. Short, was a native of Wilmington, New Jersey, and was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Miss Elizabeth Rively of that city. In 1846 they came to Logan county, settling in Bellefontaine. Mr. Short was a boss carpenter and was employed as master mechanic on the building of the Big Four Railroad from Logan county. He has one son, George Short, who is living in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Short, the mother of our subject, died in Bellefontaine in 1892.

E. J. Short entered the public schools at the usual age and therein pursued his studies until 1862. He then started out in life for himself, in fact, prior to this time, he

had worked for three years on the big farm of Isaac Glen, of Champaign county. He lost his father, his sisters and his brother within two months, all dying of a typhoid fever epidemic in 1860. From 1864 until 1865 Mr. Short was a newsboy on the Big Four Railroad. He then entered Joseph Chambers' dry-goods store as a clerk and was afterward in the employ of I. S. Gardner while later he secured a situation in the wholesale grocery house of Moore, Jennings & Company. That he enjoyed the utmost confidence of his employers is shown by the fact that for eight years he remained there as a clerk. He then went into the grocery business on Columbus street with a stock of goods that would not invoice more than three hundred dollars, but that he prospered is shown by the fact that he continued in the trade for twenty-five years and when he sold out he was proprietor of the largest grocery and china store in Bellefontaine, occupying two rooms, each eighteen by one hundred and forty feet. He carried a line of groceries, queensware and holiday goods and employed from nine to fifteen clerks, his employes reaching the latter number during the holiday seasons. Mr. Short based his business upon a sure and safe foundation—honorable dealing. He demanded of his clerks courteous treatment to all and as he made a study of the wishes of his patrons he could always retain the patronage of any whose trade he once secured. His business methods, too, would bear the closest investigation and he always kept abreast with the times in the line of goods which he carried and in his business methods. Since disposing of his grocery store he has dealt to some extent in real estate and insurance. At one time he was the owner of a farm adjoining Belle-

fontaine, but after retaining this in his possession for nine years he sold out in 1901. He now has thirty acres of land in the third ward and owns the corner building at Columbus and Detroit streets, which contains six rooms used for business and office purposes. He is one of the board of directors of the City Building & Loan Association.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. Short and Miss Mary R. Magruder, a daughter of one of the distinguished citizens of Marion, Ohio, in which place his death occurred. Mr. Magruder left valuable property at the time of his death and named Mr. Short as one of the trustees of his estate. Three children have been born unto our subject and his wife: Hamilton, who was born in 1878, died in infancy; Grace Magruder, born June 21, 1881, died September 9, 1902; and George Ninian, born in 1883, is a graduate of the Bellefontaine schools and a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. Mr. Short bought and remodeled a residence at No. 300 North Detroit street in 1883 and he has two fine properties adjoining on Park street.

Although the business interests of Mr. Short have been extensive and important, demanding careful supervision and much time in their control, he has also found opportunity to labor for the welfare of the city, and for fifteen years he was the secretary and one of the trustees of the city water works. For two terms he has served as a member of the city council and was township incorporation treasurer. He votes with the Republican party, its principles receiving his earnest endorsement and he does everything in his power to promote the success of the organization. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is serving

as one of its trustees and he belongs to the Masonic Lodge of Bellefontaine and to Raper Commandery of Urbana, Ohio. When we think that as a lad of eleven or twelve years Mr. Short was working as a farmer boy, that he had lost his father and had no home or any one on whom to depend, it seems marvelous that he has accomplished so much and yet there has been nothing unusual in his business career, save the close application which he has given it, his unflinching resolution in carrying out his policy and his keen discrimination in business affairs—and these qualities may be cultivated by any. He is, however, to-day one of the most prosperous and honored citizens of Bellefontaine and all that he has acquired has been through his own endeavors. Moreover, he has manifested marked devotion to his native city, investing his money here, and many enterprises of benefit to the city have profited by his co-operation and good will. Mr. Short is a man whom to know is to respect and honor and no history of Bellefontaine would be complete without the record of his life.

GRACE MAGRUDER SHORT.

Grace M. Short, who was born June 21, 1881, was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Short and grew to beautiful womanhood in Bellefontaine. Early in life she united with the Methodist Episcopal church, became a member of the Epworth League and was conscientious and faithful in all Christian work. Her early education was obtained in the public schools of Bellefontaine and she was graduated in the high school with the class of 1899 and in the fall of the same year she entered the Ohio Wes-

leyan University at Delaware, and had completed three years of her course there, when she became ill. She would have entered for the work of the senior year in the fall of 1902. At college as in her home city she was prominent and popular and took the lead in various societies with which she was affiliated. She was honored by the presidency of the Clioncon Literary Society and the Sorority Society at the University, and was vice president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Delaware. She possessed more than ordinary physical charm and grace and added to this was a kindly disposition and winning manner so that she became one of the best loved among the younger people of Bellefontaine. She was a general favorite, popular with young and old, rich and poor, and it is doubtful if any young lady in Bellefontaine was ever more highly esteemed or had more true friends than did Miss Short. The advantages of education and of accomplishments and the adoration of family and friends never in the slightest degree tainted her kindly disposition or her vision of the good in others. She was ever loyal in her friendship, dutiful and loving to her parents, fond and devoted to her brother and in all positions and relations of life was faithful, helpful and capable. As a student she was conscientious, intelligent and progressive, and as a Christian was true and steadfast in her faith. Perhaps no better estimate of the character of Miss Short can be given than was published in one of the local papers at the time of her demise, and which said:

"Her life in this world promised much. Her mind was both quick and strong, her character was noble, her disposition kindly, her manners winning, her ambitions high and worthy. She was the picture of health,

bright, handsome and graceful. Her natal day was in June and it does seem that her characteristics were better symbolized by that month than any other. The June morning, all roseate, with its sparkling dew, its wealth of flowers, its perfumed air, its abounding life, its happy songs, was just like Grace Short.

"She was such a happy soul, so kind, so cheery, so genial, so unselfish, so welcome everywhere. Seldom does any mortal inherit from the good Creator the good gift of such a sweet and generous spirit as she possessed. And best of all her charming ladyship was worn with a naturalness, a simplicity, a frankness that showed its genuineness; she was so modest and unassuming with it all.

"Naturally these qualities of life and character had a fruition. Her circle of friends was large; in fact, everybody who knew her at all, old or young, rich or poor, claims now an interest in her as a special friend. She had received honors from her college classmates and associates, which express a just esteem for her. Her election as president of her literary society, as president of her sorority, and as a member of senior lecture committee, shows how her fellow students estimated her worth and recognized her popularity. Life's morning to her was full of promise. It is no wonder that she was loved so much, nor that her departure is so widely and deeply mourned.

"The richness and Christ-like beauty of this character, shone more and more clearly as the end drew near. She was brave and uncomplaining, submissive and unselfish. Her thought was for others. She certainly knew her own critical condition and as the end came near she certainly was aware of its coming. But her knowledge of herself

she almost concealed and never intentionally betrayed, lest she might cause others distress and sorrow. Only requesting most delicately and lovingly that her father might stay down stairs near her during her last night on earth, or by placing her rings in his care with the charge that they were his. Did she reveal that she knew all that was to come and was fully prepared for it. Her manner of departure was just as charming and beautiful as was her life.

"At last earthly things began to lose their accustomed use and hue. It mystified her, but delighted her. Was it merely a token of physical weakness, or a token of spiritual triumph? Was it the fading of the earthly or rather the dawning of the heavenly? It was a yellow light she saw, and it seems to me it was not so much the cloud-touched light of her earthly evening, howsoever mild and benignant the radiance, as the yellow tinged light dawning to her over the gates and the walls of Jerusalem the Golden.

"Then came the few short moans, a long-looking of the eyes upward, a final breath and heart-beat, and her fair spirit was released from sickness and pain with eternal health, life, joy and peace.

"Her precious, chaste and chastened spirit is at Home. Though so loving and loved she could not stay. She was and is one of God's jewels."

JOHN NEWELL.

John Newell, who was a representative of an old, numerous and prominent family of Logan county, and who successfully

followed farming for many years in Union township, was born in this township, July 15, 1826, on the farm where his family now lives. His parents were Hugh and Elizabeth (McNay) Newell, and the family history is given elsewhere in this work. John Newell was reared upon the home farm which had been entered in the government by his father, and has never been out of possession of the family. He had a fair common school education and began to provide for his own support when quite young, from which time forward he owed his success entirely to his own well directed labors.

Mr. Newell was married in Liberty township, Logan county, January 1, 1856, to Miss Maria E. Harner, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1831, a daughter of John A. and Elizabeth C. (Emery) Harner. She was fourteen years of age when her parents came to Ohio, making the journey by teams and reaching their destination after three weeks of travel. They stopped at Pittsburg for a few days, visiting the mother's sister. On reaching Logan county the father purchased land in Liberty township and there Mrs. Newell was reared and acquired a fair common school education. Mr. Newell's father had died the September before their marriage, and they began their domestic life on the home farm, which he and his brother Hugh, owned together for a number of years, after which John Newell purchased his brother's interest. He then continued to reside upon the old place until his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell's children were: John H., born January 7, 1858, is a farmer of this county. He married Cora Larkin and has one living child, Margaret. William C., who lives on the home farm, married Myrtle Lakin, a sister

of his brother's wife, and they have a daughter, Mary. Harry, who married Alma Lakin, another sister, by whom he has three children, is engaged in the sale of windmills. Mary is the wife of L. C. Freer and has two children. Hugh H., of Bellefontaine, married Sarah Haupt, of Pennsylvania, and has one child. Anna B. is the wife of E. P. Chamberlin, of Bellefontaine, and has two children.

Mr. Newell gave his political support to the Republican party and believed firmly in its principles but was never an aspirant for office. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and was a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, as has his son, William, while the other sons are also representatives of the fraternity. Mr. Newell lived an industrious and upright life and commanded the confidence and good will of all. When he passed away he was laid to rest with Masonic honors, having been an exemplary representative of the craft, which is based upon brotherly kindness and mutual helpfulness.

JOHN CONRAD WILLIAMS.

This well known citizen and successful farmer of Jefferson township, Logan county, Ohio, was born on the 14th of October, 1851, his parents being Richard and Jane (Green) Williams, natives of Champaign county, this state, where their marriage was celebrated. Their other children were Hannah, William Henry, Mary H., deceased, and Lucinda, deceased.

During his boyhood and youth John C. Williams attended the district schools near

his home and assisted his father in the operation of the farm, devoting his entire attention to that work after leaving school at the age of twelve years. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-three years of age, and then started out in life for himself as a farmer, making that his life occupation.

On the 14th of September, 1884, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Prudence Elizabeth Holsapple, a daughter of James and Millie (Jones) Holsapple, of Logan county, who are now deceased. Six of their children have also passed away, those being Henry, Harrison, Thompson J., John, George and Vesta. Those still living are James, Mary, Prudence Elizabeth and Emma. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born the following children: Millie J.; Jessie M.; Lena G.; Leslie A. and Carroll C. both deceased; Cleo E.; and Clarence H. Of those living all are single and yet at home with exception of Millie, who is now the wife of Sherman L. Jacobs, and has one child, Christine. In his religious views Mr. Williams is a Presbyterian, and in politics is a stalwart Democrat, never swerving in his allegiance to that party. He is a man of upright character, who commands the respect and confidence of all who know him and he has a host of warm friends in the community where he resides

EDGAR T. LOWE.

Farming, stock raising and dairying occupy the time and energies of Mr. Lowe, whose home in Miami township is situated on the Miami valley pike, on the north shore of the Miami river, about a mile and

a half from Quincy. For more than a half century he has been a resident of this county, yet he has not always lived within its borders, his birth having occurred in Loudoun county, Virginia, December 14, 1848. His parents were Moses and Margaret (Bales) Lowe, who were also natives of Loudoun county, and when their son Edgar was three years old they came with their family to Ohio, settling on a farm in Union township, Logan county, near Silver Lake. There the father rented land for four years, when he drove across the country to Wisconsin, settling in Richland county, but he was not pleased with that section of the country and after a short time returned with his family to Logan county. The mother's health became impaired and she died soon after their return leaving our subject, an only child, when he was but thirteen years of age. The father joined the army in response to the country's call for three months' troops, and later he joined the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment, serving from 1863 until the war closed.

While his father was at the front Edgar T. Lowe lived on a farm south of De Graff, where he worked for his board and clothing, having but little opportunity to attend school. After the war the father married Miss Sarah Hazel, and unto them were born two children: William and Ida. After his second marriage Moses Lowe made his home in Pleasant township, where he became the owner of seventy-five acres of land, which he afterward sold, removing to Stokes township, where he purchased one hundred and nine acres. He died there August 3, 1896, at the age of seventy-two, and his widow is now living in Lima.

Mr. Lowe of this review remained at home and gave his father the benefit of his

services until he was twenty-five years of age. He was largely engaged in farm work until eighteen years of age when he began to realize the value of an education and commenced to study. When twenty-two years of age he began teaching, and for sixteen years he successfully followed that profession in Logan and Shelby counties, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the intellectual development of various communities that profited by his labors and skill as an instructor.

In Miami township, Logan county, Mr. Lowe was married, June 3, 1874, to Miss Jennie Pool, who lived upon the farm in the township where she was born. Her parents, Samuel and Clarissa (Richardson) Pool, were natives of Shelby county. Samuel Pool always lived on the home farm which his father entered and which has remained in the Pool family ever since. He died on that farm in Shelby county in 1872, at the age of fifty years, and his widow afterward married R. N. Smith and now lives in Quincy.

Mrs. Lowe obtained a good education and taught school for one term. After his marriage Mr. Lowe made his home upon his father-in-law's farm in Shelby county until a few years had passed, when he purchased thirty-five acres of land in Miami township, Logan county. He lived there for six years, farming through the summer months and teaching in the winter seasons. Later he sold that property and bought a part of the old homestead of one hundred and sixty-five acres, living there for seventeen years. In 1900 he purchased his present home, where he has one hundred and ten acres and also owns the old homestead. His farming projects have been attended with success. His investments have been wisely

made and his efforts have resulted in securing good crops and also in realizing a desirable financial return from the sale of his stock and his dairy products. His dairy is an important part of his farm, he keeping about sixteen cows, the milk being sold in DeGraff.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have five children: Homer Pool, born March 27, 1875, attended school in Quincy and Lebanon, Ohio, and at the age of twenty-one began teaching. Wilbur, born May 27, 1877, is at home. Gertrude, born January 2, 1884, is now pursuing a teacher's course in DeGraff. Bonnie Marie, born October 25, 1888, and Florence M., born January 20, 1891, are with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as class-leader. He is a charter member of Quincy Lodge, No. 664 K. P., and since casting his first vote for Grant in 1872, he has been a Republican. He has served on the board of education, and is now township trustee, and in office he is found as trustworthy as in the relations of private life.

WILLIAM M. GATCH.

William M. Gatch, a distinguished photographer, is known as the representative of his art throughout the country, his name and work being especially familiar to all connoisseurs of photographic work, for what he has accomplished in this direction has made his pictures famous and many there are which have come from his studios and are now widely circulated throughout the country.

Now a resident of Bellefontaine, Mr.

Gatch is a native of Clermont county, Ohio, born April 6, 1837, and his ancestral history is one of close connection with the pioneer development of the state. His paternal grandfather, the eminent Rev. Philip Gatch, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, March 2, 1751, and was of Prussian extraction, his father having been brought from Prussia to America when quite small. In January, 1772, Nathan Pennington preached the first Methodist sermon in the neighborhood in which Philip Gatch lived, and the latter was converted under his ministry and decided to devote his life to gospel work. Accordingly he entered upon his holy calling in 1773 as the first itinerant minister of New Jersey. He commenced his itinerant labors under the direction of Thomas Rankin, who then had the superintendence of the work in America. In 1776 he was appointed to the Hanover circuit of Virginia and the following year to Sussex, Virginia. On the 14th of January, 1778, he married Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of Thomas Smith. He came to Ohio in 1798, when Cincinnati was but a small village. In 1802 he was chosen from Clermont county to assist in the formation of a constitution for a state government and was chairman of the committee to whom was referred the propositions of congress for becoming a state. He freed his slaves before emigrating from Virginia, which circumstance led to his being selected as a member of the convention to form the state constitution. For twenty-two years he was associate judge of Clermont county and wielded a wide influence in public affairs.

Philip Gatch, Jr., the father of our subject, was born in Virginia, August 25, 1793, and was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life in Ohio. He married Susan

Ulrey, who was born September 12, 1798, the first white child born in Clermont county, Ohio. Her father, Jacob Ulrey, was the first settler upon the west side of Ulrey's Run, in that county, and the stream was named in his honor. He settled there in 1798, after having been reared amid the forests of Pennsylvania, and his old home-stand in Ohio is still called the Ulrey farm. He was a genuine backwoodsman, courageous, strong and fearless, and was a terror to the horse thieves who infested the country at an early day. Deer and bear were plentiful and Mr. Ulrey spent a large part of his time in hunting those animals for their skins, and the early settlers around him received substantial tokens of his generosity by his supplying them with meat. The parents of our subject were married in Clermont county and there lived for many years. The father passed away January 19, 1857, and the mother April 13, 1881.

Throughout his entire business career William M. Gatch has devoted his time and energies to photographic work. As early as 1863 he owned a gallery at No. 14 West Fifth street, in Cincinnati, the site of the present post-office. Later he disposed of his business there and went to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was largely engaged in photographic work among the soldiers. After the close of the war he conducted studios at different places and was very fortunate in securing many valuable specimens pertaining to science and history. In March, 1900, he came to Bellefontaine and opened his studio, which he is now conducting and in his work he is ably assisted and seconded by his wife. They were married September 26, 1878, the lady being Miss Jennie B. Cretors, of Xenia, Ohio. Mrs. Gatch being a lover of art, took up the study of

photography and to-day stands at the head of her chosen profession, in which she has had twenty years experience. She has received many complimentary letters from leading art critics of the country, including Fred Emerson Brooks and Frank Beard, the noted cartoonist. The Gatch Art Studio has become famous and Mr. and Mrs. Gatch now have a reputation which is national. Their productions are published all over the United States as representative of the best work in photography. Charles Taber, of New York, who stands at the head as a publisher and reproducer of photographs in high art, and a host of others, have purchased their negatives from time to time and had them copyrighted in their own name and published them far and wide. Some of the well known subjects are as follows: Little Mischief, The Anxious Mother, Cherries are Ripe, Shut Your Eyes and Open Your Mouth, and numerous others, of which they have the originals in their studio. Mr. Gatch is a pioneer in photography and has not only kept abreast with advancement in the art, but has been a leader in improvement. He has always been a reader of the leading photographic journals of the country and is also a frequent contributor to them. He has attended the state and national conventions of photographers, where he has won numerous prizes and medals, which are in evidence of the professional recognition of his ability, while in public regard he stands equally high.

HARRY W. SCOTT.

Harry W. Scott, who is operating a sawmill and gristmill at Pickrelltown, in Monroe township, was born June 24, 1849,

in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, his parents being Milton and Maria (Swonshen) Scott. When he had largely mastered the branches of English learning taught in the common schools, he put aside his text books at the age of seventeen years and began learning the milling business, being connected with the operation of a flouring mill for ten years. On the expiration of that decade he directed his energies into other fields of labor—carpentering and the conduct of a sawmill. He was married in 1875 and at that time removed to his present home, purchasing the property which included not only a residence and the land, but also a gristmill and sawmill, which he has since operated. He thoroughly understands the business and annually gains a good financial return from his labor. He has led an industrious and active life, his labors directed by sound judgment—and these qualities never fail to bring success.

Mr. Scott was united in marriage, in 1875, to Miss Eliza Williams, who was born in this county, February 29, 1856, a daughter of Henry Williams, whose birth occurred in Logan county, March 28, 1828. He, therefore, became one of the early settlers of this part of the state and a representative of one of the honored pioneer families. He was provided with superior educational facilities for those days and became a well informed man. He left school at the age of twenty-one years and afterward married Margaret Pakrell, who was born in this county, January 1, 1831. They became the parents of the following named: John P.; Manson, deceased; Nancy; Eliza M.; Clara Bell; A. H.; William Ed. and Bennah, both deceased; and Charles. Mr. Williams was a member of the Society of Friends and gave his political support to the Republican party.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Scott were born nine children: Louis H., born April 25, 1876; Harlan P., December 4, 1877; Oliver P., July 28, 1883; Preston R., July 3, 1885; Clara G., December 19, 1887; Ralph B., April 13, 1888; Lalla F., May 21, 1891; Henry H., August 18, 1894, and Leroy W., August 31, 1896. The family attend the services of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Scott is a member. He endorses Republican measures by his ballot and is a public-spirited citizen.

JOHN WINN COLTON.

John Winn Colton was born October 2, 1839, in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England. His father also bore the name of John Colton, and in September, 1843 accompanied by his wife and children and his brother Samuel Colton and family sailed for America, arriving in this country in October. He first located in Green Bush, New York, where he operated a mill for others, spending two years at that place. He then went to Buffalo and thence crossed the lake to Cleveland, Ohio, and continued on his way into the state by canal to Akron. He was there employed in the old Cascade mill, receiving a salary of two dollars per day. He occupied that position for about a year and then took charge of a mill at Canal Dover, Ohio, where he spent six years. He next removed to Shanesville, where he entered into partnership with Albert Bates now a wealthy banker and landowner of New Philadelphia, Ohio. Mr. Colton remained at Shanesville for two years and then purchased a mill at Linaville, Ohio, which he operated for fifteen years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode at

West Liberty where he spent about a year. He retired from business there and later went to Horicon, Wisconsin, where he died February 26, 1872. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Suzanne Glazier, was also born in England, whence she came to America with her husband. Her death occurred at Chatfield, Minnesota, in 1886. In their family were eleven children, of whom seven are now living, namely: Charles, Ann, Elizabeth, John W., Hannah, Mary and Jemima R.

John Winn Colton came of a family of millers. It was the pursuit followed by many representatives of the name for a long period and naturally he became interested in the same business. He accompanied his parents on their various removals and after the father's death came to Bellefontaine, arriving here in 1872. He has since occupied the position of head miller with the firm of Colton Brothers, who are own cousins of our subject. Mr. Colton thoroughly understands the milling business in every department. His success is probably largely due to the fact that he has always followed the line in which as a young tradesman he embarked. He made it his business to understand every part of the work intrusted to him and he gradually worked his way upward until he has long occupied the responsible position which he is now filling. He is one of the stockholders in the Commercial & Savings Bank. He was also owner at one time of a farm in Union township, comprising eighty-six acres, but this he has sold. His present home he built in 1893.

On New Year's Eve of 1862, in Mogadore, Summit county, Ohio, Mr. Colton was united in marriage to Miss Alice Greene, who was born in that county, November 1, 1844. Her father, B. B. Greene, was a well

known business man of that locality. His birth occurred in Portage county, Ohio, and his parents were from Providence, Rhode Island, and were of old Puritan stock. Her father is a direct descendant of Roger Williams through the latter's daughter, Mary Williams, who married John Sayles. Mrs. Colton has a family chart in her possession giving the ancestry back to the eighth century. Her mother bore the maiden name of Nancy Vallandigham and was born in Summit county, Ohio. It is on the maternal side that Mrs. Colton is descended from Revolutionary ancestry. Her great-grandfather was Michael Vallandigham, who commanded a regiment during the war for independence and his son, the grandfather of Mrs. Colton, fought as a field officer during the war of 1812. He went to the front as adjutant and took part in the battles of the Thames and Gaines Mills in Canada, and was present when the great Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed. After the war he engaged in drilling the militia for many years and was always known by the title of colonel. The parents of Mrs. Colton were married in Portage county, and afterward removed to Stark county, where Mr. Greene established the first steam pottery of that locality. During the gold fever in California he went to the Pacific coast in 1850, spending about three years in that portion of the country. He made the overland trip going with a party from Akron, Ohio, and he returned by way of the isthmus route. It was then that he located in Stark county, just across the line from Portage county. He was not only very active and prominent in business circles, but was influential in public office and served as justice of the peace and also as post-master. He likewise conducted a country store.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Greene were born three children, but only two are now living. The mother passed away and the father afterward married Emma Morse, a niece of New Hampshire's war governor. Mr. Greene spent his last days in Decorah, Iowa, and was engaged in the grocery business at the time of his death which occurred in May, 1897. Mrs. Colton has one brother, O. C. Greene, of St. Paul, Minnesota, who is a telegraph superintendent for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He married a daughter of Earl Goodrich, the founder of the St. Paul Press, afterward known as the Pioneer Press. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Colton has been born but one son, Oscar Clement, whose birth occurred December 14, 1863, in Limaville, Ohio. He wedded Lena Belle Brand, a daughter of J. C. Brand, cashier of the First National Bank, and they have one son Cyril, who was born May 23, 1896, in Quincy, Massachusetts, in which place Oscar Colton made his home for five years. He is now living in Lorain, Ohio, and is general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, having been identified with that work since 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Colton hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a stalwart Republican, having been unswerving in his support of the party since casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln. His position on any question is never an equivocal one, for he is fearless in defense of his honest convictions and does not hesitate to announce his belief and his policy. All who know him entertain for him high regard because of his allegiance to his honest views and because of his upright character, and in Bellefontaine both he and his wife are widely known and have a very large circle of friends.

J. N. BUSH.

John N. Bush is cultivating and improving a well developed farm in Rush Creek township, and the neat and thrifty appearance of his place indicates to the passerby his careful supervision and progressive methods. Mr. Bush has spent his entire life in Logan county, and is one of her native sons. His birth occurred in Big Springs, Rush Creek township, September 6, 1863, his parents being John T. and Matilda (Curl) Bush. The father is a native of Kentucky, born in the year 1825, but when ten years of age was brought to Ohio where he still resides. In the common schools of this state he continued his education until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he began teaming. He followed that pursuit for a number of years, hauling all kinds of goods, and for three years he drove a hack from East Liberty to Bellefontaine. He afterward turned his attention to farming. His political support is given to the Republican party. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Matilda Curl and unto them were born the following children: Martha, Mary L. and Jane Ann, who are now deceased; Joseph, Elias Minton; Iris; William, who is also deceased; John N. and Amy.

In taking up the personal history of John N. Bush we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely known in Logan county, and who has found favor and friendship with a large circle of acquaintances. He was educated in the common schools which he attended until eighteen years of age and then he chose as a life work the occupation to which he had been reared. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Lettie O.

Yeagley, their marriage being celebrated on the 15th of June, 1884. She was born in Bokes Creek township, September 23, 1865, a daughter of Lumm Yeagley, whose birth occurred in Williams county, Ohio, in 1826. Her mother bore the maiden name of Lettie Hockett, and by her marriage to Mr. Yeagley, she became the mother of four children: Melissa; Sadie, who has passed away; Elizabeth and Lettie. Mrs. Bush also has a half sister, Addie. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children, and Grace, who was born March 11, 1885, is now the wife of John W. Harkless, of Big Springs. The other children are Elmer, born March 10, 1886; John, born November 9, 1889; and Clara, born December 10, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush are well known in Logan county and the hospitality of many of the best homes of their portion of the county is extended to them. Throughout his entire life Mr. Bush has carried on agricultural pursuits and the success he has achieved is the direct result of his industry and perseverance. In matters of citizenship he is progressive and public-spirited, and he keeps well informed on the political issues of the day and gives his support to the Republican party. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he takes an active and helpful interest in the work of that denomination.

WILLIAM M. HAMMOND.

Among the men of Logan county whose lives have been mainly devoted to agricultural pursuits is William M. Hammond,

who at the present day is successfully engaged in general farming and the raising and feeding of stock, his home being in Bloomfield township, six miles northwest of DeGraff. He is a native of Champaign county, this state, born near Olive Chapel on Lee's creek, August 9, 1853, and is a son of Lonson Perry and Elizabeth (Johnson) Hammond, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume.

When our subject was about ten years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Bloomfield township, Logan county, where he grew to manhood, his education being obtained in the local schools. When not in school he assisted in the labors of the home farm, and continued to work with his father and brother for some years after attaining manhood. In partnership they purchased fifty acres of land in 1878, it being the tract on which our subject now resides, but when it came into their possession it was covered with timber and it required much hard labor to convert it into the well cultivated farm which we today see. They also bought another farm of ninety-five acres of Solomon E. Loffer and were in business together until 1888.

In the meantime William M. Hammond was married August 16, 1874, to Miss Samantha Ruddle, of Bloomfield township, the marriage being celebrated in Quincy. She was born in that township, September 5, 1851, a daughter of William and Lydia E. (Melvin) Ruddle, and died February 17, 1897, being laid to rest in the Quincy cemetery. She left three children, namely: Sylvia M., born May 25, 1877, received a good education; in 1894 she took the Boxwell examination and then attended DeGraff high school one year; Lovie Lieurettie, born October 5, 1881, was educated in the

common schools; Ivorene Ruddle, born October 1, 1894, completes the family.

Soon after purchasing the fifty acre tract above referred to, Mr. Hammond took up his residence thereon, a hewed log house having previously been built. He at once weatherboarded and plastered this and today it gives no evidence of ever having originally been a log structure. In 1878 he became a partner in a steam threshing outfit—the first that was ever brought to Bloomfield township—and two years later he became sole proprietor, at the same time admitting his brother, C. N. Hammond, to a partnership in the business, which they still carry on with good success. In business affairs he is prompt, energetic and thoroughly reliable.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, Mr. Hammond has affiliated with the Republican party and has been a candidate for different township offices, but as the township is strongly Democratic he never expected to be elected. He is an active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belonged, and with which his daughters are now connected. He has served as class-leader, trustee, steward and church treasurer, as well as Sunday-school superintendent, and does all in his power to advance the moral, material and social welfare of the locality in which he lives.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

George W. Smith, who is engaged in the livery business in Bellefontaine, was born in Bloomfield township, Logan county,

September 7, 1862. His father, John A. Smith, was also a native of this county, and a son of William Smith, one of the early settlers here. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Hill, and her parents were among the early settlers of Pleasant township, Logan county. John A. Smith and Elizabeth Hill were married in this county and the father became a prominent and influential man. He took an active part in public affairs and at one time was treasurer of the county. He was also connected with the intellectual development of this part of the state as a teacher, and he served as captain in the war of the rebellion. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born three sons and a daughter: John William; Sarah Jane, who is now the wife of Henry C. Fleming, of Bellefontaine; George W., of this review; and Franklin, who is now deceased.

George W. Smith is the third child and second son. When a small boy he accompanied his parents on their removal to Bellefontaine, where he attended the schools until about ten years of age and then returned to the farm where he continued to reside until 1898. In the meantime he had become actively connected with general farming which claimed his attention until the year mentioned, when he purchased the livery business which he now owns and is successfully conducting. As a farmer he kept in touch with the progressive methods of the times and his enterprise and industry were the means that brought to him capital sufficient to enable him to purchase his barn.

In 1882 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Hopkins, and unto them were born two sons, Clyde and Willie, but the latter died at the age of two years. The former is now studying law in Belle-

fontaine. About six years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle Cox, a daughter of Thomas and Lydia Cox, of Jackson Center, Shelby county, Ohio. Mr. Smith has spent his entire life in this county, and is widely and favorably known. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but is not an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs, which are bringing to him success.

LEE J. ROEBUCK.

Lee J. Roebuck, who is now secretary and manager of the Index Printing & Publishing Company, of Bellefontaine, was born in Springfield, Ohio, March 18, 1874, and is a son of Walter and Mattie Roebuck, of this city, to which place they came during the early boyhood of our subject. He obtained a public-school education in Bellefontaine, and then entered the printing office of the firm of Roebuck & Brand. He worked in the establishment in the hours preceeding and following the day school sessions and also during holiday periods and gradually mastered the business and was advanced to positions of greater responsibility until he was made foreman of the office, acting in that capacity until the business was incorporated. Subsequently he was made secretary of the company, and later purchased a portion of the stock held by General Kennedy. He is now secretary and manager of the company, and not a little of the success of the enterprise is due to his efforts. The business is carried on along sound financial lines, the circulation has been materially increased, the advertising

department had become a profitable one and the daily and weekly Index are now the leading papers of Logan county.

Mr. Roeluck is well known in Masonic circles, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge, the chapter and commandery, so that he is now a Knight Templar Mason. He is also connected with the Sons of Veterans and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On the 1st of November, 1899, he was united in marriage to Miss Olive Wissler, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Wissler. The young couple has a very comfortable home in Bellefontaine and many friends, with some of whom they have been associated from childhood days.

FREMONT C. HAMILTON.

Fremont C. Hamilton, proprietor the the Hamilton Bank of East Liberty, is regarded as one of the leading business men of his section of Logan county, and is one of the honored native sons of this portion of the state. He was born here on the 27th of October, 1856—the year in which John C. Fremont made the race for the presidency as the first candidate of the Republican party. The Hamilton family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and the ancestry can be traced back to William of Douglas, who lived in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1090.

Dr. James W. Hamilton, the father of our subject, was one of the old-time physicians of Logan county, and a native of Venango county, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred October 22, 1811. His parents were Richard and Ann (Reynolds) Hamilton, the former of whom was born March 10, 1784, and died December 18, 1844, while

the latter was born June 4, 1789, and died September 17, 1830. Richard Hamilton was a son of James Hamilton, who was born May 24, 1754, and died February 15, 1837. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Craine, was born July 15, 1752, and died January 8, 1824. Ann Reynolds was a daughter of William and Lydia (Thomas) Reynolds. Her father was born in 1752 and died January 30, 1820, and her mother was born in 1758, and died May 11, 1826.

Dr. Hamilton had a hard struggle in early life but he made the most of his opportunities and rose to an eminent position in professional circles in this part of Ohio. He prepared for the practice of medicine under the direction of Dr. Gillett, a physician of Franklin, Pennsylvania, and when he started out for himself his assets were a pair of old saddlebags and fifty cents in money. With this he began life in East Liberty, and while attempting to gain a start in his profession he also engaged in teaching school in order to eke out his scanty income. His ability and skill in the line of his chosen calling, however, won recognition and in course of time his practice grew to very extensive proportions. He was known to make as high as from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty professional visits in a single day. His practice thus made heavy demands upon his time and energies, and he prospered in his work, which at the same time proved of great benefit to his fellow men. He continued to practice until 1852, when he retired from active life.

The Doctor was married in 1839 to Miss Climena E. Allen, who was born in Vermont, February 9, 1814, and died in Logan county, Ohio, July 20, 1893. Her

father, Asaph Allen was born March 13, 1789, and died in July, 1874. He married Sarah McCloud, who was born May 20, 1791, and died February 21, 1824, when Mrs. Hamilton was only ten years old. Asaph Allen was a near relative of Eban Allen, the Revolutionary patriot, and Ira Allen, one of the founders of Vermont. Unto Dr. Hamilton and his wife were born ten children, namely: Victoria, James, Celia A., now the wife of Captain J. D. Inskeep; William, James, Francis, Florence, Filmore and Fremont, twins, and Victor. The Doctor passed away in East Liberty, August 1, 1879. He was never a politician in the sense of office-seeking, yet he served one term in the Ohio legislature, having been elected to the office on the Republican ticket in 1859. He was a very prominent and influential man in his community and his professional skill and labor made him a public benefactor.

Fremont C. Hamilton was reared and educated in East Liberty and his life work has been creditable alike to the town, county and state of his nativity. In 1899 he organized the Hamilton Bank, a private banking institution, which he has since successfully conducted, and his well known reliability and business integrity have made this one of the sound financial institutions of this part of the county. He is far-sighted and enterprising in his business methods and his energy and capability are manifest in the prosperity which is attending his work.

On the 28th of June, 1883, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Cora D. James, and they have four children, Victor H., Lucy Climena and Donna. Mrs. Hamilton was born February 15, 1859, and is a daughter of Spain N. James, who was

born September 6, 1827, and died June 10, 1891. He was married September 6, 1855, to Nancy Howe, who was born April 1, 1836, a daughter of Hiram and Lydia (Baily) Howe. Her paternal grandfather was Samuel Howe, who was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, October 2, 1756, and was married at Guildhall, Vermont, May 26, 1790, to Mercy Rosebrook, whose birth occurred in Union county, Massachusetts, September 7, 1771. To Spain N. and Nancy (Howe) James were born seven children, as follows: Burt C., Cora D., Dorr H., Okie E., Edwin, Mary L. and Fred. The father of this family was a son of Thomas James, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 13, 1800, and died October 20, 1865. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Smith, was born January 25, 1807, and died August 26, 1876. The father of Thomas James was Thomas James, Sr., who was married October 16, 1794, to Hannah Cook, whose birth occurred October 3, 1767. Her father, Samuel Cook, was born October 15, 1738, and died August 10, 1800, while her mother, who in her maidenhood was Hannah Fisher, died May 9, 1768. Samuel Cook was a son of Peter Cook, Jr., who was born October 4, 1700, in Norwich, Chestershire, England, and came to America in 1713. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, of Birmingham. The parents of Peter Cook, Jr., were Peter and Elinor (Norman) Cook, who were married October 7, 1695.

In his political views Mr. Hamilton is independent when no issue is involved and votes at local elections for men rather than for party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the order in his life, and his wife is also active in good works. Both are held in

warm regard and occupy a prominent position in social circles, while Mr. Hamilton's standing in business circles is high.

J. B. ADAMS.

J. B. Adams is one of the prosperous farmers of Jefferson township, Logan county. More than a century ago George Washington said: "Agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable pursuit of man," and this truth stands to-day as it did then, for farming is the basis of all prosperity in other lines of life. Mr. Adams in his farm work keeps abreast with the times in the progress that is being made in the methods of caring for land and developing crops. He is one of the native sons of this county, his birth having here occurred March 26, 1857. His father, George Adams, was a son of Darwin and Catherine H. (Smith) Adams, and was born April 18, 1830 in Camden, Maine. He attended an academy there, ranking highest in his class. At the age of nineteen years he began working in a factory, being thus employed for three years. On the expiration of that period he came to Ohio, and in 1853 settled in Logan county, where he conducted a sawmill. That business claimed his attention for three years, after which he removed to Zanesfield, and purchasing a farm, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1859 he wedded Anna Eliza Brown, who was born near Zanesfield, July 26, 1834, and they became the parents of two children, John and Mary Effie. The daughter was born October 25, 1861, and is now living in Bonner Springs, Kansas. She is the wife of Morris A. Curl, and they have seven children.

Mr. Adams, whose name introduces this record, was provided with excellent educational privileges and was thus well fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. He attended the Lawrence Academy in Groton, Massachusetts, and afterward went to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he completed a course in a business college and was graduated in 1880. In his youth he became familiar with practical methods of farming upon the old home place and he is to-day a leading representative of farming interests in Logan county. On April 7, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elliott, who was born February 26, 1859, and they became the parents of three children: Lola, born August 25, 1885, and died May 31, 1887; Darwin, born February 8, 1888; and Quincy, born May 25, 1890. The mother of these children passed away June 14, 1891, and Mr. Adams was again married in 1893, his second union being with Mrs. Jennie (Van Hyning) Bussing. She was a daughter of John Abram Van Hyning, who was born March 21, 1828, in Akron, Ohio. He wedded Mrs. Mary (Hills) Crew, who at that time was a widow. Their marriage occurred in Chillicothe, Missouri, June 16, 1852, and they had but one child, Jennie Irene, now Mrs. Adams, who was born March 6, 1859, in Centralia, Illinois. By their second marriage Mr. and Mrs. Adams have two children: Nina Faith, born September 14, 1894; and Leah Jean, born March 29, 1896.

The home of the Adams family is a very fine property in Jefferson township, where our subject owns one hundred and twenty acres of the rich land of Ohio. His farm is well improved with modern equipments, excellent machinery and substantial and commodious buildings for the care of both

grain and stock. He has a good residence, tastefully furnished and surrounded by a well kept lawn, and his farming in every department indicates his progressive spirit and his thorough and practical understanding of the work to which he devotes his energies. He is also prominent in political affairs and takes an active interest in upholding the political and moral status of the community. In politics he is a Republican, taking a deep interest in the success of his party and is now central committeeman of his township. He does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party, and for five years served as township trustee discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and in his social relations is an Odd Fellow. Mr. Adams is a well known man, having a wide acquaintance in the county of his nativity, and is held in high esteem by reason of his success in business and the honorable straightforward business policy he has ever followed.

ALBERT R. BELL.

Albert Bell is an intelligent, leading and prosperous young farmer of Jefferson township, Logan county. He was born October 9, 1872, in Bokes Creek township, only a few miles from the place of his present residence. He is a son of an esteemed old settler, Thomas Bell, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 16, 1824. In the year 1835 he came to Logan county and took up his abode in Bokes Creek township where the family lived until 1883, and then removed to Perry township. There the father spent the re-

mainder of his days and was widely known as an honored citizen and successful business man. He wedded Miss Matilda J. Westlake, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and still resides upon the old homestead. She is a most estimable lady and in her family was a very devoted and loving wife and mother. Mr. Bell passed away upon the home farm January 8, 1894. He was very active in local political affairs and was often called upon to fill positions of public trust and responsibility. He made friends wherever he went and he had no enemies. His life was upright, his intentions honorable, his actions moral and sincere and these sterling traits of his character won for him the unqualified confidence and regard of those with whom he was associated.

Upon the old home farm Albert Bell was reared and educated. He attended the district schools and remained under the parental roof during the greater part of the time until his marriage, which important event in his life was celebrated on the 9th of January, 1900. He wedded a Kentucky girl, Miss Anna Fryer and they now have a little son, Francis Ivan, who was born September 13, 1900. Mrs. Bell is a devoted wife and most estimable lady and, like her husband, shares in the high regard of many friends.

The farm which Mr. Bell owns is known as the old Jesse Green place, and was purchased by our subject's father before his death, Albert Bell assisting in paying for the property. He now owns here one hundred acres and one of the best family homes in the township. It was built by Jesse Green years ago, and was a palatial residence at that time. Mr. Bell is recognized as one of the active young business men of his locality, honorable and straightforward in all his

dealings. In his political views he is a Republican and his first presidential vote was cast for William McKinley in 1896. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his wife is a member of the Catholic church. They have a high social standing and are indeed widely and favorably known in this community.

GEORGE C. NAUGLE.

George C. Naugle, whose home lies just west of Logansville, is engaged in carpenter work and bridge building, and is also filling the position of justice of the peace in Pleasant township. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of August, 1849, and is a son of William and Mary E. (Swonger) Naugle. In 1852 his parents come to Ohio, settling at Midway, west of Springfield, Clark county, where they lived until 1860, when the mother died. In 1862 the father came to Logan county, settling at Logansville, and in the following year he was again married.

George C. Naugle remained with his uncle, John Swonger, in Clark county, until 1866 and then came to Logan county, where he at once began learning the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father, to whom he gave his services until he attained his majority. In the meantime he had become a master mechanic. He was married at Careyville, Champaign county, Ohio, by the Rev. Heston, on the 17th of January, 1871, the lady of his choice being Miss Adna M. Cole, whose home was in Logansville. She was born in Shelby county, Ohio, a daughter of Jason and Lucinda (Young) Cole, who removed from Ohio to

Iowa where the father died. Mrs. Naugle then returned to Logan county and made her home near Logansville up to the time of her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Naugle began their domestic life in a rented house in Logansville and he devoted his attention to contracting and building houses, barns and bridges. He has since followed that pursuit and has taken and executed contracts for some of the largest and best bridges in this portion of the state. In 1876 he purchased a lot in Logansville and erected thereon a home. In 1889 he bought forty acres of land in Pleasant township and about a year later traded this for one hundred and sixty acres in Ford county, Kansas, and also secured in exchange a house and lot in Bucklen, but he lost seventeen hundred dollars in this transaction. In 1898 he purchased thirty acres of land, where he now lives, west of Logansville, remodeled the house upon it, and has since occupied it. His life has been one of untiring industry and all that he possesses has been acquired through his own efforts.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Naugle have been born six children: Julia Lenore, who was born December 17, 1871, and was educated in the common schools, was married October 22, 1888, to Alonzo L. Bernhart, of Bloomfield township, and they have four children: Bruce, Myrtle B., Emil C. and Corwin A. Jesse Theodore, born March 5, 1874, attended the common schools and afterward was graduated at Ada, Ohio. He then engaged in teaching for about three years, after which he turned his attention to the creamery business at DeGraff and is now superintendent of a creamery in Bellefontaine. He has one child, Madge L. Arago E., born December 26, 1877, learned

the carpenter's trade with his father after completing a common school education and also a course in the Columbus Business College. John Milroy, born November 18, 1881, is a graduate of the Boxwell high school and also of the DeGraff high school, and is now a student in the Columbus Business College. Ingle Rush, born January 29, 1884, is a Boxwell graduate and is at home. Gladie Echo, born August 23, 1888, completes the family.

Mr. Naugle is an advocate of Democratic principles and has served in township offices since attaining his majority, filling all the various offices with one exception. For nine years he was constable, was trustee for three years and in 1883 he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he has proved a most capable officer, being continued in the position to the present time. He has tried many cases including a number of considerable importance and "his even handed justice" has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." He belongs to the Christian church at Logansville with which he has been identified for a quarter of a century, and he has served as a treasurer and superintendent of the Sunday-school. Frequently he has been called upon to act as administrator of estates and in the settlement of affairs has displayed marked fairness and honor, giving entire satisfaction to all. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Tribe of Ben Hur and in the former he has filled all the offices and has represented the organization in the grand lodge. His two oldest sons are also members. Mr. Naugle is well known in Logan county, his business interests bring him a wide acquaintance and because of his re-

liability in industrial circles and his fidelity in office he has gained the favor and friendship of many.

GEORGE A. COOLIDGE.

George A. Coolidge is one of Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Union county, on the 15th of December, 1857, while at the present time he lives in Rush Creek township, Logan county. His father, Uriah Coolidge, was born in New York, in 1821, and on emigrating westward he took up his abode in Union county, Ohio. Here he was united in marriage to Mahala Parker and unto them were born three children, the eldest being Hiram, who married Hulda Evans and resides in Ada, Ohio. They have four children, Nancy Mahala, Jacedell, Mary and Rebecca. Gilford Coolidge, the second son, is a resident of Ohio and married Rena Lippincott, by whom he had four children, Willie, Stella, Jason and Etta. His first wife died in 1890 and he then married Rena Cordie.

The third son of the family is George A. Coolidge, who at the usual age entered school and there pursued his studies until he reached the age of fifteen. In the meantime he had gained a practical knowledge of farm work and after putting aside his text-books he devoted all of his time to agricultural pursuits. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Sarah M. Thomas, their marriage being celebrated in 1877. The lady was born May 6, 1861, in Hardin county Ohio, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Henkel) Coolidge. Her father was born in Iowa about 1827, and when eight years of age

came to Ohio. Here he arrived at years of maturity and wedded Mary Henkel, who was born in Virginia in 1820. During her early girlhood she had been brought to the Buckeye state, and by her marriage she became the mother of the following children: Cyrus, John, Landa, Nathan, Asa and Lena. The home of our subject and his wife has been blessed with seven children: Gilford E., born December 17, 1879; James R., born June 8, 1883; Clementine, born October 7, 1885; Minnie D., born May 10, 1888; George H., born May 11, 1893; Alta May, born October 10, 1895; and Floyd, born April 30, 1901.

Mr. Coolidge and his family attend the services of the Methodist Episcopal church of which he is a member. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, which he has always supported. He believes in progress and improvement, and in matters of citizenship he is public-spirited and progressive. In his farm work he is enterprising and practical, and above all, in his dealings is straightforward and honorable.

LE ROY BLESSING.

Le Roy Blessing, the editor of the Daily and Weekly Index, published at Bellefontaine, was born in this city on the 14th of October, 1876, and is a son of Frank W. and A. S. Blessing, the former a native of West Alexander, Ohio, and the latter of Bellefontaine. Both are still living, and in the family there is also a daughter, Grace. At the usual age Le Roy Blessing entered the public schools of Bellefontaine and after acquiring a good English education he en-

tered upon his business career as a newspaper reporter. Steadily he advanced in the profession of journalism and in 1897, when twenty-one years of age, became a member of the Index Printing & Publishing Company, of Bellefontaine. Perhaps no other field of business activity demands greater zeal, alertness and enterprise than does journalism—a fact which is recognized by Mr. Blessing, who is one of the wide awake and progressive young business men of this city. He is doing everything in his power to make the Index not only a profitable paper, but also one of value to the community, and his efforts have not been without good result.

Mr. Blessing was united in marriage to Miss Mary Leigh Jollantgen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jollantgen, the wedding taking place on the 14th of October, 1902. Mr. Blessing is a leading Mason of this locality, having attained the Knight Templar degree of the York rite.

DAVID R. HENNESEY.

David R. Hennesey is to-day numbered among the prosperous and prominent business men of Bellefontaine, being well known as a machinist and foundryman. He undoubtedly owes his success in a large measure to his thorough understanding of, and thorough application to the business in which as a young tradesman he embarked. He has never turned aside into other fields of labor but has concentrated his energies along this one line with the result that he has secured a liberal patronage returning to him a gratifying income.

Mr. Hennesey is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Sidney, that state.

When he was only about a year old he was brought to Bellefontaine by his parents, Thomas and Johanna (Mulvihill) Hennesey, both of whom are natives of Ireland and came to the United States shortly after their marriage, locating in Sidney, Ohio. The father was there engaged in the brewing business for four years, after which he entered the employ of the Big Four Railroad Company. He was given charge of the roundhouse in Bellefontaine and continued in the employ of that company for thirty-eight years, a fact which is certainly indicative of his capable and loyal service, for the large corporations like the railroad companies do not retain in their employ incompetent men. At the end of that long period he resigned his position, and at the age of seventy-two years is now living a retired life in Bellefontaine. A Democrat in his political views, he has always been a public spirited man and is an advocate of every measure and movement tending to benefit the community in which he lives. He holds membership in the Catholic church, of which he has been a life-long communicant, and his wife is also living at the age of seventy years. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children: John, who was a machinist and died at the age of twenty-one years, three months and eleven days; David R.; Mary, who died at the age of nineteen years; Elizabeth, who died when about twenty-two years of age; Thomas, who is connected with the restaurant business in Muncie, Indiana; Johanna, who died at the age of thirteen years; and Katherine, who is residing with her brother, David.

David R. Hennesey has practically spent his entire life in Bellefontaine, and to its public school system is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He

entered upon his business career as an employe in the roundhouse of the Big Four Railroad Company, remaining there for two years, and when about eighteen years of age he began to learn the machinist's trade, which he has followed continuously since. For fifteen consecutive years he was in the employ of one man and then entered the service of the Bellefontaine Bridge & Iron Company, which was then known as the Buchanan Iron Company, Mr. Hennesey assisting in the organization of that company. He became its vice president and was superintendent of the business for four years. On the expiration of that period he severed his connection with the company and entered into the foundry and machine business as a partner of J. H. Hornberger, but after one year he purchased the interest of Mr. Hornberger and has since continued the business alone. He is a manufacturer of and dealer in machinery, iron and steel bridges, gas and steam engines, boilers, water motors, circular saw and gristmill supplies, injectors, brass fittings, pumps, pipes, belting, saws, furnace grates, sugar kettles, bearing bars, sled runners, sled soles, and all kinds of machinery. He deals in second-hand machinery of this class, does boiler repair work and general job casting, structural and iron work. Under his capable direction and because of his thorough and practical understanding of the business he has secured a liberal patronage which now makes him one of the prosperous citizens and representative business men of Bellefontaine.

At the age of twenty-two years Mr. Hennesey was married to Miss Ella Shea, a native of Bellefontaine and a daughter of Thomas Shea, but she died about six years later, leaving two children, while one son,

Thomas Raymond, the first born, died at the age of fourteen months. The others are John Raymond and Paul Edward, aged respectively sixteen and thirteen years, and the former is now a student in the high school. Mrs. Hennesey was a member of the Catholic church and was a devoted wife and kind and loving mother. She passed away at the early age of twenty-seven years, her death being deeply deplored by her many friends. For his second wife Mr. Hennesey chose Miss Mary E. Tynan, a native of Bellefontaine and a daughter of William Tynan, an early settler of this city who throughout his business career carried on general farming. One child was born of this union, Mary Gaynell, now six years of age, but the mother died when the little daughter was but two years old. Katherine Hennesey, the younger sister of our subject, is now acting as housekeeper for her brother.

Mr. Hennesey belongs to Ben Hur Lodge, a fraternal order. He holds membership in the Catholic church and his political support is given the Democracy, and at one time he served for four years as a member of the city council of Bellefontaine. His worth is widely acknowledged in business circles and in matters of citizenship, and Mr. Hennesey may well be classed among the energetic and progressive citizens of Bellefontaine.

SAMUEL VAUGHN.

Samuel Vaughn is now living a retired life in Jefferson township and well does he deserve the rest which has been vouchsafed to him. He is a valued veteran of the Civil

war and through many years he successfully carried on agricultural pursuits here. He was born in the town of Zanesfield, October 30, 1843, his parents being William and Delila Salone Vaughn. His father was born in Kentucky about 1814 and when a young man sought a home in Ohio, settling in the village of Zanesfield where he established a grocery store, conducting it for several years. He also dealt in horses and was a well known and prosperous business man of his community. He married Delila Salone and unto them were born six children: Sarah and Sophia, both deceased; Marie; John, who has also passed away; Samuel, of this review; and Cornelius, who has departed this life.

In taking up the personal history of Samuel Vaughn we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Logan county, for his entire life has here been passed and his record has been such as to commend him to the confidence and good will of those with whom he has been associated. He attended the common schools until sixteen years of age and afterward devoted his attention exclusively to farm work until 1863, when he could no longer content himself to follow the plow while his country was involved in Civil war. He felt that his first duty was to the Union and thus prompted by the spirit of patriotism he joined the army, enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-eight Regiment of Volunteers under Captain Samuel Starr. He served for three years, taking part in a number of important engagements and was then honorably discharged in 1865, after having participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C. Returning to his home he began dealing in horses and in this respect gained a wide re-

vation. He is an excellent judge of horse-flesh and his purchases and sales were judiciously made so that his investments brought to him an excellent financial return.

Mr. Vaughn was united in marriage to Martha Vorhies, who was born May 3, 1846, in the town of Lowdin, Virginia. Her father, Ashford Vorhies, also a native of the Old Dominion, followed the occupation of farming as a means of livelihood. He wedded Miss Marie Ault, and they became the parents of seven children, namely: John, who is a farmer and lives in Springfield, Ohio; Mary, who is the wife of Madison Vaniers, by whom she had three children, Anna, Ashur and Ida, but the last named is now deceased; Martha, who is the third of the family; Abraham, who has departed this life; Emma, who is the wife of Benjamin Rose, a resident of Bellefonte, Pa., by whom she had six children, Carrie, William, Alice, Anna, Deltie and Harley; Joseph and Sarah, who are the youngest members of the Vorhies family and are now deceased.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn has been blessed with one son, William, whose birth occurred August 10, 1863, and who was married to Maggie Vorhies, who was born December 11, 1874. They have two children, Isabel and Dorothy.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Vaughn are members of the Presbyterian church, contribute generously to its support and take a deep interest in its growth and upbuilding. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired office. He is capably attending to his business affairs in which he has prospered as the years have passed by. He is public-spirited and progressive, however, in matters of citizenship and is to-day as true and loyal to the welfare of his

country as he was when he followed the starry banner of the nation upon the battle-fields of the south.

JACOB J. WINTRODE.

Jacob J. Wintrode, proprietor of the Boarding house at Middleburg, was born amid the green hills of southern Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred about three miles from Gettysburg in Adams county on September 8th, 1835. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Menchey) Wintrode. His father was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and by his marriage became the father of five children: Sabina, Jacob J., Eliza, Julia Ann and Louisa.

On the old homestead Mr. Wintrode of this review spent the days of his boyhood and youth and at the age of sixteen he left the schools in which he had been pursuing his literary education in order to learn the carriage maker's trade. He followed that pursuit until he entered the army in response to the president's call for troops to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, during its early days. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away when on the 21st of April, 1861, he offered his service for three months and joined Company F of the Sixteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers under Captain Myers. On the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged, but in the month of September, of the same year he re-enlisted, becoming a member of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry. During an engagement he was captured and was held a prisoner of war until the 7th of February, 1865, when he was paroled and

sent to the hospital at Mooreland. There he remained until after the war was ended when he was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of June, 1865.

Mr. Wintrode then went to Titusville, Pennsylvania, where he remained until September 1865, and in October of the same year he made his way to Richland county, Ohio, where he resided until the 21st of April, 1866. He then went to Bellefontaine where he began working at the carriage maker's trade and for eight years was a resident of that place. Later he located in Sidney, Ohio, where he spent four years and afterward took up his abode in Akron, Ohio, following which he returned to Logan county and became a resident of Middleburg. Here he is now conducting a hotel and makes a popular host because of his genial manner and earnest desire to please the patrons of the house.

On the 15th of October, 1867, occurred the marriage of Mr. Wintrode and Miss Jane Starkey, who was born in Zanesfield, Ohio, in 1847. They have five children: John A., born November 21, 1869; Lida B., born March 21, 1872; Minnie M., born May 21, 1874; Dela G., born August 23, 1877; and Forest V., born October 19, 1883. The mother of these children passed away November 21, 1895, and Mr. Wintrode afterward married Lavina (Wilson) Shane. She was born July 29, 1849, a daughter of Hugh Wilson, whose birth occurred in Ireland. He married Eliza Irvine, a native of Canada and their children were Mary Ann, Griselda, Eliza, Jane S., Lavina R. P. and Jemima. After arriving at years of womanhood Lavina Wilson became the wife of a Mr. Shane and by that marriage had one son, Leon J. Shane, who was born December 21, 1869.

Mr. Wintrode is a Lutheran in religious faith and in his political belief is a Republican. He has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, but believes firmly in the principles of his party and faithfully gives to it his support.

He is interested in whatever pertains to the general welfare and progress and is widely and favorably known in Middleburg and Logan county where he has many friends.

J. SAXTON DEEMY, M. D.

Among the younger members of the medical fraternity of Logan county who have attained distinction and success that ranks them with the older representatives of the fraternity is Dr. J. Saxton Deemy, now practicing in Bellefontaine, where a liberal patronage is accorded him. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Cumberland county, October 26, 1860, his parents being Dr. E. K. and Josephine (Saxton) Deemy. The Deemy family came originally from Germany, while the Saxton family, of which the mother was a representative, came of the Baltimore, Maryland, line that was founded in this country by English ancestors. She was a descendant of the same ancestry from which came Mrs. McKinley, the widow of the late President McKinley. Dr. E. K. Deemy is now living a retired life in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, but his wife was killed in a runaway accident when fifty-seven years of age. In their family were two sons, Charles Carroll, the brother of our subject, being now a resident of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

When only six months old Dr. Deemy of this review was taken by his parents to

Frenchtown, New Jersey, where he received his early educational training. Later he became a student in the Blair Presbyterian Academy at Blairstown, New Jersey. In that institution he was graduated with the class of 1880, thus completing an excellent literary course. His choice of a life work fell upon the medical profession and he entered the Medical-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in which he was graduated with the class of 1890. For one year following his graduation he was chief resident physician in the hospital department of that institution, having been appointed on a competitive examination. He then entered upon the private practice of medicine and surgery in Frenchtown, New Jersey, where he continued until 1893, when he established his home in Bellefontaine and opened an office here. He has since gained fame as one of the leading physicians of the place and a liberal patronage is accorded him as a public acknowledgment of his ability.

The Doctor has pleasant home relations. On the 17th of January, 1899, he was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Riddle, a daughter of the Hon. John Riddle of Bellefontaine. Two children have come to bless their home, Margaret Saxton and Josephine Saxton. In Frenchtown, New Jersey, in 1891, the Doctor was made a Mason, becoming a member of Orion Lodge, F. & A. M. He was also made a member of Wilson Chapter of Lambertville, New Jersey, and he is now a Knight Templar, connected with Raper Commandery of Urbana. He likewise belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in Bellefontaine and has served as one of its trustees for a number of years. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Logan County Medical Society, having

been one of the organizers of the present society. He is also a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association and has a deep and abiding interest in everything that tends to throw light upon disease and its treatment. He has thoroughly qualified himself for his chosen work and is continually adding to his knowledge through reading and research so that to-day he stands among the practitioners of broad learning and marked capability.

JOHN REED.

John Reed, a well known farmer of Rush Creek township, has spent his entire life in the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Greene county, Ohio, April 30, 1829. His father, Allen Reed, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of November, 1788, and received his education in the common schools of that state. Coming to Logan county, Ohio, in 1846, he settled in Rush Creek township, where, in the midst of the wilderness, he cleared and improved a farm, after building a log house for the accomodation of his family. He was an earnest and faithful member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. On the 19th of January, 1826, he led to the marriage altar Miss Margaret Miller, and they became the parents of five children: James R., born February 7, 1827, married Catherine Fulton, by whom he has eight children, and they make their home in Rush Creek township; John, of this review, is the next of the family; Maria A., born September 8, 1831, Daniel, born March 22, 1834, and Margaret

E., born January 6, 1837, are all three deceased, as are also their parents.

The educational advantages which our subject received were such as the subscription schools of that early day afforded, and at the age of nineteen years he laid aside his books to take up the more arduous duties of life. He accompanied his father on his removal to Logan county and assisted in the development and cultivation of the home farm. He has made agriculture his life occupation, and being a man of good business ability, he has met with success in his chosen vocation.

In 1859 Mr. Reed wedded Miss Rozella Nelson, of Harper, Logan county, who was born March 6, 1838. She holds membership in the Reformed Presbyterian church and Mr. and Mrs. Reed have a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this county.

Mrs. Reed's father, Joseph Nelson, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1811, and was married in 1837 to Elizabeth A. Markus, and to them were born eight children: Rozella, Fidelia, Milton Calvin, Newell M., Elizabeth Ann, Joseph Van, Eva Sarah Jane and Martha Calvinette. Prior to the Civil war Mr. Nelson was a Democrat in politics but afterward supported the Republican party.

WILLIAM R. CARTER.

William R. Carter, deceased, spent the greater part of his life in Logan county, Ohio, and was identified with its agricultural interests, being engaged in farming in Rush Creek township. He was a veteran of the Civil war and bore an honorable record for brave service in the cause of free-

dom and union, and in the paths of peace he also won an enviable reputation through the sterling qualities which go to the making of a good citizen.

Mr. Carter was born June 5, 1837, a son of William and Rebecca (Palmer) Carter, and acquired a good practical education, though he left school at the age of fifteen years and started out to make his own way in the world. When the country became involved in Civil war he enlisted for three years, or during the war joining Company I, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but before his term of enlistment expired he received an honorable discharge from the service on account of poor health. He then returned to his home in Rushsylvania, Ohio, but a year later removed to Illinois, where the following five years were passed. At the end of that time we again find him in Logan county and this time he located in Bellefontaine, his home being near that city throughout the remainder of his life.

On the 4th of October, 1889, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Ella Buckley. Her father, John Buckley, was born in Ireland, about 1839, and was a small boy when he came to this country, taking up his residence in New York state, near Brooklyn. From there he came to Logan county, Ohio, when twenty-two years of age and settled on a farm. In 1859 he married Prenton Gart, who was also born on the Emerald Isle in 1835, and they began their domestic life in Greene county, Ohio. Their children were John, who is employed on public works and resides in Bellefontaine; Ella, now Mrs. Carter; Mary, deceased; and Catherine, wife of William Clapsaddle, who owns and operates a farm.

Six children graced the union of our

subject and his wife, their names and dates of birth being as follows: John W., August 25, 1890; Cleo A., December 30, 1891; Giles W., January 30, 1893; Maria C., January 20, 1895; Marion, December 19, 1897; and Robert W., January 4, 1899. The oldest son died of brain fever and the husband and father passed away March 16, 1901, honored and respected by all who knew him. His family now have a pleasant home on Rush street in the western part of Bellefontaine, and in the management of her affairs Mrs. Carter is displaying excellent judgment and business ability. She is a most estimable lady and, like her husband, makes many friends. He always supported the Republican party and took an active interest in public affairs.

HENRY C. DICKINSON.

Henry Clay Dickinson, who since 1874 has engaged in the practice of law in Bellefontaine, was born in Jefferson township, Logan county, June 30, 1839, a son of Robert and Rebecca (Stevenson) Dickinson. The father, also a native of this county, was born in 1819 and his parents were Thomas and Maria (Monroe) Dickinson. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born, reared and married in Virginia and was a descendant of the Dickinson who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The maternal grandfather was a relative of James Monroe, president of the United States. In 1809 the Dickinson family was established in Logan county by the grandparents of our subject, who settled in Jefferson township and there the grandfather died at the very advanced age of ninety-three years.

Thomas Dickinson was a farmer and Henry C. Dickinson spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farm lads of that period, the fields claiming his time and energies from the time of spring planting until crops were gathered in the late autumn. His educational privileges were very limited because his services were needed at home, but character and ability will come to the front anywhere. In the days of youth many a man has been buffeted by fortune and has had almost insurmountable obstacles thrust in his path, but perseverance has cleared them away and he has gone on to success. The determination and energy of Mr. Dickinson stood him in place of early advantages and the years witnessed his rise from a humble position in the business and financial world to one that commands respect.

In Perry township, November 11, 1861, Mr. Dickinson married Miss Josephine B. Inskeep, and unto them were born seven children, six of whom are living: John F., who is a dealer in agricultural implements; Evaline, the wife of Thomas Wright, an attorney of Bellefontaine; Robert P. and Harry also dealing in agricultural implements; Jeanette, the wife of Frank Hines, a druggist of Van Wert county, Ohio; and Martha, at home.

Mr. Dickinson followed farming until he was thirty-five years of age, but he had a natural inclination for the law and for some time previous he had handled a number of cases. He studied with a law firm of Bellefontaine and in 1875 removed to this city, having been admitted to the bar in September, 1874. He has practiced continuously since and has handled many cases and won many verdicts favorable to his clients, to whose interests he is thoroughly devoted. He has gained a reputation for

being a hard worker and conscientious in the performance of his professional duties and is respected by his fellow members of the bar.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Dickinson has been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party but has never been an office-seeker. He served, however, as a member of the city council for ten years and was acting as alderman when the gas plant and electric lights were put in. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and he belongs to the United Presbyterian church, of which his wife was a member, but in 1868 he was called upon to mourn her loss. Mr. Dickinson owns two farms, one in Jefferson township of a hundred and twenty acres, and the other in Rush Creek township, of seventy acres, and in addition he has some property in Bellefontaine. All that he possesses has been acquired through his own efforts, and he is a self-made man, who has not had to leave his native county to seek a fortune, but here in the place of his nativity has so directed his efforts that his energy, perseverance and capable management have made him a substantial and respected citizen of the community.

JEFFREY WILLIAMS.

Jeffrey Williams, a son of John and Mary (Short) Williams, was born on the 10th of November, 1846, in Logan county near Lakeview, and has always resided in this section of Ohio. He was one of a large family, the others being Hugh, Elliott, Henry, Bentley, Obediah, John,

George and William. Of this number the second is now deceased. At the usual age Jeffrey Williams entered the public schools, where he pursued his studies until, he reached the age of fourteen. In the meantime he had become familiar with the work of field and meadow. During the periods of vacation and after leaving school he gave his entire time and attention to farm work until 1861, when his patriotic spirit, having been aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union, he offered his services to the government and enlisted in Company D, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, with which he served for eighteen months. He then became ill, returned to his home and was honorably discharged. When he had recovered his health, however, he joined the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry with which he served until the close of the war. When discharged he was in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, his discharge papers bearing date June 10, 1865. He first served under Captain Clark and later under Captain Hunter and participated in the battles of Fort Republic, Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Mount Sterling and Saltville. He was also in a number of minor engagements and was once wounded, having his thigh bone shot through. This has always troubled him to a greater or less extent and now largely incapacitates him for work. After his return from the war Mr. Williams followed carpentering and painting for many years. He was an industrious, energetic workman and because of this always found it easy to secure employment, but in recent years on account of the injuries which he sustained during the Civil war he has been unable to work and is now living a retired life.

On the 28th of April, 1878, Mr. Wil-

liams was united in marriage to Miss Alice Ware, a daughter of John and Lovina Ware. She was born April 10, 1853, in Middleburg, Logan county, and has always lived in this town. There are only two surviving members of her father's family, Alice and Eliza A. These now deceased are Mary T., Enclara Lewis, Delmer, William, Earl, Pearl and Harvey.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born four children: Myrtie M., who is the wife of Ray Arthur, by whom she has a daughter, Clara E.; Harley C.; Marion T.; and Thea J. With the exception of the older daughter all of the children are yet at home. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Williams gives his political allegiance to the Republican party which was the defender of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war. He is as true to his duties of citizenship as he was when he followed the stony banner upon southern battlefields.

DAVID FLETCHER INSKEEP.

David Fletcher Inskeep was born in Zane township, Logan county, July 15, 1840, but when he was only six months old his parents removed to a farm near his present place of residence, two miles east of East Liberty. It was upon the latter place that he was reared. The conditions which surrounded him in his youth were such as most farmer boys of the period knew. He perhaps had more advantages than some, less than others. He worked in the fields at times and he attended the common schools, mastering the branches of English learning usually taught in such institutions.

He gained his knowledge of farming methods from practical experience and when he had reached man's estate, desirous of having a home of his own, he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey. He was married December 16, 1866, to Miss Mary F. Ballinger, who was also born in Perry township, near the farm upon which her husband was reared. Her parents were Henry and Rebecca (Moore) Ballinger, who were natives of New Jersey and died upon the farm in Logan county where their daughter was born, the father passing away at the advanced age of eighty-six years. They were honored pioneer settlers of the community, having located here when the work of development and progress had been scarcely begun. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Inskeep were Henry and Patience (Bishop) Ballinger, natives of Virginia and early settlers of Ohio. The grandfather died in Zane township, Logan county, and the grandmother in Perry township. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Inskeep were Henry and Sarah Moore, of New Jersey, and they, too, came to Ohio at an early period in its settlement.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Inskeep have been born four children: Webster L., who is married; Sarah E., who is a teacher in the public schools of East Liberty and resides at home; Jesse O., who is married and has a daughter; and David Henry, who is also married. The son Jesse now manages his father's farm and rents the old home.

Mrs. Inskeep is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and takes an active interest in its work and the extension of its influence. She and her husband contribute liberally to its support and they co-operate in other movements for the moral development of the community. Mr. Inskeep cast

his first presidential vote for McClellan, but has since been a Republican. For many years he continued to engage actively in agricultural work and was a progressive, enterprising farmer, who followed modern methods and kept everything about his place in excellent condition. Now he is living retired, while his son manages the farm. His rest has been well earned and the prosperity which enables him to put aside business cares came as the direct result of indefatigable energy.

JAMES COWMAN.

James Cowman was one of the pioneer business men of Bellefontaine, locating in this city about 1847. For years he was actively connected with mercantile interests here and the methods which he ever followed were such as won for himself not only financial success, but also the confidence and respect of his fellow men. He had a wide acquaintance in Bellefontaine and throughout the surrounding districts and is yet remembered by many who knew him and entertained for him warm friendship. His birth occurred near Baltimore, Maryland, March 17, 1825, his parents being Gerard and Elizabeth (Wright) Cowman, who were also natives of that state. The mother and family removed thence to Warren county, Ohio, at an early day, while the mother's father assisted in surveying and laying out the city of Columbus.

James Cowman of this review obtained his education in the public schools of Warren county, and after arriving at years of maturity he chose as his companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Eliza

Strother, but they were not long permitted to enjoy each other's society, for she was called to the home beyond a short time after their marriage. On the 25th of April, 1860, Mr. Cowman was again married, his second union being with Miss Harriet A. Rhoades, a most estimable lady who was born near Baltimore, Maryland, April 26, 1833, a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Martin) Rhoades. Her father engaged in the practice of medicine near Baltimore for a number of years, but eventually abandoned that pursuit and became captain of a vessel sailing out of Baltimore. He followed the sea for a number of years and then removed to the west, settling in Warren county, Indiana, whence he afterward went to Fountain county, Indiana, where both he and his wife died. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cowman has been blessed with two children. Edward C. married Miss Bertha Hoopes and resides at No. 212 Mad River street, owns a drug store on Main street and is one of the leading representatives of his line of business in Bellefontaine. Eliza E. makes her home with her mother and is a teacher in the kindergarten in this city. After coming to Bellefontaine Mr. Cowman engaged in the harness and saddlery business for several years. He then disposed of his interests in that line and conducted a grocery and meat market for a number of years. Subsequently he was the owner of a restaurant and bakery which he conducted until his eyesight failed and he retired to private life. He was totally blind the last twenty years of his life. In his business affairs he was energetic, always trustworthy and reliable and he gained through the control of his stores a competence which enabled him to leave his family in comfortable circumstances. He was never an office-

seeker nor did he hold office, yet he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and gave a staunch support to the Republican party. He held membership in the Friends church and died in that faith on the 4th of May, 1897. An early settler of Bellefontaine, he watched with interest the progress of the city for many years and his own efforts contributed to the forming of its history. Mrs. Cowman belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church in Bellefontaine. She owns a nice home at No. 112 East Chillicothe street, where she and her daughter now reside. Theirs was one of the first residences built in Bellefontaine, but improvements have been made converting it into a modern home. Mrs. Cowman also owns an interest in the Buckeye Coal, on Main street. She is well known in this city and her good qualities of heart and mind have won for her many friends.

SOLOMON L. REAMES

Solomon L. Reames, a retired railroad man residing in Jefferson township, has spent his entire life in Logan county, and its history, therefore, is familiar to him through more than six decades, for he was born here on the 29th of June, 1838. His parents were Jonathan and Pheriba Reames and the family is one of the oldest of Ohio, having been established in this state by the grandparents of our subject. The father was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1812, and after acquiring his education in the common schools he devoted his life to farm work. His political support was given the Republican party and his sons followed in his political footsteps. His children were

Matilda, Solomon, Beckey, Jessie, William and Evaline.

Under the parental roof Solomon L. Reames spent his boyhood days and was a student in the common schools until seventeen years of age, when he began working in a wagon shop, following that pursuit until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then secured a position on the railroad and was thus employed for several years, but for some time he devoted his energies to general farming and through his industry, careful management and perseverance he acquired a comfortable competence that now enables him to live retired.

On the 26th of September, 1861, Solomon L. Reames was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Paxton, who was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1844. Her father, William Paxton, was a native of Virginia, born in 1812 and when a young man he came to Logan county, Ohio, where he met and married Miss Peggy Richardson. They became the parents of seven children who now live at various places in the west. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reames were born two sons, LeRoy and O. R. The latter is conducting a general store in Zanesfield and is also the postmaster of that place.

Not long after his marriage Mr. Reames offered his services to the government in defense of the Union cause, enlisting in 1863, but he was not called into active service until the 2d of May, 1864, when he went to the front under the command of Captain Dunson, of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth regiment of Ohio Volunteers to serve for one hundred days. He was discharged on the 1st of September, 1864, and, then returning to his home, resumed his business pursuits in Logan county, where he has remained continuously

since. His life has been an active and useful one and now in the possession of a comfortable competence he is enjoying a well earned rest. He is a Republican, but has always refused office. Socially he is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, in which he has held several offices. He is a member of the Friends church and his wife is a Methodist. Mr. Reimes needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume, because his entire life has been passed in Logan county, and his record is a familiar one to his fellow citizens.

JAMES H. RICHCREEK.

James H. Richcreek is engaged in the manufacture of hardwood lumber at Middleburg and is one of the wide awake and enterprising business men of his section of the county. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, March 10, 1830, and is a son of David and Dorcas E. (Wason) Richcreek. The common schools afforded him his educational privileges and he continued his studies until sixteen years of age, when he embarked in the milling business. This he followed until after the inauguration of the Civil-war, when his patriotic spirit was aroused and he joined the Union army on the 8th of August, 1861, to serve for three years or during the period of hostilities. He became a member of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Battery under Captain J. Mitchell. For three years he remained at the front doing faithful work in defense of the Union and was then honorably discharged on the 20th of August, 1865.

Mr. Richcreek then returned to Springfield, Ohio, and became interested in the op-

eration of a sawmill at that place. There he remained for two years, after which he removed to Union county where he spent eight years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Henry county, where he resided for five years, coming thence to Middleburg, Logan county. Here he purchased a sawmill and has since been engaged in the lumber business sawing and manufacturing hardwood lumber for all kinds of buildings. He now has a good patronage, having built up a prosperous business and in trade circles he sustains an enviable reputation.

Mr. Richcreek was united in marriage to Miss Mary Dynes, and unto them were born three children, but Lewis and Eva are now deceased. The surviving son, Charles, is a resident of Lewistown, Ohio, and married Susan Dillo. Mr. Richcreek's first wife passed away in 1866 and in 1868 he was again married, his second union being with Mary Turner, who was born in Union county, Ohio, in 1854. They have one child, Carrie M. Mr. and Mrs. Richcreek attend the services of the Methodist Episcopal church in which they hold membership and he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party.

HENRY CLAY MOORE.

Through the long years of his residence in Logan county, Henry C. Moore has borne an important part in the upbuilding and development of this section of the state and has taken quite an active interest in public affairs. He was born in Union township on the 5th of April, 1827, and is a worthy

representative of an old and honored family of this county of Scotch-Irish origin. His grandfather, Samuel Moore, was born in Pennsylvania in 1758 and was a son of John Moore, whose birth occurred in Ireland in 1732, and whose father was Samuel Moore, Sr. William Moore, the father of our subject, was a native of Kentucky, and one of the pioneer settlers of Logan county, Ohio, where, on the 20th of November, 1810, he married his first cousin, Sarah Moore. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was present at Hull's surrender at Detroit. By occupation he was a farmer. He was killed by being thrown from his spring wagon, his horse becoming frightened at a train of passing cars and quickly turning. He was conveyed to the home of his son, Major Edward L. Moore, in DeGraff, where he died May 10, 1869. He had three sons who were soldiers of the Civil war, these being our subject; Edward L., who enlisted as a private and came out of the service as major after nearly five years of active service; and Isaac N., who died at Appomattox, within a stone's throw of where Captain Smith's life was saved by Pocahontas at what is called Point of Rocks on the Appomattox river near James river. The other children of the family who are still living are Rev. Daniel W. Moore, of Dover, New Jersey; Mrs. Maria L. Rathmel, of Bellefontaine; Mrs. Maggie Rea, of DeGraff; and Mrs. Nancy E. Smith, of Dayton, Ohio.

Reared upon the home farm, Henry C. Moore obtained his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and later engaged in teaching for about ten winters in country schools, being thus employed until 1862. After attaining his majority he also engaged in carpenter work during the sum-

mer season until elected county surveyor in 1856. Through his own unaided study he had obtained an excellent knowledge of civil engineering and land surveying and was well fitted for the position to which he was chosen. He taught his last term of school in the winter of 1862-3.

In 1862 Mr. Moore enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry under Colonel Allison and Captain John Riddle and was made first sergeant. He was in the service three months, principally guarding prisoners at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and was in no engagements. During this time he was nominated for his third term as county surveyor and elected to that office in the fall after his return home. While connected with the army he was sworn in for three years' service and was ordered to return to his regiment and await the call of the mustering officer, but was never called out. Being in poor health when he returned home he accepted a position in the store of J. N. Allen, and was engaged in clerking for five years, at the end of which time he resumed civil engineering, being since engaged in the laying out and superintending of the building of pike roads and public ditches. He leveled the roadbed for the western branch of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad most of the way through Logan county, and does general surveying and civil engineering of all kinds in Logan and adjoining counties. He has been an active surveyor and civil engineer a greater number of years, and has surveyed more land, more miles of pike roads and public ditches than any other one man in Logan county.

On the 4th of August, 1852, in Champaign county, Ohio, Mr. Moore married Miss Elizabeth Hancock, who was born in

that county, September 10, 1831, a daughter of Major and Elizabeth (Fuson) Hancock, of Virginia. Her parents removed to Champaign county, Ohio, in 1814. Of their ten children four daughters are still living, namely: Mrs. Martha Dearborn, a widow living in Bellefontaine; Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Anna Anderson, of Indianapolis, Iowa; and Mrs. Angeline Jones, of the state of Washington. One Mr. and Mrs. Moore were born six children, namely: Alice, born in 1854, is the widow of Finley Rankin, of Bellefontaine, and has been bookkeeper in the auditor's and treasurer's office for fifteen years; Fannie, born in 1856, died in 1889; Ida May, born in 1856, is with her parents; Elmer E., born in 1861, died in 1893; Olive H., born in 1863, died in 1865; and an infant died unnamed. They have an adopted son, Harry, born in 1876.

Since 1857 Mr. Moore has been a resident of Bellefontaine, and in 1870 he built his present home at 419 East Columbus avenue. Besides this property he owns some vacant lots in the city. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has taken the degrees of the blue lodge, chapter and council in the Masonic order. He is an active and earnest member of the English Lutheran church, in which he has served as elder for many years, and since its organization in 1856 he has supported the Republican party. For several terms he filled the office of city engineer and has also served on the school board and as township trustee of Lake township. He has been a frequent contributor to the local papers, writing obituaries, and on matters of local historical interest and various other topics. He is widely and favorably known throughout his native county and is deserving of prominent mention in its history.

CHARLES M. VAN HYNING.

The name of Van Hyning has long figured in Logan county where its representatives have been active in industrial and agricultural life and the subject of this review is still following business interests such as were carried on by his father and his grandfather. He devotes his attention to farming and to the operation of a saw-mill and is a very reliable and enterprising business man. He was born on the old family homestead near his present residence about a mile and a half east of East Liberty, his natal day being April 18, 1860. His parents were Robert Nelson and Catherine (Inskeep) Van Hyning. The father was born in Summit county, Ohio, and died at the age of seventy years in the house where occurred the birth of his son Charles. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Abraham and Jane (Brian) Van Hyning. The grandfather was a native of New York and his father was born in Holland. After arriving at years of maturity Abraham Van Hyning was united in marriage to Miss Jane Brian. The grandfather died upon the farm where occurred the birth of our subject, and the grandmother died in Michigan. The representatives of the Van Hyning family have largely carried on agricultural pursuits and some have been engaged in the milling business. The father of our subject was in the sawmill business many years. He was a prominent and respected man and one of the pioneers of Logan county. The mother is still living and resides in Perry township, a very estimable lady.

Charles M. Van Hyning was reared and educated in the neighborhood where his birth occurred and he remained at home

during the greater part of the time until his marriage, which important event in his life was celebrated on the 4th of October, 1882, Miss Parrie Haines becoming his wife. She was born in Zane township, Logan county, and by her marriage became the mother of four children, namely: John H. and George H., who were born in the house in which their father's birth occurred; Lillian I., who was born in the present home of her parents only a short distance from the old home place; and one child that died at the age of fifteen months.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Van Hyning took his bride to the old homestead and was engaged in its cultivation for several years. He lived in the old house for some years and then built his present residence. His life has been one of untiring industry and diligence and his perseverance and capable management have gained for him prosperity and won for him a leading position in business ranks in this portion of the county. He owns and operates two steam sawmills, one of which is about a quarter of a mile from East Liberty and the other a mile and a quarter from the town. Thus he is engaged in the manufacture of lumber and his output finds a ready sale upon the market. In addition he carries on general farming on his land in Perry township, and is a most enterprising, progressive man. He cares nothing for political office, preferring to give his time and energies to his business affairs in which he is meeting with signal success. In all his dealings he is strictly honorable, closely following commercial ethics, and his name is a synonym for uprightness in all trade transactions.

Mr. Van Hyning cast his first vote for

Governor Bookwalter and his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. He has always been an earnest Democrat and he has served for several terms as a member of the board of trustees of his township and for one term was its president, yet the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. His fellow townsmen, however, have recognized his ability and have several times called him to public office. The cause of education finds in him a warm and devoted friend and he has aided in no small degree in the improvement of the schools and the advancement of the cause in his locality. For two years he was president of the school board. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is a valued member of the Masonic lodge at East Liberty, in both of which he has filled all of the chairs. Mr. and Mrs. Van Hyning have many warm friends and are widely known in Logan county. His life record proves conclusively that success is not a matter of genius, but may be gained through persistency of purpose, marked energy and keen discrimination. His entire life has been passed in this locality and, therefore, his history is familiar to a large majority of the citizens of Logan county who know him as a man of undaunted purpose, of strong individuality and of unquestioned honor.

LAFAYETTE McALEXANDER.

Lafayette McAlexander is identified with the industrial interests of DeGraff, being the junior member of the firm of H. C. Thatcher & Company, proprietors of a

sawmill and planingmill at that place. His entire life has been passed in this locality. He was born February 24, 1843, on a farm in Champaign county, about six miles south of DeGraff, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Idle) McAlexander. The family is of Scotch origin. Our subject's paternal grandfather, John McAlexander, was born in Scotland and was probably a mere boy on coming to America with his parents. When the country resolved to throw off the yoke of British oppression, he joined the colonial army and fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. Our subject's father made his home in Champaign county throughout life, and was successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, becoming quite well-to-do. In early life he was a Baptist, but afterward joined the Methodist Episcopal church and was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he was a Republican, but cared nothing for office. In his family were twelve children, ten sons and two daughters, of whom five sons and one daughter reached years of maturity, and five of the number are still living.

The boyhood and youth of our subject were passed in a rather uneventful manner upon the home farm, and when not in school he assisted in the labors of the field. On attaining his majority he started out in life for himself, working for a few months at the carpenter's trade. Later he was employed as fireman and engineer in a sawmill in Champaign county, filling those positions for about twelve years.

In the county of his nativity, Mr. McAlexander was married December 14, 1871, to Miss Emma I. Thatcher, who was born at Crayon, Champaign county, and is a daugh-

ter of S. H. and Mary E. (Walker) Thatcher, the former a native of Berkeley county, West Virginia, and the latter of Greene county, Ohio, where their marriage was celebrated. Mr. Thatcher was a life-long lumberman and our subject was connected with him for nine years. Mr. and Mrs. McAlexander have one child, Nora Belle, who was born in Champaign and received a good education, attending school at Delaware. She is now the wife of Harry B. Patterson and lives with our subject.

About 1877 Mr. McAlexander purchased forty acres of land in Miami township, Logan county, on which he lived while engaged in farming for four years, and then traded the property for a third interest in the sawmill and planing-mill at DeGraff, becoming manager of the same. He now owns a half interest in the plant and under his management the business has steadily prospered, becoming one of the leading industries of the county. The capacity of the mill is about five thousand feet of saved lumber and twenty thousand feet of planed lumber per day and employment is furnished to fifteen hands.

Mr. McAlexander cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 and has since voted the Republican ticket. He served two terms as a member of the village council, and as a public-spirited and enterprising man he has ever given his support to those measures which he believes calculated to promote the moral, social or material welfare of the community. For many years he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is also connected with DeGraff Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled most of the chairs. By untiring industry and sound judgment

he has won a merited success and is a worthy representative of that class of citizens, who while advancing individual success, also promote the public welfare.

FOSTER THOMAS.

More than a century ago Washington said: "Farming is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation of man," and it was the pursuit which claimed his attention when he was not occupied with the duties of state or of military service. The truth of this statement has been verified throughout the ages and it is also known that agriculture is the basis of all prosperity. Among the men of Logan county who have devoted their efforts to this honorable and useful calling is Foster Thomas who now resides at a pleasant home about a mile from East Liberty. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, January 15, 1847, and is a son of Hanson and Maria (Miller) Thomas. His paternal grandparents were Isaac and Hannah (Starr) Thomas, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, while the maternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth Miller.

Hanson Thomas was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and in 1851 he came with his family to Logan county, Ohio, living in Bellefontaine for a short time, probably three or four years. During that period he followed the butcher's trade. He then removed to the farm upon which our subject now resides and there his death occurred on the 6th of October, 1865. He was a man of broad general information for his time and in addition to farming he practiced law. In his political views he was an old line Democrat, active in the work of

the party and he filled a number of local offices. His life was upright, his ability marked and his enterprise and public spirit made him one of the representative men of his community. His wife, who was born in 1826, died on the old family homestead in September, 1896. Following her husband's death, when she was called upon to take charge of the family and the property, she manifested splendid business qualifications. She was a very noble woman, esteemed by all, and her memory is still cherished by her family and others who knew her.

Foster Adams, whose name introduces this review, is indebted to the public school system of Logan county for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He was reared upon the old homestead where he now lives and, in fact, where he has spent almost his entire life. He has thus formed a wide acquaintance in the county, and the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances. On the 29th of April, 1868, he won as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Mary Hollopeter, a native of Miami county, Ohio, and a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Morton) Hollopeter. Her paternal grandparents were Mathias and Ella Hollopeter, natives of Pennsylvania, who cast in their lot with the early settlers of Miami county, Ohio, and there spent their remaining days. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Thomas were Israel and Hannah (Conn) Morton. They were natives of New England and also became early settlers of Ohio where they died. Mrs. Thomas was educated in Middleburg, this state, and is a most estimable lady. Her home is noted for its hospitality and she is a devoted wife and loving mother as well as a faithful friend. She has one son Perry H., who was born

on the home farm December 27, 1872, and was married on the 10th of January, 1894, to Margaret Gray, whose birth occurred in Champaign county, Ohio. He is now a commercial traveler and makes his home in Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Mr. Thomas is prominent in the Odd Fellows Society, having taken the degrees of both the subordinate lodge and encampment and in his life he is ever loyal to the beneficent teachings of the order. In politics he is a Democrat having voted with the party since he cast his first ballot for General McClellan. For several terms he has served as trustee of Perry township and has filled other local offices in a creditable manner, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. No man stands higher in the regard of his fellow men than does Foster Thomas because of his social, moral and business worth, and in the history of Logan county he well deserves honorable mention.

F. M. GALER, M. D.

Dr. F. M. Galer, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in De Graff and is also president of the Citizens Bank, was born near Fredonia, in Licking county, Ohio, July 25, 1843, and was about four or five years of age when his father removed with the family to Columbus, Ohio, where the Doctor remained until he was about twelve or thirteen years of age. His mother died when he was only seven months old, after which time he lived with relatives and with his father at different periods until about 1855, when he accompanied his father to Delaware, Ohio, where the suc-

ceeding four years were passed. During that time he had been a student in the College of Delaware and after his removal to DeGraff he took up the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. R. G. Gilcrest, with whom he continued his reading for two years. He then pursued a course of lectures in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Eden, Delaware county, where he remained for two years, when he removed to Columbus and entered the office of Dr. J. W. Hamilton. Desiring to further perfect himself in his chosen calling, while reading with that gentleman he also took another course of lectures and was graduated in March, 1867.

Dr. Galer then came to DeGraff and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Gilcrest. From the beginning he prospered in his work, securing a good patronage which has steadily increased in importance as well as in extent. For more than thirty-five years he has resided in De Graff, and is, therefore, one of the well known physicians of this portion of the state. As his financial resources increased he began making investments in farming, and about 1884 purchased eighty acres to which he has added from time to time until his farm now comprises more than two hundred acres of rich and valuable land. In June, 1890, he became one of the stockholders in the Citizens' Bank, and at that time was elected its president, a relation with the institution which has since been maintained, his careful control of its interests resulting in making it one of the substantial financial concerns of this part of the state. He continues his practice in connection with his banking interests and he has likewise found time to devote to

many public affairs that have had for their object the promotion of the welfare and progress of this portion of the state.

In Delaware, Ohio, in 1871, Dr. Galer was united in marriage to Miss Jeanna Loofbourrow, who was born and reared in Delaware county, and they had two children, Bessie A. and Nellie G., but the latter died at the age of twenty-two years and Mrs. Galer passed away in January, 1902. The Doctor is a Republican having firm faith in the principles of the party, but has never been an aspirant for office, although he has held some political positions. He has served as president of the school board and as a member of the town council, and he has also been a member of the pension board of Logan county, being appointed to that position in 1897, by President McKinley. The Doctor has attained high rank in the Masonic fraternity and holds membership with Boggs Lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M., in which he was made Master Mason in 1868. He took the chapter degrees at Bellefontaine and became a Knight Templar at Urbana, but afterward transferred his membership to Sidney Commandery No. 46 K. T., of which he became a charter member and of which he has been the eminent commander. He took the first eighteen degrees of the Scottish rite in Dayton, and then attained to the thirty-second degree in the consistory at Cincinnati, and of the shrine of Cincinnati he is also a member. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Logan County Medical Association, the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association and the State and National Medical Associations, and has prepared and read before these organizations valuable papers with reference to the subject discussed therein.

DANIEL H. HATCHER.

Daniel H. Hatcher, a leading farmer of Logan county, who owns and occupies a part of the old homestead which has been in possession of the family through four generations, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, February 9, 1853. His parents had removed to that place soon after their marriage, going from near East Liberty. They remained in Indiana for about six years and then returned to the old family homestead, which had been purchased by the great-grandfather of our subject and which has now been in possession of representatives of the name for a century. The original owner had five hundred acres and Daniel H. Hatcher still owns a fraction less than two hundred acres. His father, Samuel N. Hatcher, had been born on this place, May 23, 1827, and he died a few miles south of the old home, in Zane township, Logan county, in September, 1878. Five generations of the family have been represented in this county and there is no more prominent or honored family in this part of the state. In the year 1848 Samuel Hatcher was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Rhodes, who was born in Maryland in 1829, and died in the old Ohio home in 1869. She was the mother of nine children, seven of whom are yet living.

Daniel H. Hatcher was reared to farm life and the place upon which he is now living is endeared to him through the associations of his boyhood and because of the ancestral history of the family. He early became familiar with the work of the fields and he now lives upon the old homestead, which is pleasantly located in Perry township, about two miles from East Liberty. His farm is splendidly improved and

provided with modern equipments and accessories for facilitating his work and rendering his labor more profitable.

On the 4th of April, 1873, Mr. Hatcher was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Jamison, a daughter of one of the oldest settlers of the county. She was born near the old home place of her husband's father and by her marriage she has become the mother of seven children, of whom six are yet living. She and her two daughters are very active in the work of the Christian church, to which they belong, and of the Sunday school, doing much for the promotion of the cause in this locality. Mr. Hatcher is a Democrat in his political affiliations and cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden, since which time he has never wavered in his allegiance to the party. He is an active Mason, also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and in the latter he is a past chancellor and has filled all the other chairs. In January, 1898, he was made a representative to the grand lodge for two years. He and his entire family are recognized for their truth, worth and intelligence,—qualities which have gained them entrance into the best homes of this locality. Their own household is noted for its hospitality and sociability and Mr. Hatcher is widely accounted a man of upright character and business honor.

ROBERT A. LAMB.

As long as there are any Bellefontaine citizens who knew Robert Lamb, so long will his memory be cherished. His life

was so closely interwoven with the business history, the social interests and the moral development of the city that he became widely known and the sterling qualities of his character endeared him to all with whom he was associated. He was a man of marked influence and he ever wielded this power for good. His entire life was passed in Logan county so that his history was in contact, and over his record there fell very familiar to those with whom he came no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Reliable in business, public-spirited in citizenship, devoted to the social and moral welfare of his community, his labors proved beneficial and far-reaching along all these lines and when Bellefontaine felt the need of aid in movements pertaining to the general good, his assistance was sought among the first and his co-operation was heartily and freely given. He was at all times actuated by principles, that neither sought nor required disguise and moreover there was in him a deep and abiding human sympathy that prompted him to look with kindness and charity upon all. Of him it may well be said:

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world: 'This was a man.'"

Robert Lamb was born on a farm north of Bellefontaine, July 12, 1834, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lamb. At the usual age he entered the district schools and in his boyhood he also assisted in the work of the home farm, but not desiring to follow the plow throughout his entire career, he left home when a young man and took up his abode in Bellefontaine, here to become an active factor in the business life of the city. He first accepted a clerkship in a store and after about a year

secured a position in the bank of Rutan & Riddle, where he proved his business efficiency and so won his employers' confidence that after a few years he was admitted to a partnership in the business. He was thus identified with banking for a time, but later sold his stock in the institution to William H. Kennedy. This was shortly prior to the Civil war. Mr. Lamb watched with interest the progress of events which told of the coming struggle and he resolved that if an attempt was made to overthrow the Union he would strike a blow in its defense. Accordingly after the inauguration of hostilities he offered his services and was appointed on the staff of Colonel C. W. Alister, of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Regiment which was stationed at Camp Chase. He proved a loyal officer, faithful in the performance of every duty, great or little, and with a most creditable military record he returned to his home at the close of hostilities.

On leaving the army Mr. Lamb once more became a factor in the banking interests of Bellefontaine, entering into partnership with William Rutan, Abner Riddle, John Riddle and John B. Williams. When the Peoples Bank, of Bellefontaine, was organized in 1880, Abner Riddle was chosen the president and Robert Lamb was made cashier, in which position he continued until October, 1888, when he succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Mr. Riddle, and occupied that position until his own death. Under his administration the bank continued to enjoy an era of prosperity that made it one of the strong financial institutions of the city. A conservative business policy was inaugurated and he gave careful supervision to the workings of the bank, controlling its affairs so that it proved not

only a place of safe deposit, but also was enabled to pay good dividends upon its stock and thus become a profitable investment to those who were financially interested therein. Mr. Lamb was a man of excellent business enterprise and keen discrimination and was found as a potent factor in the control of many interests which not only proved of benefit to the stockholders, but also were material factors in advancing the commercial and industrial prosperity of Bellefontaine. He was a stockholder and also the president of the Buckeye Portland Cement Company, and was one of the incorporators of the Acme Mining Company. At one time he engaged in teaching a night commercial school in order to provide young men who were engaged in business with better opportunities for fitting themselves for commercial life.

On the 17th of October, 1867, occurred the marriage of Mr. Lamb and Miss Mary Shannon, of Piqua, and unto their marriage were born two sons, Delmar and DeLos, both of whom are now residents of Columbus. The home life of Mr. Lamb was ideal. His greatest happiness centered in his family and he considered no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would enhance the welfare of his wife and children. He was ever a loving and tender husband and father and a safe and wise counselor in the household. Fraternally he was associated with the Odd Fellows Society and the Masonic order and attained the Knight Templar degree in the latter organization. His life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft and an indication of his religious faith was his membership in the Presbyterian church. He united with the church prior to his marriage and was ever among its most loyal and consistent ad-

herents, contributing generously to its support and doing all in his power to promote its growth and substantial development. Mr. Lamb never resided outside of Logan county, and for fifty years he was closely identified with the interests of Bellefontaine. Perhaps no better estimate of his work and character can be given than appeared in the *Weekly Examiner* at the time of his demise. "He was a financier of ability and accumulated a comfortable fortune. He was interested in every movement inaugurated for the good of Bellefontaine. His ideas were advanced. He was progressive, active and energetic to the last, far beyond what is expected of men of his years. He was a tireless worker and never seemed to weary, but was indefatigable, and always at his post of duty and equal to tasks many younger men would consider beyond them. The regularity and system he observed were remarkable and he was one of the most careful and methodical of men. When such a citizen is called away the loss is not only in the home and to those immediately bereft, but the city sustains a loss which it will be long in recovering from, and which at first it is impossible to realize. But the vacancy caused by the removal from this city of one who has long been regarded as a central figure in the affairs of Bellefontaine, is felt most keenly at home. A man of genial nature, cordial and hearty of manner, Robert Lamb won many close friends who ever found his companionship agreeable and helpful, and who will never forget his acts of friendship."

C. M. FISHER, M. D.

To the people of Logan county the name of Dr. C. M. Fisher is by no means unfamiliar, instead, it has figured in connection

with the medical profession through many years here and the Doctor is well known as the loved family physician in many a household. His father, John H. Fisher, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of November, 1805, and there resided until he reached mature years, in the meantime learning the hatter's trade. In fact, he followed that pursuit for a number of years in Berks county. He was also married in that county, the lady of his choice being Elizabeth Marshall, of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, born on the 10th of August, 1807. In 1834 Mr. and Mrs. Fisher came to Ohio, settling in Stark county, and in 1836 they arrived in Logan county, locating in what is now Rush Creek township, upon a farm. Mr. Fisher was a member of the Disciples church, while his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church. In his political views he was a Democrat. He died December 11, 1874, and his wife, surviving him for about five years, passed away May 20, 1879, and was laid by his side in the New Salem cemetery.

Further back than this, however, can the ancestry of the Doctor be traced. His paternal grandfather, Henry Fisher, was a farmer of Berks county, Pennsylvania, following that pursuit throughout his active business career. His father was a native of Germany, and when a young man came to this country, settling in Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was Conrad Marshall, a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, born on the 17th of December, 1772. He was a farmer by occupation and in 1834 came to Ohio, settling in Zanesfield, Logan county, where he conducted a hotel until he retired from active business life. His death occurred February 10,

1857, when he was eighty-five years of age. His father, John Marshall, was a native of France and came to America at a period prior to the Revolutionary war. He served in the colonial army and was one of the early settlers in Pennsylvania.

Dr. C. M. Fisher was the second in order of birth of the four sons born to his parents. The eldest son died in infancy, and another brother, John M., who was born in Logan county, January 31, 1842, is now a farmer of Hardin county, Ohio. The Doctor was born in Rush Creek township, Logan county, December 16, 1830. The first school which he attended was held in a log building, such as was common at that early day. When sixteen years of age he entered school in Bellefontaine and after four years was there graduated. At the age of eighteen he began teaching and when twenty-one years of age he took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Cooper, of Bellefontaine, and later he attended the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1862. He then located in Rushsylvania, where he has since been a successful practitioner.

The Doctor's marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Ansley occurred in Rush Creek township, Logan county, on the 3d of March, 1863. His wife was born June 5, 1841, and was the third child and second daughter of George and Deliverance (Johnson) Ansley, who were natives of the Blue Grass state, the father born November 8, 1807, and the mother on the 17th of April, 1808. At an early day they became residents of Ohio, and both passed away in this state, Mrs. Ansley's death occurring December 25, 1879, while Mr. Ansley's death occurred August 29, 1882. They

were well known and highly respected throughout Logan county. Unto the Doctor and his wife have been born two daughters and three sons: Frank A., born January 31, 1864, was married on the 4th of September, 1889, to Miss Sarah E. Shaw; Ann Mary, born May 31, 1867, is the wife of J. W. Lawrett, of Rushsylvania, and they have three sons; George E., born March 14, 1870, married Minnie Roberts and they have three daughters and one son; Mary E., born December 25, 1872, is the wife of Charles Horton Cline, and they have two daughters and one son; Allen Marshall, born August 21, 1886, completes the family.

Dr. Fisher is a member of the National Medical Eclectic Association and of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association. Socially he is a Mason, having been a member of Belle Center Lodge, No. 347, F. & A. M., since 1864. He is also a member of Lafayette chapter, of Bellefontaine, and a charter member of Rush Lodge, No. 381, I. O. O. F. The Doctor and his wife are both active working members of the Disciples church, and in politics he is a Democrat. He has been the incumbent in various offices in the village and is a man whose influence in public affairs has been of benefit to his community, and at the same time given evidence of his genuine personal worth.

COLONEL O. J. HOPKINS.

Owen Johnston Hopkins was born in Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, June 14, 1844, son of Daniel and Sarah (Carter) Hopkins. His grandfather is said to have been killed at Fort Meigs, Ohio, in 1813,

and his great grandfather was Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of Bellefontaine and Toledo. At the age of seventeen, on September 28, 1861, he entered the army as a private in Captain Andrew Gardner's Company K, of James A. Garfield's regiment, the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served all through the war, receiving several promotions because of merit. On October 14, 1864, he was mustered out, that date being the expiration of his term of service, and at that time he was quartermaster-sergeant of his regiment. He immediately re-entered the service as first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war, July 7, 1865.

He was a participant in some of the severest battles of the war, being with his regiment in Garfield's campaign against General Humphrey Marshall in the valley of the Big Sandy river in eastern Kentucky; with General George W. Morgan's division, Army of the Ohio, in the siege and capture of Cumberland Gap; with General Sherman's forces in the attack on Chickasaw Bluffs and the defense of Vicksburg, in December, 1862; at the battle and capture of Arkansas Post, or Ft. Hindman, Arkansas; in all the operations of Grant's army in the vicinity of Vicksburg, including the siege and capture of that city; with the expedition of General Nathaniel B. Banks on the Red river. After his re-enlistment, he participated in the battles between the rebel General Hood's forces and those of General Thomas at Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1864.

On February 24, 1865, Lieutenant Hopkins was united in marriage to Julia Sophronia Allison, also of Bellefontaine, a daughter of Hon. C. W. B. and Sophronia Lee Allison. Six children have blessed this union: Annie Allison, now Mrs. George L. Craig; Oliver Perry; Frederick Livingstone who died in 1872; Cordelia Oswald; Charles Benjamin; and Julia Seney.

After the war Mr. Hopkins entered the mail service as route agent between Cincinnati and Toledo, making his home in the latter city. This position he held for several years. Later he was bookkeeper in the grain office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, at Toledo. From this occupation, he resigned to go into business for himself. He soon gained an enviable reputation as a designer and engraver on wood, showing great artistic talent, and became well known as a newspaper artist and illustrator for various books and magazines.

In 1872 he was elected police commissioner, the only elective office he ever held or sought. After serving one term, he declined re-nomination. In 1881 he was appointed by the supervising architect of the treasury department at Washington, as assistant superintendent of construction of the United States custom-house and post-office at Toledo. He held this office until the completion of said building in 1888, when he entered the employ of the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, of that city, remaining with them until 1892. From that date he was engaged in various enterprises though he had practically retired from active business life, until March 1, 1900, when he was appointed by Governor Nash to take charge of the financial division of the adjutant-general's department, which position he held until his death. On the

18th of November, 1902, he was knocked down and instantly killed by an electric car, in Columbus, Ohio.

Colonel Hopkins also took an active interest in military matters after the war and probably did more to perfect the National Guard service of Ohio than any other man in the state. He interested himself especially in the artillery branch and was instrumental in organizing a local battery in which he enlisted as a private, August 19, 1868. This was then known as the "First Ohio Independent Battery" Volunteer Militia. He served through all grades and when that well known Toledo military organization was merged into "The Fourth Battery of Light Artillery," Ohio National Guard, in 1877, he was placed in command. Later this battery became known as Battery D, Captain Hopkins remaining at its head until February 3, 1890, when he was commissioned major of the First Regiment of Light Artillery; next he was made lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, July 11, 1896, and retained that commission until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when the artillery regimental organization was abandoned. On May 14, 1900, he was placed on the retired list as lieutenant-colonel.

As an officer in the National Guard, he also saw much active service, commanding his battery in the memorable riots of 1877, lasting twelve days, and at the Paulding Reservoir trouble in 1887. He was chief of all the military forces in the field during the great mining riots in southern Ohio in 1894, and was an active participant in the military operations of that exciting event. In point of number of years' service in the guard, Colonel Hopkins was the oldest officer in the state at the time of his demise.

He was one of the most devoted students of artillery tactics that the National Guard has produced, always keeping thoroughly abreast of the developments in modern machine guns. He was the author of a publication on the mechanism and operation of the gatling gun, his book having been adopted by the United States government for army use, and also by numerous states as well as many European countries. It is profusely illustrated with drawings showing the sectional mechanism of the gatling gun, Colonel Hopkins himself being the illustrator.

CORDELIA O. HOPKINS.

HON. C. W. B. ALLISON.

Charles William Brandon Allison was born December 12, 1820, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Major William Allison, a native of Ireland, who served as an officer in the war of 1812, and Juliana Brandon Allison, of Middletown, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch, with his mother, came to Ohio in 1831, his father having died six years previously. Reared on his uncle's farm, his early education would have been but meager, had he not possessed an insatiable desire for knowledge. He attended the district school, and studied diligently at night to prepare himself for his life work. In 1839 he commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Columbus, Ohio, in 1841. He formed a partnership with Hon. Augustus Hall, late member of congress from Iowa and chief justice of Nebraska, and later with Otway Curry. In 1851 he removed to Belle-

fontaine, Ohio, and formed a partnership with Congressman Benjamin Stanton.

Mr. Allison was a Whig, then a Republican, in politics. In May, 1862, he enlisted for three months in the army and was made captain of Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and a few days afterward was commissioned as colonel of the Eighty-fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and his company was transferred to that regiment. He preferred going into active service, but at the urgent request of Governor Tod consented to the transfer, and on the 24th of June took command of Camp Chase, where he remained three months, when his regiment was mustered out of service. In October, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the rendezvous for drafted men at Camp Dennison, where he remained in command until that service was closed, January 1, 1863. He was a member of the Ohio house of representatives covering January, 1861, and was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and a member of the judiciary committee. He was elected a member of the Ohio state senate, and was chosen its president.

In 1866, he, with Mr. Stanton, opened an office in Wheeling, West Virginia, and removed there with their families April 1, 1867, where they carried on a most extensive and lucrative practice. Mr. Stanton died June 2, 1872. Mr. Allison continued in practice till his death, December 5, 1876. He was a self-made man, and, as a contemporary historian described him, "One of God's noblemen." He preferred to follow the convictions of his judgment rather than to act from considerations of policy. He had a discriminating and investigating mind, and ranked high as a lawyer.

He was twice married, his first wife being Sophronia, daughter of Dr. Elisha Guilford and Elizabeth Lee, of Marysville, Ohio, whom he wedded November 5, 1844, and who died August 26, 1848, leaving him two children: Julia Sophronia, now Mrs. O. J. Hopkins, of Toledo, Ohio; and Otway Curry, who died in October, 1848. On May 21, 1851, he married Mary, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Stanton, his law partner, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. The late Mrs. Allison died in Wheeling, West Virginia, October 13, 1890. By his second wife there were three children: Kate Allison, Benjamin Stanton Allison, and Ann Bancroft Allison, who died in 1863.

CORDELIA O. HOPKINS.

GEORGE H. DOWELL.

George H. Dowell is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war and an enterprising farmer of Logan county, whose entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. He is now the possessor of valuable property interests as the result of his labors, having city as well as country real estate. He is a native of Warren county, Virginia, born on the 18th of May, 1836, his parents being James and Matilda (Daniels) Dowell, the former a farmer by occupation. The education which George H. Dowell acquired was obtained in the public schools of Licking county, Ohio, but he had little opportunity in that direction. However, since leaving the schoolroom, he has added greatly to his knowledge through reading, observation and experience. His mother died when he was thirteen years of age and some years later his sisters married.

so that the father broke up housekeeping and lived with his children. This left George H. Dowell without a home up to the time of his marriage. He worked as a farm hand by the month and was employed in that way until the 13th of January, 1859, when he married Miss Mary E. Wimer. They became the parents of two children, a son and daughter, John and Kate.

Throughout his business career Mr. Dowell has engaged in agricultural pursuits and not only has engaged in the tilling of the soil and the raising of the crops best adapted to this section of the state, but has also given some attention to stock. He has always been fond of stock, especially horses, and he keeps good grades of horses and cattle upon his place. To some extent he has been engaged in the creamery business, in connection with farming, being connected with the Lake Anner creamery for nine years. He still owns his farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, which is a valuable property, and in addition he has a home in West Mansfield, which he occupies, and city property in Bellefontaine.

Mr. Dowell is a loyal and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he gives his political support to the Republican party, of which he has long been an

advocate. Specially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a charter member of Henry Herman Post, No. 374, G. A. R., being entitled to membership in this because of his services in the Union army during the Civil war. In 1863, at the age of twenty five he enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry under Captain James Turner. The regiment was engaged in sixty-two battles and skirmishes and was commanded by Colonel W. D. Hamilton. During the last year of the war Mr. Dowell was under General Kilpatrick, who commanded the cavalry division that went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. The Ninth Ohio Cavalry, the Ninth Michigan and the Ninety-second Illinois formed the brigade, which was commanded by General Atkinson, of the Ninety-second Illinois. Mr. Dowell was always true and loyal to the old flag and the cause it represented, and took part in a number of very hotly contested engagements. In matters of citizenship, in times of peace, he is also reliable and he has a deep and strong attachment for the old flag. In his business he has ever been found trustworthy, and in his farming operations has so managed his affairs as to gain a very desirable property and good income.

